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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XVII.

JULY, 1906, TO JUNE, 1907.

London:
STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, STRAND.

JULY, 1906.

Vol. XVII.

No. 193

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	1
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	4
NOTES ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	9
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES By L. HANCIAU	13
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	17
"OLD-TIME MEMORIES" By L. HANCIAU	18
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	19
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	19
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	20

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. JULY 31, 1906. No. 193.

Editorial.

* * *

THE subject of varieties, principal and minor, is one that has been discussed at considerable length in these pages and elsewhere, but it is one that is ever fresh, and is likely to afford an opening for discussion for many a long year.

Varieties of Surcharge.

We have always advocated the close study of varieties of all kinds, but we have, equally consistently, deprecated the manufacture of new varieties; for the simple reason that Philately in its present stage of development already affords sufficient matter for study, and that the constant additions to the lists of stamps to be collected and studied are likely to do serious harm, by impressing collectors with a feeling that it is impossible to keep pace with them. Varieties come into existence, and then they have to be studied, but that is no reason for giving them an enthusiastic welcome.

Some of our contemporaries accuse both the *Monthly Journal* and the *Stamp Weekly* of constantly running down New Issues. Well, we confess that, in our opinion, there are many new issues which would never have come into existence if no one collected stamps, and which therefore were not rendered necessary by postal requirements; and, when we have before us a catalogue, in two volumes, running to eight hundred and seventy closely printed pages, it can hardly be supposed that more new issues are necessary for the entertainment of philatelists. Why not let the issues of last year get a little bit common before replacing them?

Philately has other things to answer for besides the multiplication of unnecessary new issues. According to a paragraph in the *Stamp Weekly*, "Mr. J. Gosling, Postmaster-General of East Africa, informs the philatelic public that the whole of the remainder of the King's Head, single watermark, issue of that colony has been burned in the presence of a properly constituted board." What possible excuse can there be for this? What, we may ask, has the Postmaster-General of East Africa to do with the philatelic public? His business is to sell whatever stamps he has on hand to all who require them, and we should rejoice to hear that he had been severely reprimanded for destroying serviceable stock, and ordered to pay the full value of the stamps thus deliberately made away with. We have seen it stated elsewhere that he was greatly troubled with applications for single-watermarked stamps from collectors and dealers. But there was no occasion for him to trouble himself in the matter at all, or to allow his subordinates to be troubled. All that he need have done was to disregard these applications altogether, and either return the money sent or supply whatever stamps he had on hand. If postmasters are kind enough, in some cases, to look for and supply special varieties that they happen to have in stock, their correspondents should be very much obliged to them; it is no part of their duty to do so, and they ought to be strictly forbidden to destroy stock that is serviceable, except in cases where, through no fault of their own, it has become superfluous, and is not likely to be called for. And

yet, in the face of such tales as this, we are constantly assured that the bringing out of new issues, etc., and post office vagaries generally, are in no way influenced by Philately!

We have wandered, however, somewhat from our text, and for this the hot weather must be our excuse. An esteemed contemporary refers in a recent issue to "doubtless well-meaning, but greatly mistaken, philatelists, to whom surcharges of all sorts are an abomination." It is not likely that the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* would be included among these misguided persons, for in the course of a good many years of philatelic study we have gone pretty deeply into varieties of surcharge on more than one occasion. At the same time we acknowledge that, looking at the matter from a purely philatelic point of view, we regard surcharging as a process that should be resorted to as seldom as possible; and we cannot but feel that it has been employed in numerous instances where there was no absolute necessity for it, or where such necessity as was supposed to exist was due to philatelic manœuvres, or with the sole object of getting rid of surplus stock by sales to collectors. Our opinion is that all issues and varieties that owe their existence, not to postal requirements, but to the fact that people collect stamps, are objectionable, and surcharged stamps form a very large proportion of the issues that may be thus described.

In the case of *varieties* of surcharge, our argument is this. In the manufacture of stamps by the most scientific processes, one of the points most carefully attended to is the ensuring that all the labels of the same design and value shall be identically alike; any variation facilitates the task of the forger, by rendering imitations less easy of detection. Even a slight variation from a uniform design would be liable to catch the eye of a post office clerk, but where the design exists in several minor varieties a forgery might well pass unnoticed. Under these circumstances, variations from the normal are either entirely accidental, due to some defect in the process employed, and interesting from their rarity or from the peculiarity of their origin; or there may be intentional variations in some portion of the design, as in the case of the corner letters and plate numbers of the earlier stamps of this country, which had a special object and are interesting on that account. Uniformity in a surcharge, however, is not, as a rule, of anything like the same importance, and variations are of less importance and interest accordingly. In the great majority of cases the overprint either limits the use or reduces the value of the stamp to which it is applied, and thus forgery of the surcharge would cause no loss to the Post Office. If a private individual printed the word "OFFICIAL" upon a stamp the revenue would suffer no damage; if the overprint was manifestly a forgery, the Post Office would treat the stamp as defaced and of no value for postage; or if any one purchased shilling stamps (in Bermuda, for instance, in 1875) and printed "One Penny" upon them, the Post Office would gain elevenpence on each stamp, even if they were used for postage. Thus there is no object in exercising great care as to the uniformity of a surcharge, it is only necessary that it should be distinct and indelible; slight variations would be disregarded even by conscientious authorities; and variations of all kinds might even be encouraged, as rendering the stamps more saleable. Such things have happened!

* * *

United States Envelopes. THE stamped envelopes of the United States have been recognized for many years past as forming a very difficult subject for study. Four dies of the Three Cents of 1853 were described by Mr. E. L. Pemberton in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for July 1869, together with several varieties of paper, shape of envelopes, shades of colour, etc. A few years later the same writer, in *The Philatelical Journal*, May, 1872, described five types of the same value (the five principal types, to which no additions have been made since); together with two sub-types of one of them, the second of which has since been generally considered to be due to the wearing away of certain lines of the first. For a number of years after this greater attention was paid to the envelopes themselves, with their numerous varieties of size, shape, etc., than to the minor varieties of the stamps impressed upon them. Professor Horner compiled a most elaborate list of the envelopes, the first edition of which was

published in 1878, and the third and last in 1889; three years afterwards, in 1892, a committee of the National Philatelical Society of New York, consisting of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert, and Rechert—probably the three best authorities on the subject in the United States—produced a more complete work still, bringing the list down to date, and making numerous additions to those of the earlier issues. But this book was on similar lines to those of Horner's work, and it was not until the results of the study of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison were published in 1895, that any attempt was made to describe the extraordinarily complicated minor varieties of the dies employed for stamping the envelopes of the earlier issues, those that were manufactured by Messrs. Nesbitt.

During the last ten years the study of postal stationery has been gradually dying out, but still even stamped envelopes are not being entirely neglected, and the attention of a few philatelists has been directed more closely to the impressed stamp (which is of course the really important part) than to the nature and form of the envelope bearing it. We have now before us a most interesting little book,* by Mr. Victor M. Berthold, going still more deeply into these curious varieties and giving us what may possibly be almost the last word upon a very difficult subject.

The varieties appear to be extremely clearly described; those of the frames are identified by means of measurements and by prolonging certain straight lines in the letters, and noting the points at which they pass through opposite portions of the frame. We thus get unmistakable distinguishing points, which are more reliable than descriptions of the shapes and positions of the letters, unless the differences in these respects are very plain. In the first issue, Mr. Berthold finds no less than nineteen varieties of the embossed head, of which illustrations are given; these are combined with a much larger number of varieties of the frame, but fortunately only one variety of the frame exists with more than one head, and in a large number of cases the frame and the head seem to have been specially made for one another. Exceptions to this are Die I of the Head, which is found with Dies I (vars. 1 and 2), II (var. 1), and IV of the 3 c., and with var. 1 of the 6 c.; and Die XV of the Head, which is found with the thirty varieties of Die V of the 3 c.

The one question upon which we should much like a little further information is, how were the dies produced, and why were they produced in such infinite variety? Mr. Berthold seems to suggest that all were separately engraved; but where we find the same identical type of head in various types of frame, we must suppose that either the heads were mechanically reproduced in some way, or they were movable, or the frames were the same frame re-engraved. In the case of Die V of the 3 c., which, as stated above, exists in thirty varieties, but all with the same head, we are inclined to suggest that the lettering may have been movable, that the ends of the labels containing the words may have become worn and been recut, and thus have allowed of the letters shifting a little, as well as of their being replaced when necessary. The problem we have indicated seems to be almost the only one connected with these envelopes that still requires solution.

* * *

Addenda and Errata. WE have found a few little additions to be made to the Index of our last volume, which those of our readers who bind up their numbers may be glad to make: Belgium, add "268"; International Philatelic Exhibition in London, add "257, 258, 267"; International Philatelic Union, add "275." St. Vincent, "265" should be "262."

Page 159, second column, line 17: "no stamp" should be "no stop."

We have also to add a note to Captain Ohrt's paper on *Reprints of Victoria*, in our last number:—

Captain Ohrt tells us that the value which we queried in the list of reprints was correctly stated as £5, but it should have been described as "bright violet and pale blue," the frame of the originals being usually in *lake* or *claret*, but sometimes also in *bright violet*, as stated.

* *The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes*, by Victor M. Berthold. New York: Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 1906. Price: One dollar.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—An official of the Post Office, with whom we had a little conversation the other day, assured us that the stamps on the chalk-surfaced paper can be recognized, without the aid of a silver coin, by their delicate flavour and fragrance. We gathered that the taste, or it may be the smell, is something between a pine-apple and a cough lozenge, and if one were to describe them as perf. 11½ to 12, it would indicate that the perfume is 11½ of one to 12 of the other. These luxurious attractions have not yet been bestowed upon the low-value stamps.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—A correspondent at Beirut tells us that a provisional stamp was issued at the British Office there on the 2nd inst. It consisted of the 2d. surcharged "LEVANT" further overprinted "1 Piastre," in *black;* 480 copies only are stated to have been thus treated, and they were sold solely for use on letters by the outgoing mail of that date.

1 piastre on 2d., green and scarlet.

Bahamas.—We are shown a recently imported copy of the 4d. of December, 1902, No. 44, in a slightly paler shade of *yellow* than before.

British Guiana.—We have received the current 6 c. on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Canada.—A small series of Postage Due stamps has been issued here. The design is shown in the annexed illustration, and we believe that three values only have made their appearance at present. Perf. 12.

1 c., violet.
2 c. ,,
5 c. ,,

Grenada.—We have received the 6d., 2s., 5s., and 10s. stamps with multiple watermark, which we chronicled in May, and find that the paper is unsurfaced.

Hong Kong.—Commander W. C. Eaton, U.S. Navy, asks us to correct a slip of the pen in his letter which we published in May. In the last paragraph, "$1.00 and $2.00" should have been "$2.00 and $3.00," and it is more correct to state that these were the only values supplied at the post offices apart from the regular postage series than that they were always supplied when a complete set of postage stamps was asked for.

India.—In September last we published a description of a doubly printed block of the ½ a. of 1882, and expressed some doubt as to the possibility of a sheet of stamps in this condition having ever actually got into circulation. A portion of a letter from Mr. Stewart-Wilson, published in a communication from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to *The Ph. J. of I.*, shows that the sheet in question was actually sent out to India and issued to a post office near Calcutta; it was purchased there by a philatelist who, perhaps naturally, did not employ the stamps for postal purposes. It seems that accidents do happen, even in the best-regulated establishments.

Jhind.—We have expressed our opinion on the subject of surcharges on various occasions; indeed, a few words may be found in the Editorial of this number, but we have never gone so far (or not in print) as the Editor of *The Ph. J. of I.*, who alludes to "The Jhind 1 anna Service,—cursed surcharge." Our feelings exactly, especially in the hot weather; still we should have been inclined to soften the expression. References on another page to "Patiala.—1/- carnum and green service," and to "Evans' Weekly," lead us to think it possible that an unaccustomed printer may have had a hand in the matter; but it is true that a somewhat trying summer *has* left us rather "weakly," and one of the other errors—if it is an error—is singularly appropriate.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 3 pies on 6 pies (¼ a. on ½ a.) with the overprint upside down, and that one whole sheet was thus surcharged. It is not an unlikely mistake to happen, because the overprint was applied, we believe, by hand to one stamp at a time; but, under such circumstances, we should be inclined to suppose that if a whole sheet was treated in this fashion it must have been done on purpose.

¼ a. on ½ a., vermilion; *inverted surcharge.*

Jaipur.—We have received a new value of the current type, in an *olive* shade of *yellow-green.*

¼ a., olive-green.

Nepal.—We have received fresh printings of the 1, 2, and 4 annas stamps on native paper; the 1 a., recut type, is in an *ultramarine* tint, with all the numerous inverted stamps of the previous printings from that plate; the 2 a. is in a *reddish* shade of *purple*, and we have only seen a portion of a sheet, which contained no inverted copies; the 4 a. is in

dark green, without frame to the sheet or inscription at top, and it has No. 54 inverted as before. The plates of the 2 a. and 4 a. seem to have been carefully cleaned. All are imperforate.

1 a., ultramarine; *also tête-bêche.*
2 a., reddish purple.
4 a., dark green; *also tête-bêche.*

Travancore.—In January, 1905, we gave a description of a supposed *error* of the 1 chuckram, in *red*, which had been submitted to us for examination, and which we concluded was a colour proof that had been passed through the post on a letter, the postage being paid by the ordinary 1 chuckram stamp that accompanied the *red* copy.

A correspondent now shows us a set of colour proofs, of the three original values of the stamps, leaving us in no doubt that our supposition was correct. We have before us the 1 ch. in *black*, *red*, *purple*, and *green;* the 2 ch. in *black*, *purple*, and *green;* and the 4 ch. in *black* and *purple*. All are perforated, like the ordinary stamps, and all are on *laid* paper, like the 1 ch., *red*, we had previously seen (the 4 ch. are laid horizontally).

The same correspondent shows us obliterated impressions of the 3 ch. envelope stamp, in *black*, *red*, and *green*, on vertically *laid* paper, and impressions in *green* and in *blue* of an essay for Travancore, which he was told had been prepared a good many years ago, but was not adopted. We give an illustration of this, and it will be seen that the only indication of an English inscription upon it consists of the letters "R V," standing for *Rama Varma*, part of the name of the Raja of Travancore.

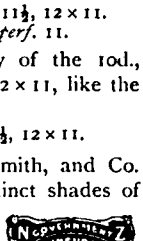
New South Wales.—*The Aust. Ph.* reports the discovery of a copy of the 4d., Type 23, watermark Type 33, perf. 11½, 12×11; also the current 9d., watermark "V" and Crown, perf. 11.

4d., red-brown; *wmk.* Type 33; *perf.* 11½, 12×11.
9d., brown and blue; *wmk.* Type 56; *perf.* 11.

A correspondent shows us a copy of the 10d., Type 24, watermark "*10*," perf. 11½, 12×11, like the 4d. described above.

10d., lilac; *wmk.* Type 28; *perf.* 11½, 12×11.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. send us various novelties:—Two distinct shades of the current 4d., one of which may be the *blue and chestnut* of the Catalogue, while the other is in deeper shades of both colours; both have the paper slightly *blued*, due probably to the *blue* ink running a little when the paper is wetted for the second impression. Also the 1s., perf. 14, not in *vermilion* but in *brownish orange;* and the 1d. of the Life Insurance Department, in the new type (see illustration) and perf. 14.



4d., deep blue and deep brown; *perf.* 14.
1s., brownish orange; *perf.* 14.
Life Insurance Department.
1d., deep blue; *new type; perf.* 14.

The Aust. Ph. adds the 2d. Postage Due, in the current design; wmk. Type 41.

Postage Due Stamp. 2d., red and green; Type 62; *perf.* 14.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—Mr. M. G. Griffith has shown our publishers a registered envelope franked in part by a copy of the "ONE—HALF PENNY" on 2½d., No. 53 in the Catalogue, with a distinct double surcharge, one impression almost clear of the other.

North Borneo.—A correspondent writes as follows:—

"North Borneo appears to have turned over a new leaf, as the following regulations just issued show—

"'1. No stamp or post card can be defaced except those *bonâ-fide* passing through the post.

. . . . . .

"'3. No information can be given as to the stock of stamps or probable issues.'"

We offer our warmest congratulations; it would seem that the first word of the motto is to be spelt "purgo" in future. We could almost pardon a commemorative issue, with an entirely new motto; there is an English proverb which would fittingly denote the philatelic policy which we trust will be pursued from henceforth.

Orange River Colony.—We have received an unused copy of the 1d. with multiple watermark, which we chronicled in March, and we find that the paper is unsurfaced, as we supposed.

Queensland.—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of G. B.* points out that there are two distinct varieties of the type of the word "QUEENSLAND" on the current 9d. stamp; both are stated to exist, apparently in about equal numbers, on the same sheet.

South Australia.—We have received the 2½d., watermark Type 13, perf. 12.

2½d., deep blue; *perf.* 12.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We have received the 10c., with multiple watermark, with the frame in two varieties of shade, one of which is no doubt the *claret* of the Catalogue, while the other may be termed *light claret*—very appropriate to the time of year.

Tasmania.—*The Aust. Ph.* reports the discovery of specimens of the current 1d. and 2d. stamps, watermark Crown and "A," perf. 11 on three sides and 12 on the fourth. The explanation is that sheets were received from Melbourne with one line of holes missing, at the bottom or at the right side of the sheets; this omission was made good locally. The copies found are marginal in each case, and the 1d. is perf. 12 at foot, and the 2d. perf. 12 at right.

1d., rose-red; *perf.* 11 *compound with* 12.
2d., violet ,, ,, ,,

Trinidad.—We have seen the 6d. with multiple watermark, chronicled in April. The paper appears to be unsurfaced. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. Postage Due stamp on this paper.

Postage Due Stamp. 1d., black; *new wmk.*

Western Australia.—We have received the 9d., wmk. "V" and Crown, and wmk. Crown and "A," both with the 11 perforation. And *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d., watermark Crown and "A," with another variety of perforation.

1d., rose; *wmk. Crown and* "A"; *perf.* 12½×11.
9d., orange; *wmk.* "V" *and Crown; perf.* 11.
9d. ,, *wmk. Crown and* "A" ,,

PART II.

Afghanistan.—A correspondent in India tells us that the reason for the recent suppression of the stamps of this country was, that constant complaints reached the Amir, to the effect that stamps were removed from letters addressed to India, and, presumably, resold to other customers of the Post Office. There are therefore to be no more stamps for the officials to steal; time will show whether this step will be of advantage either to those who use the post office or to the revenues of the department; at present the advantage seems to extend to philatelists only.

Austria.—Some more tinkering at the stamps is going on here, the 10 to 30 heller are no longer to have numerals in *black*. The numerals are in future to be in the same colour as the rest of the impression, so as to save the expense of printing them in two processes. Messrs. Champion & Co. show us the 10, 20, and 30 heller in the new form; they are perf. 12½, 13, and the paper of course is without the shiny bars.

10 h., rose; *numerals in same colour.*
20 h., brown ,, ,,
30 h., mauve ,, ,,

Bosnia.—Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list the 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 40 heller, of the 1900 issue, on *laid* paper, perf. 12½. Some twelve months ago the 1 krona was stated to exist on this paper, but we have not heard any more of it and it has not been catalogued.

Belgium.—According to *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, a diligent student of the stamps of this country has discovered a copy of the 5 c. of 1884 in which the word "BELGIQUE" commences with a small letter "b". Presumably the upper curved line of the letter was broken away or failed to print, a cause which has produced a good many other varieties of that design.

Colombia.—We have received the 20 c. of 1892–7 (Type 57), in *brown on pale buff*, perf. 12 × 13½, like Nos. 274 to 285. The specimen has no gum, and has evidently been soaked; the original colour of the paper might have been *rose*, as if the stamp had been printed on the paper of the 10 c., but there is no accounting for vagaries in the issues of this country.

20 c., brown on *pale buff; perf.* 12 × 13½.

Panama.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 5 c. on 1 peso with "new Panama surcharge" has the name in small capitals, "PANAMA" at each side, and that the whole overprint is in *carmine*, which renders it singularly illegible on the *lake* stamp. A block of this provisional seen by our contemporary had the Panama overprint inflicted twice, apparently once inverted, as the bar was at both top and bottom, and "PANAMA" three or four times on each stamp; the "5 cts" only appeared once on each, and *Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that a complete new overprint, consisting of the bar, the word "PANAMA" at each side, and "5 cts" below, was applied to stamps which already bore one of the earlier overprints.

(*Canal Zone.*)—According to *The A. J. of Ph.* there is a second variety of the small "8 cts" surcharge on the 50 c., differing from our Type 95 in having no stop after "cts"; the Scott Stamp and Coin Company also list two varieties of our Type 94, differing in the shape of the figures and letters.

Costa Rica.—We gather from another journal that the *Bazaar* chronicles a provisional Official stamp, the description of which seems to correspond with that of No. 252 in the Catalogue, issued in 1903. Has a new edition of this appeared, differing in some way from the former?

Dominican Republic.—Some more provisional Postage Due stamps are chronicled by *The A. J. of Ph.* The overprint of the 1 c. on 4 c. referred to in March was in *red;* the same overprint has now been applied to the 10 c., in *black*, and a similar one, with value "DOS—centavos," to the 5 c.

1 c., in *black*, on 10 c., sepia.
2 c. ,, ,, 5 c. ,,

Egypt.—A correspondent tells us that he has been endeavouring to classify the varieties of perforation of the issue of 1872–5, by means of used copies with dates, and that he divides them into three issues, which we should rather term *printings*, as follows:—

1. 1872. *Perf.* 13½, *and* 12½ × 13½.

5 par., 10 par., *red-lilac;* 20 par., *blue;* 1 pias., *rose;* 2 and 5 piastres.

2. 1874? *Perf.* 12½, *and* 12½ × 13½.

10 par., *grey;* 20 par., *blue-grey;* 2, 2½, 5 piastres.

3. 1875. *Perf.* 12½, *and* 13½ × 12½.

5 par. (inverted centre); 10 par., *grey;* 20 par., *blue-grey;* 1 pias., *bright red;* 2 piastres.

Dated copies are not a very safe guide, especially for printings that came so close together; there must have been subsequent printings also, between 1875 and 1879, and although they may have produced no additional varieties of perforation, it is probable that some earlier varieties reappeared in them; the varieties mentioned in the above lists overlap in Nos. 1 and 2, and in 2 and 3, and it seems to us that, at present, all that can be said is, that there were two perforating machines in use all along, and that sometimes sheets were perforated both ways with the same machine, and sometimes (perhaps more often) they were put first through one machine and then through the other, so as to save time. It may be well some day to expand the list, and give two sets with single perforation and one with compound, but so long as both machines were in existence every stamp may have appeared with each of these three varieties of perforation.

Our correspondent also points out, quite correctly, that No. 33 in the Catalogue should come before No. 32.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We have received the 25 c. stamp of Indo-China, Type 6, surcharged for use in these offices.

25 c., blue; *surcharged in* black.

French Colonies.—*French West Africa.*—Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list the remaining values, 1 c. to 5 fr., of the series for Mauritania, so we suppose the whole set has been issued—in Paris.

German Empire.—*The A. J. of Ph.* says:—"Several of our contemporaries note another value of the current series upon the new paper," and lists this other value as the 3 marks. We are unable to

find any such chronicle elsewhere, and we fancy that the 3 marks is the one value that has not yet been seen on the new paper.

Offices in Turkey.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following values are to be added to the list of those seen with the watermark :—

2½ piastres on 50 pf. ; *with wmk.*
10 ,, 2 m. ,,

German Colonies.—The same authority adds the following :—

German East Africa—
4, 7½ heller ; *with wmk.*

German South-West Africa—
5 pf. ; *with wmk.*

Japan.—A correspondent at Tokio kindly sends us the 1½ and 3 sen, Type 26, in new colours ; the 1½ sen seems to have adopted the colour of the 3 sen, and the latter has taken that of the 4 sen, which we presume will have also to be changed. Both are perf. 13 × 13½, with a comb-machine.

1½ sen, purple.
3 ,, rosine.

The same correspondent tells us that the Commemorative stamps chronicled last month are all sold out, and are likely to become difficult to obtain as the people of Japan will not part with them.

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles another provisional stamp, with vertical overprint, "Vale 15 c," in *black*, the current 1 c. having its value thus largely multiplied ; the character for *cent* is like that in Type 33, but inverted.

15 c. on 1 c., green (Type 36).

The same journal chronicles the 30 c. and 50 c. Postage Due stamps, Type 42, overprinted "1901—Correos," Type 22 (Nos. 187, 188 in our Catalogue), surcharged "*Cabo*," Type Z 25, in *black* and *purple* respectively.

30 c., deep green ; black *surcharge.*
50 c., dull red ; purple ,,

Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list some more of the Official stamps with fancy dates, etc., like Nos. 781 to 786 in the Catalogue :—

1 c. on 2 c., orange-red ; "1901."
1 c. on 2 c. ,, "1902."
1 c. on 2 c. ,, "1904."
3 c. on 5 p., black ; "1902."

The same firm lists the 10 c. of 1902, *imperf.* (No. 204), surcharged 6 c., 1 p., or 5 p., as Types 29 and 30, like Nos. 219 to 241, but whether these are a new edition or newly discovered varieties of an old one we are not told.

It should be noted that in the headings over Nos. 435 and 485 in the Catalogue, and in the note on page 578 to be inserted after No. 447, "Type 35" should be "Type 36."

Norway.—Mr. Henrik Dethloff informs us that owing to a reduction of the Inland Parcel rates, on the 1st inst., there will be a large demand for 30 öre stamps, and that it is proposed to surcharge the remainders of the 7 sk., *brown*, of 1872, with the new value, in order to supply the demand (and, we presume, get rid of the old stamps, of which there are stated to be some 450,000 on hand).

Our informant adds that these 7 sk. stamps have hitherto been on sale for use on inland correspondence, but have now been withdrawn to be dealt with as mentioned above.

We have since received the surcharged stamp ; the overprint is "30—ORE", in two lines of heavy type, in *black*.

30 ore on 7 sk., brown.

In reference to a query published in our last number as to the varieties of type of the stamps of 1863–6, Mr. D. Field kindly informs us that a description of them was given in *The West-End Philatelist* for October last, in an article by Mr. B. W. H. Poole. This description, which we reproduce below, appears to be a summary of a much more elaborate one given in an article by Messrs. A. H. Harrison and Hubert Buckley, in *The Ph. Record*, in 1897. The types occur in blocks of four, arranged as in the annexed diagram, repeated throughout the sheet, and there is always a marked resemblance between 1 and 3, and 2 and 4.

1	2
3	4

"2 *skilling ; yellow.*

"TYPE I.—There are thirty perpendicular lines in the background of the shield, the first one on the right touching the back of the joint of the left hind leg of the lion.

"TYPE II.—There are twenty-nine perpendicular lines in the background of the shield, and the fifteenth, rising from the centre of the point of the shield, passes into the ankle.

"TYPE III.—Like type I., but the first line on the right does *not* touch the back of the joint of the left hind leg.

"TYPE IV.—Like type II., but the fifteenth line rises to the right of the point of the shield.

"3 *skilling ; lilac, grey-lilac.*

"TYPE I.—The tenth line of the background, counting from the left, touches the toe point of the right hind foot, while the fifteenth line strikes the heel of the same foot.

"TYPE II.—The eighth line of the background touches the toe point, and the fourteenth the heel of the right hind foot. The tip of the lion's tongue touches the tenth line.

"TYPE III.—The eighth line of the background touches the toe point, and the fifteenth the heel of the right hind foot.

"TYPE IV.—Like type II., but the lion's tongue extends beyond the tenth line.

"4 *skilling ; blue (shades).* PLATE I.

"Plate I. can be distinguished from Plate II. by the fact that there are the same number of perpendicular lines on the shield in each of the four types, and there are also minute dots, by means of which alone it is possible to differentiate the varieties.

"TYPE I.—There is a small dot of colour on the right, about a millimetre below the top of the shield, and between the first line of shading and the frame.

"TYPE II.—There is a small dot between the eighth and ninth lines, about 4 mm. from the lower frame of the shield.

"TYPE III.—A hair line passes into the shield on the right side, as far as the second line of shading, about 1½ mm. from the top.

"TYPE IV.—There is a minute dot, about 1 mm. below the upper frame, on the right.

"4 *skilling; blue (shades).* PLATE II.

"TYPE I.—There are twenty-nine perpendicular lines in the background of the shield.

"TYPE II.—There are thirty lines in the background of the shield.

"TYPE III.—Like type II., and there is a line across the centre of the 'R' of 'NORGE.'

"TYPE IV.—Like type I., and in addition two hair lines run into the shield at the top right-hand corner.

"8 *skilling; rose-pink.*

"TYPE I.—There are twenty-nine perpendicular lines in the background of the shield.

"TYPE II.—There are thirty perpendicular lines in the background, and six of these appear between the hind legs.

"TYPE III.—Like type II., but only five lines appear between the hind legs. The tuft of the lion's tail commences at the fifth line.

"TYPE IV.—Like type III., but the tuft of the lion's tail commences at the fourth line.

"24 *skilling; brown (shades).*

"TYPE I.—There are thirty perpendicular lines in the background of the shield, and of these the seventh and eighth appear between the forelegs.

"TYPE II.—Like type I., but the sixth, seventh, and eighth lines appear between the forelegs.

"TYPE III.—Has a short diagonal line across the right top corner of the shield.

"TYPE IV.—Like type I., but has the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth lines between the forelegs."

Persia.—We have received another new value of the provisional issue, the design of which was illustrated in May.

13 ch., blue and black; *imperf.*

Roumania.—This kingdom has provided us with three little sets of charity stamps, which a correspondent assures us are genuine postage stamps, available for postage (to a limited extent), and on sale at all post offices, which, indeed, we did not doubt. After these little preliminaries we have a more pretentious series, commemorative of the fortieth anniversary of the election of Prince Charles as ruler in May, 1866, and of the Jubilee of the elevation of the principality to a kingdom in May, 1881.

Messrs. Champion & Co. show us the whole set, and we find that there are three designs employed, one for the 5 bani, showing Prince Charles at the battle of Calapat, 1877, another for the 15 bani, bearing two portraits of the ruler, as Prince in 1866 and as King in 1906, while the remaining values are of a third design, containing a portrait of King Charles at the present day, with a winged figure holding a wreath of laurels over his head. They are very well engraved, with the picture on the 5 bani and the portraits on the other values in *black*, and the frames in colour. Perf. 12.

1 ban,	black and	bistre.
3 bani	,,	red-brown.
5 ,,	,,	green.
10 ,,	,,	carmine.
15 ,,	,,	violet.
40 ,,	,,	deep brown.
1 leu	,,	vermilion.

Russia.—*Offices in China.*—We believe that the stamps which we chronicled in May are on *vertically* laid paper, and we are informed that the 1 rouble on this paper also exists surcharged for use in these offices.

Finland.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us some copies of the current 10 penni, the engraved type, which indicate that the points mentioned in the Catalogue are no longer sufficient to distinguish these stamps from the lithographed. The plate appears to have become worn, the lines in the background are broken, and having become slightly thickened there is no longer so much space between them. The best test is the shape of the lower serif of the figure "1," as mentioned in M. Hanciau's paper in April (the quotation from Mr. von Hertzen on p. 212 of Vol. XVI); in the lithograph the serif is a thin line, with the angle at each side of the base of the vertical stroke only slightly filled in; in the engraved type the serif is not quite so long, it is thicker, and the upper edge slopes down from each side of the vertical stroke.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a second value of the new Official series.

Official Stamp. 2 c., black and carmine.

Siam.—Some four months ago a statement appeared in a foreign journal to the effect that two provisional stamps had been issued in August and September last, 10 atts on 3 atts, *red and blue*, and 10 atts on 12 atts, *brown-purple and carmine.* We did not copy the report, but awaited confirmation or the reverse. *Ewen's Weekly* now publishes an official letter to the effect that no such provisionals were ever made, and that a 10 atts value is not included in the series in use since 1904.

Spain.—Charity stamps seem to be in fashion, we have had them from Russia and Roumania, and now Señor Miguel Galvez sends us copies of three varieties of a Hospital label that has been issued in Spain. They are of the same design and value, differing only in colour, and bear in the centre a rather dim and indistinct portrait of a lady, who may be Queen Victoria of Spain, or may be one of the invalids to be benefited by the contributions of stamp collectors. At top is a Crown, at foot the date "JUNIO 1906," and at sides "SALUS INFIRMORUM 10 CTS." We do not understand that these labels have anything whatever to do with postage; they are issued by *La Asociacion Nacional de Sanatorios Marinos*, and their object is the laudable one of collecting funds for the building of a new Sanatorium. They are printed in *red*, and *green*, and *blue*, and thus any one interested in them can obtain a complete series by a contribution of something less than threepence.

We hear that postmarked copies have been seen, but this does not necessarily imply postal use.

Turkey.—Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us of some additions to the list of stamps of the 1901 issue, perf. 12, instead of 13, three of which we chronicled last year. Another correspondent adds the 20 paras, Type 22, with the same perforation.

1 piastre, dull blue (Type 21); *perf.* 12.
20 paras, magenta (,, 22) ,,

Stamps for Printed Matter.

5 paras, mauve (Type 21); *perf.* 12.
10 ,, green (,,) ,,
1 pias., dull blue (,,) ,,

Are the old plates still at press, or was there a stock on hand, unperforated, when the new machine came into use?

Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

SOME four or five years ago I purchased from Mr. R. Ehrenbach a fine collection of the stamps of this country, and on examining the collection carefully I found so much matter for fresh study, that I decided on keeping the bulk of the stamps for some years, while endeavouring to get together sufficient material for an exhaustive article on the issues of this neglected country.

During the past four years I have more than doubled the collection, and added many unchronicled varieties; and during the same period I have endeavoured to obtain information about the early issues, but practically without any results. From the Republic itself I could not get the slightest help; all records, if any were kept, seem to have been destroyed in the many revolutions that have taken place.

I have carefully searched the files of *Le Timbre-Poste*, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, *The Philatelic Record*, *The American Journal of Philately*, etc. etc., and have obtained a number of notes as to the dates when various stamps were first chronicled, but I cannot find that any good list of the many varieties and errors in the locally printed stamps and surcharges has ever been published, except those in Moens' Catalogue and in *The Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* (Scott's), both of which, however, are incomplete and contain many inaccuracies.

It follows that from the lack of official records I cannot attempt an article of the fullest importance, but, as I am about to break up my collection, I think it is as well to place on record such information as I have at my disposal, trusting that, at some future date, some other collector may be more lucky than I have been in securing official *data*.

HISTORY.

San Domingo was discovered by Columbus in December, 1492, and was named by him Española (Little Spain); this title was soon altered to Santo Domingo, and later to San Domingo, the latter being the name given to the first settlement. Confusion arose in 1677, when Spain ceded the western portion of the island to France; this received the name of Hayti, and San Domingo became the designation of the eastern section only.

The whole island is often termed Hispaniola, the Latinized form of the original name given to it by Columbus.

Hispaniola is between Cuba and Puerto Rico, and many people think that it will, within a few years, be taken over by the United States; in fact one of our leading collectors said to me recently that it would form an excellent place to which to transplant every coloured person from the United States!

The island is about 400 miles long and 160 broad; it contains an area of about 28,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 1,660,000 (1901). The largest towns, with estimated populations, are San Domingo, 25,000; Santiago, 32,000; Puerto Plata, 15,000; Azua, 14,000; Seibo, 12,000, and Vega, 11,000.

Since its discovery, over 400 years ago, it is stated that nearly every year of its history has been marked with some tumultuous event or political revolution.*

Nowhere on the face of the earth has there been presented such a rapid panorama of governmental changes. The French and Spanish supplanted each other only to be driven from the island by the blacks and mulattoes, and since then many independent governments have been more or less successfully set up amid constant strife and turmoil.

Spain yielded San Domingo to France in 1795, and in 1802 Bonaparte sent 30,000 men to the island to re-establish slavery. A terrible struggle ensued, and it is stated that yellow fever carried off nearly 26,000 of the French, and enabled the blacks to proclaim their independence on 1st January, 1804.

The chief changes since that time may be summed up as follows:—

1804. Dessalines crowned emperor as Jacques I.
1806. San Domingo separated from Hayti and re-occupied by Spain.
1820. San Domingo proclaims its independence.
1844. San Domingo and part of Hayti proclaim the Dominican Republic.
1861. San Domingo declares for reunion with Spain.
1863. Insurrection against Spain.
1865 (May). Spain withdraws.
1865–72. Cabral and Baez as rival presidents.
1877. Guillermo declared president.
1880–86. F. A. de Mariño president.
1886. U. Heureaux president.
1892. Heureaux re-elected president.

In 1869 the people voted for annexation with the United States, but the treaty was thrown out by Congress.

THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS.

San Domingo was annexed to Spain at the request of the inhabitants in 1861, and was administered by that country until May, 1865.

* Stanford's *Compendium of Geography*.

During these five years stamps of the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, of the issues between 1857 and 1864, were used in San Domingo, and may occasionally be found with postmarks of towns in that country. Such stamps should, I consider, be accepted as the first postage stamps of San Domingo.

The obliterations I have seen are as follows :—

A double circle, outer diameter 29 mm., with the date in three lines in the centre, and between the two circles, at top, name of the town, and below "STO DOMINGO."

A large oval, covering more than one stamp, but which I have not found clear enough to measure, with "REPUBLICA DOMINICANA" in the centre in two lines, and name at top inside the oval.

Another postmark, which I have on an envelope with stamp attached, is an oval 11 mm. in longer diameter, with large capital "P" in a very heavy type filling up the oval. This envelope is dated "Puerto Plata, 25 Jan., 1862," received in New York 13th February, 1862.

In the "Tapling" Collection there is a 1 real, *yellow-green*, of Cuba, 1857, postmarked "ISLA DE STO DO—21 ENERO. 1864."

The Cuba and Porto Rico stamps used in San Domingo that are most frequently met with are those of the issue of 1857, no wmk.

½ real plata, pale blue.
1 ,, yellow-green.

But no doubt other values and issues may be found.

I have the ½ real dated "13 APRIL, 1863," and Major Evans, in *The P.R.*, November, 1890, records a letter he had seen dated "Santo Domingo, 8 Junio, 1863," franked with Cuba, 1857, ½ real plata. I have the 1 real plata, *yellow-green*, same issue, on a letter dated "Puerto Plata, 25 Jan., 1862."

* * *

In May, 1865, Spain withdrew from San Domingo, and General Baez was elected first President of the new Republic in December of the same year.

The exact date, and even the year of issue, of the first stamps made for San Domingo has been much debated. In *Le Magasin Pittoresque* for September, 1866, M. Natalis Rondot assigns the Un real, *deep green*, to 1862, but this seems highly improbable, as the island was a Spanish possession for nearly three years after this date.

The earliest dates at which I can find actual records of these first square stamps are as follows :—

Un real,	black on	*yellow.—Le Timbre-Poste*,	Feb., 1866.
Medio real	,,	*pale green*		
Un real	,,	*deep green*	,,	April, 1866.
Medio real	,,	*rose*	,,	Mar., 1867.

In my collection I have a copy of the Un real, black on *yellow*, very distinctly dated "8 Nov., 1865."

1

2

The stamps of this first issue are all practically square, and the design consists of the Arms of the Republic, with the value in words on the left and the word "CORREOS" on the right; the whole is surrounded by printer's "rules," which in the case of the ½ rl. on *rose* paper and 1 rl. on *dark green* consist of thin straight lines, but in the ½ rl. on *pale green* and 1 rl. on *yellow* these "rules" consist of wavy lines.

In the first pair the value is in italics and reads upwards, and there is a complete frame to each stamp, the horizontal lines of which are continuous across the sheet, and the vertical are formed of short bits of rule. In the second pair the value is in roman type and reads downwards, and there are merely single pieces of wavy rule between the stamps and surrounding the whole block.

Apparently a number of electros of the Arms were made and the inscription and rules were added, and as many complete *clichés* were made up as it was desired to have stamps on the sheet. The work was carelessly done, and almost every stamp shows marks above or below the Arms, where the metal received the ink in what should have been blank spaces. These marks are constant, and it is chiefly by them that we can plate the stamps. Another useful point for plating is the position of the Arms in relation to the inscriptions at the sides.

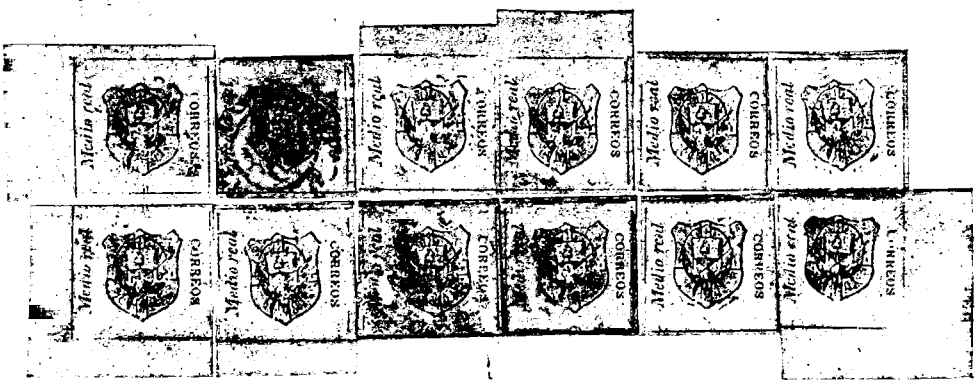
The stamps were evidently manufactured locally, but I have been unable to find out who did the work on any of the local issues.

The Medio real, black on *rose*, and the Un real, black on *deep green*, were printed from the same central portions and borders, the value alone being altered; all the marks found on the plate of the ½ rl. also exist in the 1 real. This plate contained twelve stamps, arranged in two horizontal rows of six. At least two impressions were printed on one sheet of paper, as in the "Tapling" Collection there is a vertical pair with 7½ mm. between the stamps, and in the great collection of a friend of mine on the Continent (whose name I am requested not to mention, and whom I will therefore refer to hereafter as Mr. Blank) I have seen a vertical pair printed *tête-bêche* and 19 mm. apart.

The Medio real, on *pale green* paper, is an interesting stamp, as at least two different plates were used for it. The earliest plate consisted of twelve *clichés*, arranged in two horizontal rows of six. It is generally believed that two of these *clichés* were damaged and rendered useless, as we find a second plate consisting of but ten stamps; a complete uncut sheet of this second plate is in the "Tapling" Collection. The ten varieties in this second plate are all found in the first plate, but arranged in a different order, as follows :—

No. 1	in Plate 2	is	No. 7	in Plate 1.
,, 2	,, ,,	,,	4	,,
,, 3	,, ,,	,,	8	,,
,, 4	,, ,,	,,	2	,,
,, 5	,, ,,	,,	10	,,
,, 6	,, ,,	,,	1	,,
,, 7	,, ,,	,,	5	,,
,, 8	,, ,,	,,	6	,,
,, 9	,, ,,	,,	3	,,
,, 10	,, ,,	,,	12	,,

Nos. 9 and 11 of Plate 1 do not recur in Plate 2.



1865. "*Medio real*," black on *rose*.

"Medio Real," black on *pale green*. Plate 2.

The Un real, black on *yellow*, is printed from the second plate of the Medio real on *pale green*, and thus exists in only ten varieties.

Both these stamps are printed on horizontally *laid* paper with the *vergeures* heavy and rather wide apart. I have seen a copy of the Un real, black on *yellow*, in the collection of Mr. Blank, without any trace of these laid lines, and I presume that a sheet of plain wove paper must have been mixed up with the other and accidentally used.

REFERENCE LIST.

1865. Types 1 and 2. *Typographed. Imperf.*

(*a*) Wove *paper*.

½ real, black on *rose* (12 varieties).
1 ,, ,, *deep green* (12 varieties).

(*b*) *Paper* laid horizontally.

½ real, black on *pale green* (Plate 1, 12 varieties).
½ ,, ,, ,, (,, 2, 10 ,,).
1 ,, ,, *yellow* (,, 2, 10 ,,).

Varieties.

(i.) No stop after "Real."

½ real, black on *pale green* (No. 7 on plate).
1 ,, ,, *yellow* (,, ,,).

(ii.) Wove *paper*.

1 real, black on *yellow*.

* * *

Second Issue, 1866–79.

Essays.

In 1866, when it was decided to have a new design for the stamps, some essays were submitted; the central design was that of the adopted type, but the upper inscription and the value differed from those of the issued type, although the design is very similar.

In these essays the word "CORREOS" is curved, and is preceded and followed by the figure of value; the value in the bottom tablet is in thick, *sans-serif* type.

The essays were printed in sheets of twenty-one, arranged in three rows of seven, and I have the following in full sheets in my collection:—

Coloured impressions on thin wove coloured papers.

Medio real, blue on *magenta*.
,, black ,, ,,
,, blue ,, *chrome-yellow*.
,, black ,, ,,
,, blue ,, *pale salmon*.
Un real, black ,, *deep lilac*.
,, ,, ,, ,, *emerald*.

ISSUED STAMPS.

3

4

The stamps from 1866 to 1879 were printed in two processes. First the Arms and frames were printed, from a plate producing a sheet of twenty-one impressions, arranged in three horizontal rows of seven. The top and bottom inscriptions were set up in type and printed over the first impressions, and as this work was carelessly done we find many errors and varieties such as:—

Inscriptions entirely omitted;
Value in one word;
Inscriptions inverted or doubled.

The papers employed during this period varied considerably, as will be seen by the list which follows.

Small quantities apparently were printed at a time, and any kind of coloured paper was used that happened to be on hand.

In some cases I have found a contemporary record of the date of issue, but where there is no record I have adopted the rule of dating the stamp about two months before it is first listed in any stamp publication I have consulted.

"Un real" stamps were frequently bisected and used as Medio real, both alone and in conjunction with other stamps.

REFERENCE LIST.

JUNE, 1866. *Paper* laid vertically.

Medio real, black on *yellow*.
Un real ,, *pale green*.

5

1866–8 (?). *Paper wmkd. with a lozenge pattern, each lozenge containing a quatrefoil* (as Type 5).

Un real, black on *pale green*.

This watermark is a very curious one, and I have had it photographed and a block made to illustrate it as above, but I regret to find that it comes out rather indistinctly. This watermark is difficult to see except in stamps having margins, when it is quite plain. I have not seen a used specimen.

I cannot find any record of this stamp and have no idea when it was issued, except that it must have been before 1868, when the value "UN" was printed in capital letters.

1866–8 (?). Types 3 and 4. Wove *paper*.

Un real, black on *pale green*.

Varieties. (*a*) *Inscription at top and bottom twice printed.*
(*b*) *Glacé paper.*

I have seen both the above varieties in the collection of Mr. Blank. I am unable to fix the date for this stamp nearer than between 1866 and 1868.

JANUARY, 1867. Thin wove *paper*.

Medio real, black on *rose*.
,, ,, ,, *pale rose*.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Value omitted.*
(*b*) *Inscription reversed.*

Moens records both these varieties, but I have not seen them.

Un real, black on *pale blue*.
,, ,, *grey-blue*.

Varieties.

(*a*) "Unreal" *in one word.* No. 16 on each sheet.
(*b*) *Inscriptions omitted.*

I have a copy of this on *grey-blue*, used on an entire envelope, dated as late as "22 Octub. 73."

(*c*) *Inscriptions reversed,* "CORREOS" *at bottom and* "Un real" *at top.*

I have seen this variety in the collection of Mr. Blank.

(*d*) "CORREOS" *omitted, but value correct.*

Moens records this variety, which I have not seen.

(*e*) *Stamp bisected diagonally and used for ½ real.*

I have three copies of this variety used on portions of original letters and with varying postmarks.

APRIL, 1867. Pelure *paper.*
Medio real, black on *flesh* (or *pale salmon*).
Variety.
(*a*) *Double inscriptions top and bottom, one correct and one inverted.*

I have seen this in the collection of Mr. Blank.

Un real, black on *lavender.*

I have a copy of this dated "May. 67."

1867 (end of)? *Paper* laid vertically.

UN real, black on *pale green.*

With this stamp we find the word "UN" printed in a new form, in place of "Un" in use up to this period.

JANUARY, 1868. Pelure *paper.*
Medio real, black on *lavender.*
" " *pale grey.*
UN real, black on *flesh.*
Varieties.
(*a*) *Value omitted.*
(*b*) *Impression of a set-off of the* "Medio real" *across the face of the* "UN real."

FEBRUARY, 1869. Pelure *paper, colours changed.*
Medio real, black on *greenish yellow.*
UN real, black on *magenta.*

JUNE, 1869. Thin wove *paper.*
Medio real, black on *magenta.*
Variety.
(*a*) "UN real" *printed over the value* "Medio real."

I have seen this in the collection of Mr. Blank.

UN real, black on *green.*
Variety.
(*a*) *Stamp bisected diagonally and used for ½ real.*

NOVEMBER, 1871. *Arms and frame printed in* blue, "CORREOS" *and value in* black.
Medio real, pale blue and black on *rose.*
Varieties.
(*a*) *Inscriptions omitted.*
(*b*) *Inscriptions in* blue.

Used copies of both these stamps are in the "Tapling" Collection.

JUNE, 1873. Wove *paper.*
Medio real, black on *yellow.*
" " *yellowish buff.*
Variety.
(*a*) "CORREOS" *and value* omitted.

I have this error unused.

MAY, 1874. Wove *paper.*
UN real, black on *lilac.*
Varieties.
(*a*) *Inscriptions omitted.*

I have this error used.

(*b*) *Stamp bisected diagonally and used for ½ real.*

* * *

Third Issue.

6

With this issue we have for the first time stamps printed outside the Dominican Republic. Probably the difficulties of rapid production and uniformity of paper and colour were too much for the local printer, therefore the authorities went to New York for this new issue and the contract was secured by Mr. N. F. Seebeck. This issue is the first one upon which the name of the Republic appears.

The series consists of two values, ½ and 1 real, each value printed on two papers, thus forming four varieties.

The stamps were printed in sheets of fifty, arranged in five horizontal rows of ten. The perforation was done by two guillotine machines giving gauges of 12½ and 13, which are generally found compound, the 12½ being usually used for the horizontal perforations and the 13 for the vertical.

Varieties may be found imperforate. I have a full sheet of the ½ real, *violet on white*, thus, and blocks of four of the three other varieties. In the "Tapling" Collection there is a *used* copy of the ½ real, *violet on lilac*, imperf. and with good margins all round.

I have also a block of four ½ real, *violet on white*, perf. 12½ horizontally and imperf. vertically, and with *yellowish-brown* gum.

I have a pair of ½ real, *violet on white*, imperf. and printed on both sides.

Possibly most of these things may be printer's waste, though some may have gone out to the Republic and been issued, but I think it best, in these notes, to put on record that such varieties are known.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY, 1879. Type 6. *Printed in New York by Mr. N. F. Seebeck.*

Stout white and coloured *papers; perf.* 12½ *and* 13, *generally compound.*

½ real, violet on *white.*
½ " " *lilac.*
1 " carmine on *white.*
1 " " *salmon.*

Varieties.

(*a*) *Imperf.*

½ real, violet on *white.*
½ " " *lilac.*
1 " carmine on *white.*
1 " " *salmon.*

(*b*) *Imperf. and printed on both sides.*
½ real, violet on *white.*

(*c*) *Perf. horizontally and imperf. vertically.*
½ real, violet on *white.*

(*d*) *Stamp bisected and used for ½ real.*
1 real, carmine on *salmon.*

I have this bisection used on a portion of an original letter, and dated June 28, 1881.

(*To be continued.*)

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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* * * *

I. SARDINIA.

THE history of the Post Office in Sardinia commences in 1561. It was on the 10th June of that year that Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, appointed Signor Scaramuccia Postmaster-General, allotting to him the revenues of the Posts, in consideration of an annual payment of 700 crowns, a sum afterwards reduced in proportion to reduced receipts. But at that time the office had to do with horse posts rather than with letter posts, which in point of fact were not introduced until some time in the seventeenth century.

Before that period the service of the conveyance of letters was carried out by the local authorities or by private persons licensed by the State. In an Ordinance of Charles Emmanuel I., dated March 10th, 1604, there is some small mention of the *Privativa Postale*, that is to say the monopoly reserved by the Government of the carriage of letters, forbidding all distribution by drivers of vehicles, persons on foot, etc.

In 1697, Duke Victor Amadeus II. restored to the public treasury the revenues of the posts, which had hitherto belonged to the Postmasters-General, giving compensation to the then holder of the office, Philippe Jacinthe Goutary di Cavaglia.

From 1710 the Post Office was under the direct administration of the Government, and was reorganized by Ordinances of the first King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus II., dated August 12th, 1718, and January 14th, 1720. There was at that time drawn up a regular tariff of rates for letters, which had not existed previously. The postage varied from 1 to 3 *sous*, according to the distance.

On September 19th, 1772, Charles Emmanuel decreed fresh regulations and a new tariff of postal charges, including an itinerary of postal routes.

In 1778, in consequence of further developments of the Postal Service, a Controller was appointed, under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Piedmont, which later became a French province, was under the new regulations, which were abolished in 1814, but which nevertheless were still carried out as a matter of habit, down to the time when a complete reorganization took place, on August 12th, 1818. This was the date of a Royal Edict, which again referred to the *Privativa Postale*, and declared that the conveyance of correspondence was the exclusive privilege of the General Post Office Department, except under the following conditions:—

"Those who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of Article 41, by carrying or despatching letters by channels other than the Post Office, must present or cause to be presented at the local post office, the letters to be sent and pay the charge upon them. The official will, in the presence of the bearer, enter the letters in a register provided for that purpose, will mark them with a stamp and will add in one of the corners of the address the number which the letter bears in his register."

These formalities having been found to be lengthy, laborious, and annoying, the department altered the above arrangements, as appears from the following Decree of November 7th, 1818. But to whom is the credit of this proposal due?

"ROYAL DECREE.*

"Whereby His Majesty adds certain facilities to those granted by the Edict of 12th August last, for the transmission of the correspondence of the public by means other than those of the Post Office; ordains the use of a species of paper denominated *Carta Postala Bollata* [Postal Stamped Paper] and makes other provisions relative thereto.

"Under date of the 7th November, 1818.

"TURIN.

"*At the Royal Printing Office.*

"Victor Emmanuel, by the Grace of God King of Italy, of Cyprus,† and of Jerusalem; Duke of Savoy and of Genoa; Prince of Piedmont, &c., &c., &c.

"Desiring to relax the stringency of the instructions laid down by the Regulations of the year 1772, the strict execution of which in reference to the transmission and carrying of letters by means other than those of the Post Office, would have resulted in great inconvenience to our well-beloved subjects, we have by our Edict of 12th August last, and by the Regulations annexed thereto, authorised the transport of correspondence by private means, subject, however, to the observance of certain rules, which we have considered desirable, in order to obviate the great loss

* A translation of this Decree was published in the *Monthly Journal* of January, 1895, but we think it well to reproduce it here, in order to render the history of the Sardinian issues complete.—ED. *M.J.*

† The title of "King of Cyprus," borne by the Kings of Sardinia, Dukes of Savoy, and Princes of Piedmont, goes back to 1458. At that date, Louis, the second son of Louis, Duke of Savoy, married Charlotte de Lusignan, Queen of Cyprus, and thus became King of that island and of Jerusalem, as heir, through his wife, of Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem 1186 to 1192. In 1464 he was dispossessed of his kingdom by the usurper James, a natural brother of his wife, at the town of Cerines, after a siege that lasted four years, and he returned to his native country, where he died in 1482. His widow assigned her former kingdom to her nephew, Charles I. of Savoy, who took the title of King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, which was retained by the successors, who, although of southern birth, were not natives of Tarrascon, that they should adopt such illusory titles. After Victor Emmanuel had been proclaimed King of Italy, March 17, 1861, he had the good sense to abandon these pretensions, an example followed by those who have come after him.

which would otherwise have been caused to our Post Office Department.

"In framing these rules, our principal object was to reconcile the favour that should be shown to the claims of social relations and of commerce, with the necessity for still obtaining from this Royal monopoly a return, which, by increasing our revenue, assists in supporting the general charges of the State, and should meet the heavy expenses entailed by this branch of the public service, especially as we have the intention of extending, in the course of the coming year 1819, to all the chief towns of districts, means of regular communication with their respective provincial capitals and the centres of their military divisions, and with the metropolis.

"Wishing, however, still further to facilitate the means of communication between our subjects, we have devised a fresh method, by which private persons, who find themselves under the necessity of sending letters or papers otherwise than through the Post Office, may thus despatch them without being obliged previously to submit their letters or packets of papers to be stamped at their respective Post Offices, and we at the same time promulgate certain other instructions which may conduce to the result which we desire:—Therefore, by our Royal Authority, from our own knowledge and in accordance with the advice of our Council, we have Decreed and do Decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. There may be substituted for the stamp to be applied by the officers of the Post Office to letters presented to them by private persons, in accordance with Article 41 of the edict of 12th August last, and Art. 5 of the Regulations annexed thereto, the use of a special paper, to be manufactured by our Postal Department, under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent General, termed *Carta Postale-Bollata.*

"Art. 2. The chief of our Chamber of Accounts (Accountant-General) will make known to the public, by a proclamation, the date of issue of the above-mentioned stamped paper, the size and design of the watermark in the same, and the form of the stamps adopted.

"In the records of the chamber alluded to shall be deposited specimens of the said paper, furnished with the prescribed stamps.

"Art. 3. The distribution of the Postage-stamped Paper is entrusted to the Post Offices of all classes, and it shall be the charge and duty of the Officers and Subordinates of the Post Office, to make such provision that in every village of their Postal District there may be some person charged by them with the distribution of the said Paper on their behalf.

"The Director-General of Posts is authorised to grant to the Employés of the Post Office without fixed salaries, and to the distributers of the said Paper, such percentage on the proceeds of the sale thereof as he may consider fitting.

"Art. 4. The said paper is of three classes, the first of three soldi, or 15 centesimi, the second of five soldi, or 25 centesimi, and the third of ten soldi, or 50 centesimi.

"Art. 5. For the letters intended to travel a distance not exceeding 15 miles a 15 centesimi sheet must be used, for those travelling a greater distance than 15 miles, but not more than 35 miles, 25 centesimi, and for any greater distance, 50 centesimi.

"The letters written upon the said paper may be conveyed by any person whatsoever, provided that they are single, that is of one sheet only, and folded so that the stamp may appear on the outside, and that they bear upon the address the information prescribed by No. 3 of Article 4, of the Regulations of 12th of August.

"Art. 6. Deeds and documents may be transmitted by expresses, conductors, and other persons of all conditions, provided that such articles are enclosed in a wrapper, and accompanied by a single letter written upon paper bearing a 10 soldi stamp.

"Art. 7. Our Edicts, Patents, and such-like, and all the Mandates, Proclamations, Decrees, and other orders of any Magistrate, or Ecclesiastical, Civil or Military Authority, exclusive however of orders sent in the form of letters or circulars, whether manuscript or printed, may be conveyed quite free, provided that they are open.

"The above-mentioned articles, if printed, may also be sent free through the post, if they are enclosed in a wrapper in accordance with Art. 133 of the Regulations of 12th August, and are countersigned upon the address side by the Official by whom they are despatched, whether possessing the franking privilege or not, provided that the persons to whom they are addressed hold some public appointment, or are acting in some official capacity, and that they are addressed not by name but by the title of their appointment, or in their official capacity.

"Art. 8. Persons who may be found in possession of not more than one single-rate letter, written upon paper other than the Postage-stamped Paper hereby prescribed, shall be exempt from the fines and penalties under the above-mentioned Edict, provided that they prove, to the satisfaction of the Keeper of the Posts, that they are sent *Express*, and under circumstances of urgency, which did not admit of their obtaining the prescribed paper.

"This exemption however shall not apply to such persons as may be found in possession of more than one single-rate letter.

"If the person found in possession of one single-rate letter shall allege that he is travelling as express and by urgency, the officer who seizes the letter shall not take it from him, and should allow him to continue his journey, after taking note of his name, the place whence he has come, and the address of the letter, for the purpose of the report to be made in accordance with Art. 67 of the Edict of 12th August last.

"Art. 9. The exemption allowed by the preceding article shall extend also to persons coming from Foreign parts who are travelling by the post routes, and upon whom may be found sealed letters, provided that they give reasonable proof before the Keeper of the Posts, if there be one in the place in which the seizure is made, or, if not, before the Magistrate, or in the absence of a Magistrate, before the Syndic, that it was not possible for them to have their letters stamped at the first Post Office that they came to on their entry into these States, and that in the course of their further transit there existed the same impossibility.

"Open letters, which persons travelling by the post routes, coming from Foreign parts, may bring into these States, shall not be held to be in contravention of the law; but penalties will be incurred by persons within these States who may take charge of such letters for Foreign parts, unless they are written upon the Postage-stamped Paper, or have been previously stamped at a Post Office.

"Art. 10. Letters written upon Postage-stamped Paper, which may be despatched by Post, will not be allowed any reduction in the postal charges on account of the nature of the paper upon which they are written.

"Art. 11. The penalties to be inflicted upon the manufacturers of Postage-stamped Paper, upon the conductors in charge of the conveyance of the same, and upon the forgers of the said paper, or persons in possession of watermarks,* or of stamps, or of forged paper, shall be those laid down in articles 66, 67, and

* The words "di filagrana" probably imply either watermarked paper or apparatus for manufacturing it.

68 of our Edict relative to Stamped Paper, dated 5th Dec. 1817.

"Jurisdiction in such matters shall be exercised, and proceedings shall be taken, in accordance with the dispositions of our Edict of 12th August last, relative to the Post Office Department.

"We have ordered that the foregoing be registered by our Accountant-General, and that the copies printed at the Royal Printing Office shall be held to have the same authority as the original. Such is our will.

"Given at Stupinigi the 7th of November, 1818, and in the 17th year of our Reign.

(Signed) "V. EMANUELE.
"V. GATTINARA, P.P. &c. Reggente.
"V. BRIGNOLE.
"V. CORTI.
DI S. MARZANO.

"THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

"*Be it known to all men, that the foregoing Royal Decree, dated at Stupinigi the 7th instant, signed by His Majesty, duly despatched, sealed, and subscribed by His Excellency the Marquis S. Marzano, First Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having been seen and read by us; having heard the arguments of Senator Falquet in his capacity as Procurator-General, to whom this Decree was communicated; and having duly considered the whole subject, we have ordered, and do hereby order, that the above-mentioned Royal Decree be registered in our archives, and that it be observed in its form, spirit, and letter.*

"*Given at Turin the 17th November*, 1818.

"For the said Most Excellent Royal Chamber.
(Signed), "FAVA."

The Chamber subsequently published the following document:—

"MANIFESTO CAMERALE [Proclamation of the Chamber]

"Giving notice that the Postage-stamped Paper, prescribed by the Royal Decree of the 7th November last, shall be put in circulation provisionally without watermark; shall be of the ordinary dimensions of Letter Paper (so-called), and shall be impressed with stamps corresponding with the three classes of the same, strictly agreeing with the designs impressed hereon.

"*Dated* 3 *December*, 1818.

"TURIN,

"AT THE ROYAL PRINTING OFFICE.

"THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

"It being found impossible at this season to obtain, in a short space of time, a sufficient quantity of the Postage-stamped Paper, prescribed in the Royal Decree of the 7th November last, with which to commence without danger of interruption the distribution thereof to the public; and His Majesty being desirous that, so soon as the required stamps (dies) are completed, his subjects may be able to enjoy the facilities accorded them by the said Royal Decree, has determined to give immediate effect to his Royal instructions, charging us by Royal Letter dated at Stupinigi the 7th of the said month of November to give notice thereof to the public by Proclamation.

"We therefore, having received this day from the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the proofs of the stamps by which are to be distinguished the three classes of Postal Paper, namely, the first of 3 soldi, or 15 c., the second of 5 soldi, or 25 c., and the third of 10 soldi, or 50 c., and having also received specimens of the sheets of paper upon which the said stamps are to be impressed, do in accordance with the Royal commands give notice—

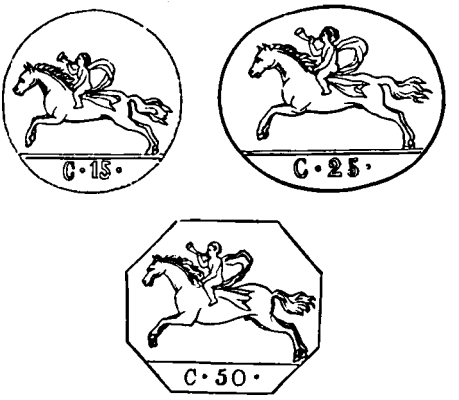
"1. That in the meantime the stamps alluded to shall be impressed upon unwatermarked paper of the ordinary dimensions of the paper termed Letter Paper.

"2. That this paper, impressed with the corresponding stamps, shall provisionally be considered to be the paper intended and prescribed by the above-mentioned Royal Decree of the 7th November last.

"3. That at the date when the distribution of the new paper with a watermark shall commence, the use of the stamped paper without watermark shall cease; and that any sheets of the latter remaining may be exchanged for corresponding quantities of the watermarked paper.

"The different stamps that shall be impressed upon the provisional, unwatermarked paper, shall be in strict conformity with the impressions shown below, which, together with the proofs thereof, and the specimens of the above-mentioned paper, have been deposited in our archives, in accordance with Art. 2 of the said Royal Decree of 7th November last.

"*Designs of the Stamps.**



"We order this to be published in the accustomed places and manners, and that the copies printed at the Royal Printing Office shall have the same authority as the original.

"Given at Turin the 3rd December, 1818.

"*For the said Most Excellent Royal Chamber.*
(Signed) "FAVA."

"PROCLAMATION OF THE CHAMBER

"Giving notice that the distribution of the provisional Postage-stamped paper now in use will cease at the end of December next; and that the distribution of the watermarked Postal Paper with an embossed stamp ('bollata a secco') will commence from January 1st, 1820, with various provisions relating thereto.

"*Dated November*, 1819.

"TURIN,

"AT THE ROYAL PRINTING OFFICE.

"THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF ACCOUNTS.

"Whereas the manufacture of the watermarked Postage-stamped Paper, prescribed by the Royal Decree of 7th November, 1818, is now completed, and the proofs of the stamps, by which shall be distinguished the three classes of the same, have been transmitted to us; and specimens also of the said paper, upon which the above-mentioned stamps are to be struck, have been transmitted to us; and it being our duty in consequence, in accordance with Art. 2 of the aforesaid Decree, to notify to the Public the date at which the distribution of the said paper shall

* These are struck in *blue* upon the printed circular.

commence, its size and the description of the watermark therein, and also the design of the stamps adopted; as also, in the terms of our Proclamation of 3rd December, 1818, to notify the date at which the use shall cease of the current Postage-stamped Paper provisionally authorized by that Proclamation; in satisfaction therefore of these several points, we give notice as follows:—

"Art. 1. The distribution of the provisional Postage-stamped Paper will cease at the end of December next, and from the first of the following January will commence the issue of the watermarked postal Paper, with an embossed stamp.

"Art. 2. Persons possessing sheets of the above-mentioned provisional Paper will be permitted to exchange them for corresponding sheets of the watermarked paper, by presenting them for this purpose during the month of January at the Post-offices, where authority will be given to carry out this exchange during the whole of that month.

"Art. 3. Commencing from the 1st February, 1820, the use of the provisional paper stamped in *blue* will entirely cease; and only the watermarked paper with an embossed stamp will possess the privilege conferred by His Majesty in the Royal Decree of 7th November, 1818, previously cited.

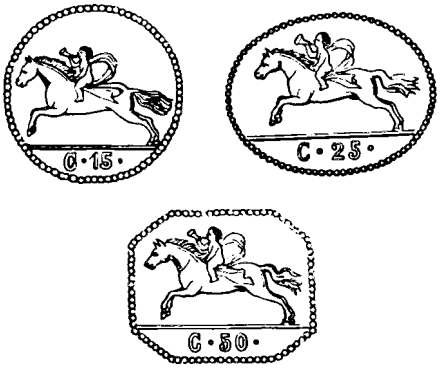
"Art. 4. Except as regards colour, the embossed stamps, which are to be impressed upon the three classes of Paper respectively, namely, that of 3 soldi, or 15 c., that of 5 soldi, or 25 c., and that of 10 soldi, or 50 c., will have the same appearance and design as those already published with our aforesaid Proclamation of 3rd December, 1818.

"Art. 5. The new Paper will have a design in its substance, or a watermark, depicting a Shield, within which is drawn an Eagle with the Royal Crown upon its head, bearing a Cross on its breast; and to the left of the said Shield is the indication of the value of the three classes of Paper, surrounded by the inscription:

"'*Direzione generale delle Regie Poste, corrispondenza autorizzata in corso particolare per pedoni, ed altre occasioni.*'

"Art. 6. And the dimensions of each sheet of the watermarked paper shall be 'oncie 9, punti 4'* in length, and 'oncie 6, punti uno' in breadth.

"*Designs of the Stamps.*†



* These were not quite the same as English inches and points. M. Moens gives the size of the sheets as 400 × 260 mm., but this appears to be the size of the sheet when open, while the dimensions given in the Notice are probably those of the folded sheet.

† The designs are embossed plain, as upon the issued sheets.

"We give orders that both the proofs of the impressions of the stamps shown above, and the specimens of the aforesaid Paper, shall be deposited in our Archives, and that this Proclamation shall be published in the accustomed places and manners, with the declaration that the copies thereof printed at the Royal Printing Office shall have the same authority as the original.

"Given at Turin the 13th November, 1819.

"*For the said Most Excellent Royal Chamber.*

(Signed) "FAVA."

This Proclamation was issued in French, as well as in Italian; and the following is the official description of the design of the stamps:—

"The stamps which are to be impressed upon the provisional sheets of unwatermarked paper, will be blue in colour, with a design representing a 'Genie' on horseback at a gallop, with his horn at his lips in order to scatter those who may be in his way."

We must suppose from this description, that it was sufficient in those days for a "Genie" to hold a horn to his mouth to enable him to safely set his horse at full gallop wherever he would, and find every one clear out of the road. In our days, people sound the horn and then can drive over man and beast; we have progressed, it seems!

However this may be, the idea of representing a Genie—for a Genie it is—at full gallop on a horse, does not appear to me a very happy one. A private service by messengers on foot, or even by coach, would not be such a very rapid one. Why then make use of a design that would be more suitable for an Express Delivery? And further, a nude figure, either on foot or on horseback, could in no way represent the Post Office.

And now, in what sense are we to interpret the foregoing documents? Are we to regard the stamped paper to which they refer as postal or fiscal? Opinions are divided on this point, and I myself was inclined to consider these sheets fiscals. It should be remembered, however, that a fiscal stamp is always intended for the payment of a tax imposed for revenue purposes upon certain things, a payment for which *no return is due;* such is not the case here.

A postal issue, on the contrary, is for the purpose of paying a charge fixed by a postal tariff for the transmission of certain objects, and consequently the payment gives a right to the performance of some service in return. The distinction between a fiscal and a postal issue is thus quite clear. Now let us see how and by whom the stamped sheets were brought into existence.

Art. 1 of the decree states distinctly that they were to be manufactured by the Postal Department. Art. 3, that their sale was to be carried out by the Post Office, which was authorized to grant a commission to the officials who sold them. Finally, the proclamation of November 7th, 1818, commences by stating that this issue was made with a view to relaxing the stringency of the regulations then in force. It is thus always the Post Office that is in question. It must be acknowledged that no trace of any fiscal nature can be found here.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
British Guiana	£988
Wurtemberg	357
Djibouti and Somali Coast	190
Oldenburg to Thurn and Taxis	709
French Colonies to Djibouti	198
French Consular Offices, Part III	290
Baden to Mecklenburg	1110
Ceylon (2 vols.)	1645
Canada	590
Dutch Indies	351
Chili	156

* * *

Uganda. I HAVE just priced up the special collection of the stamps of Uganda that was exhibited in May last at the International Philatelic Exhibition. This collection is the finest and most complete in existence, and the present affords collectors an opportunity of filling up many gaps in an interesting and very difficult country. The full history of these unique stamps will be found in *Africa*, Part III, which we recently published for the Philatelic Society, London.

* * *

Recent Purchases. WE have recently made the following important purchases :—

A collection of the Italian States formed by a collector in Venice during the past twenty years, and supposed to be the finest and most complete collection of these interesting stamps in Italy.

A collection of *entire sheets* of the old Italian States formed by a well-known collector in Bologna.

A small general collection containing stamps up to about 1880 only, formed by the late librarian of the Royal Library in Turin, and containing amongst other fine stamps a set of Tuscany with full original gum, the 3 lire being probably the finest known specimen extant.

These three Italian collections are now being amalgamated and priced, and will be in about six of our large philatelic albums.

A great speciality has been made of the postmarks, and there is a wonderful collection of stamps used in the wrong States. For instance, stamps of—

Naples used in Sicily.
Modena „ Parma.
Tuscany „ Roman States, etc.

One of the collections also contained many pages of old stamps with red, blue, etc., postmarks.

The entire sheets are most interesting, and I hope, next month, to give some fuller notes on these interesting collections which together show more new matter for study than anything I have met with for some years past.

* * *

Milan Exhibition. WE have received a circular of which the following is a translation :—

We have the honour to inform you that the Jury is composed of Messrs. Castle, of Brighton ; Dr. Achillito Chiesa, of Milan ; P. Cometta, of Milan ; Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, of Ouchy ; Dr. E. Diena, of Rome ; Maurice Langlois, of Paris ; and William Moser, of Dresden.

The displaying of diplomas and medals gained at former philatelic exhibitions is optional and free, so far as the available space will permit.

There will be a *sub-division* of Class II, Division A, for *Collections of New Issues*, and of Class III, C, for *Studies in Perforations*. In Class IV, B, several copies of the same stamp may be exhibited.

Medals offered after the publication of the Programme :—

P. Kohl, one gold medal, one silver medal, and one silver-gilt medal.

Leon de Raay, one bronze medal.

D. Field, one gold, one silver-gilt, one silver, one bronze medal.

NOTICE.

All Exhibits not sent in by September 8th will be rigorously excluded, unless Committee shall decree otherwise.

"Old-time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

* * *

I HAVE been persuaded that if I rummaged among my "Old-time Memories" they would be found to be of interest to the readers of this journal. To recall things which took place fifty years ago is no light task. Still, I should like to show my goodwill by going over all that I have seen and all that I can remember since the earliest days of my long career. But if this article should not be so interesting as might be wished, I hope that I shall be kindly forgiven for having been unable to succeed in my task.

I was seventeen years of age in 1852, now fifty-four years ago, when I first had an idea of collecting stamps. I gave up without too many regrets two other not very interesting collections, which then pleased me as they did others. The first of these collections was one of cards of address; its prize card was that of the firm of Olin et Fils, and it drove my competitors to despair. I remember that it represented a number of Cupids with illumination and gilding. The second collection was one of wax seals used on letters, from most of which the relief had disappeared; they were in an album without guards. There was one seal which gave me many a happy moment; it had been taken probably from some document, and was kept in a tin box. In spite of all, the parting from these cards and seals was made without any regrets. Was it not a case of flying to a new love—stamps?

The idea of collecting postage stamps came to me from seeing the collection of M. Pierre Maus, of whom I lost sight for more than forty years, and whom I found again by chance in ——, where he married in 1860, and who never ceased collecting. It was by his writing to Brussels that I learned how he had exiled himself, and since his death in 1889 his collection has been in the hands of one of his daughters. This collection, which had astonished me so much, and which had led me in 1852 to begin collecting stamps, contained only about fifty stamps, which were, I think, as follows: Germany, Thurn and Taxis, five or six specimens; Austria, three; Baden, two; Bavaria, four; Belgium, five; one each of Denmark, Luxemburg, and Oldenburg; two each of the United States, Hanover, Italy, Netherlands, Saxony, and Switzerland; three each of Lombardy, Prussia, and Würtemberg; four of France; and five or six of Great Britain. Nowadays it is difficult to understand the enthusiasm that was roused in me by the sight of such an unimportant collection of no more than half a hundred stamps, and such stamps! And yet I dreamed of it all night; for it was not easy in those days to get hold of those little scraps of many-coloured paper. Nobody took any interest in stamps, and letters bearing stamps arrived but rarely, seeing that people preferred to post their letters unfranked, so that the payment of the postage might be left to the person receiving them. Every letter had to be answered, as a rule, and thus there was no small outlay to be made. Then the franking of international letters by means of stamps was not allowed in all countries. For these reasons stamp collecting was difficult, and I hesitated a long time before making up my mind, for I asked myself when and how I should manage ever to rival the collection formed by M. Pierre Maus. Nevertheless I made the attempt, and I taxed without compunction the good nature of my friends and acquaintances. The start was not encouraging. I had to undergo all kinds of questions as to what I should do with the stamps, what was the interest in making a collection of them, etc. etc.; in short, the interview ended as a rule by a shrug of the shoulders and the inevitable remark that I was an idiot; kindly disposed persons said I was "cracked." By the constant holding out of my hand I did get a few things; but my acquaintances being limited in number, I had to change my methods, to bring other guns into play, and to have recourse to other means.

In hunting for old books in the Galerie Bortier, which I was in the habit of frequenting, I attacked M. J. B. Moens. I knew well his kindliness; so I applied to him and told him what I wanted. He promised me at once that he would set to work straightway to oblige me. Knowing that he was forgetful, I returned some days after our chat with a view to reminding him of his promise, when I had the satisfaction of seeing that he had begun to fulfil it, and, in fact, he showed me some stamps which—he was putting on one side for himself, as he had decided to start a collection of postage stamps. I was done out of them. However, I was consoled by learning that the duplicates would be reserved for me henceforth—in exchange for others.

M. Moens kept his word, and I obtained through him stamps whose existence was unknown to me and which I should never have dared to dream of possessing. There were among the other stamps of M. Moens a 2 crazie, blue, Tuscany, and a 6 crazie, same colour. I pointed out to him that it was useless to have two stamps differing only in the shade of colour, and I took care not to observe that they were of different values! Thus I managed to persuade my friend to exchange one of the stamps with me, and in this way I obtained my first Tuscany stamp.

As I had not always the duplicates necessary for making an exchange, and as M. Moens began to put the tit-bits rather high, I was surprised disagreeably one day at seeing in his window the chief duplicates that he owned stuck down on pieces of wood about 4×6 inches. This was a bright idea, for it was the one thing needed for attracting the attention of the schoolboys, who were beginning to collect stamps. These boys at first made offers of exchange, which were not always received favourably; the richer

schoolboys asked that they might buy the stamps, and that unexpected proposal received better attention. In this way stamp dealing was founded, and as there were buyers, my friend Moens set himself bravely and more actively than ever to find postage stamps. This took place in 1852. I do not name the day or the month, for the reason that I cannot remember them.

But it results from this, that it was not Mr. E. La Plante who began stamp dealing, in Paris. And the proof is that I had a long time in my possession a letter written by that gentleman in 1861, or nine years later, to M. Moens, in which he asked to do business with him, "because he had decided to deal in stamps." On the same occasion he sent an essay of France, date 1858, which he had from M. de Saulcy. I entrusted this letter to an incredulous correspondent, who has never returned it to me.

The Galerie Bortier had become the meeting-place of collectors in embryo, since it had been known that one could buy stamps there. My visits also became more frequent, and thus it was that I was brought into contact with many of the dealers, among whom I will mention M. Hector Denis, the well-known Socialist, then called "Little Denis," and who, without being Spanish, has grown considerably since then. He is now a Professor at the University of Brussels and a member of the Chamber of Representatives. He was the first to part with the colossal sum of 1 franc 75 centimes for the small ½ schilling Mecklenburg-Schwerin of 1856. Such prodigality caused a sensation among stamp-lovers, who thought this spendthrift was throwing his money out of the window.

It appears that, despite the cares of political life, M. Denis has always had his collection; not long ago he confessed that he could always take a peep with pleasure at this reminder of his youth, and I can recall the prophetic remark make by "Little Denis": "The collecting of postage stamps has a future, for it is instructive from every point of view."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Durban and District Philatelic Society.

THE last meeting of our year was held on Tuesday, June 18th, when, before a moderate attendance of members, the Secretary and Treasurer read his Report, as follows, viz. :—

It gives me great pleasure to place before you the first Annual Report and Balance-sheet of our Society. Perhaps a short retrospect would not be out of place on this our first birthday. The first meeting was held on June 9th, 1905, in the Castle Arcade, and the membership has reached a total of forty-three, which I think is very good. The first auction sale was held on October 3rd, 1905, and the present system of leaving the working of exchange packets in the hands of the Exchange Superintendent commenced on October 17th, 1905.

FORGERY COLLECTION.—The idea of a forgery collection was discussed at a meeting on January 23rd, and it was decided that the formation of such a collection should be proceeded with. Contributions have been received from Messrs. Morrison, Saphir, Jewitt, Roberts, McKean, Miljoen, and Williams, and these numbering 121 stamps of 25 countries have been arranged and mounted by Mr. Miljoen in the album I have pleasure in placing before you.

LIBRARY.—Our library consists of the following books, etc., contributed by Messrs. Bradley, Riches, Saphir, Austin, Guttesen, Young, Williams, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Pemberton & Co., Ventom, Bull, & Cooper, Puttick & Simpson, and Plumridge & Co., which are at the disposal of the members on the conditions laid down in the book of rules.

Now for the financial portion of my report. For six months ending December 31st, 1905, receipts were £16. 4s. 6d.; payments were £15. 10s. 7d., leaving a balance handed over to me January 1st, 1906, of 14s. 1d. For six months ending June 30th, 1906, receipts were £14. 15s. 7d.; payments, £8. 4s. 9d., leaving a balance of £6. 10s. 10d. to carry forward to the new year. Of this latter £4. 13s. 6d. stands to the credit of the Exhibition Account, leaving £1. 17s. 4d. surplus on the general working of the Society. There are a few amounts, fines, etc., due to the Society, amounting to 17s. 3d., which I expect will come in in a few days.

Our expenditure has been considerably reduced during the last six months, as the following figures will show:—In the first half year to December 31st, we paid out:—

For advertising, £1. 7s. 6d. This half year, nil.; a saving of £1. 7s. 6d. For stamps and envelopes, £2. 18s. 7d. This half year, £1. 1s. 8d.; a saving of £1. 17s. 8d. For printing, £5. 4s. This half year, £3. 8s.; a saving of £1. 16s. For rent, £2. 10s. This half year, £1; a saving of £1. 10s., which I hope you will consider satisfactory.

AUCTIONS.—These have been perhaps not quite the success that was anticipated, but no doubt the "bad times" had a great deal to do with that. Since January 1st, 1906, the commission received from this source only amounted to 13s. 1d., representing sales of about £6. 11s.

EXCHANGE PACKETS.—Three packets have been circulated, the value of the contents amounting to £31. 3s. 6d., and from these stamps have been purchased by the members to the value of £4. 10s. 2d., bringing into the Society a commission of 9s. 2d.

Before concluding, I should like to say that several of the members have very kindly assisted me and lightened my labours in many ways, especially Messrs. Miljoen, Roberts, and Saphir, and to these gentlemen in particular and all in general I wish to tender my hearty thanks.

A vote of thanks to Mr. W. P. Williams for his interesting report was unanimously accorded, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following being re-elected:—

President, Mr. J. Wallace Bradley; Vice-President, Mr. T. J. Miljoen; Committee, Messrs. G. E. McLaren, E. F. George, C. E. McKean, C. W. Jewitt, H. Roberts; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Williams; Exchange Supt., Mr. H. Roberts, who was also elected Auction Supt.

Three resignations were read by the Secretary, but it is satisfactory to know that several proposals of new members are to be considered at the next committee meeting.

A syllabus for the next six months was arranged as follows:

1906.
July 3. Auction. Display of Stamps of France, by Mr. T. J. Miljoen.
,, 17. Paper, "Collections I have Seen and Collectors I have Met," by Mr. H. Roberts.
Aug. 7. Auction. Display of Stamps of Djibouti and French Zanzibar, by Mr. H. Saphir.
,, 21. Display of Stamps of Ceylon, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
Sept. 4. Auction. Display of Stamps of Gibraltar and Malta, by Mr. C. E. McKean.
,, 18. Display of Stamps of France, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
Oct. 2. Auction. Display of Stamps of Orange River Colony, by Mr. W. P. Williams.
,, 16. Display of Stamps of New Zealand, by Mr. G. E. McLaren.
Nov. 6 Auction. Display of Stamps of Natal, by Mr. W. P. Williams.
,, 20. Display of Stamps of Tasmania, by Mr. G. E. MacLaren.
Dec. 4. Auction. Paper, "Notes on Varieties of Watermarks, Perforations, and Papers," by Mr. H. Roberts.
,, 18. Display of Stamps of Natal, by Mr. T. J. Miljoen.

All philatelists visiting Durban will be heartily welcomed to our meetings, which are held the first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Room 20, Club Arcade, Smith Street.

Books of rules or prospectuses of the exhibition may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Williams, 95 Club Arcade, Smith Street; or Mr. H. Roberts, 8 Stiller's Buildings, 150 West Street.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* **Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,** *and* **not** *to the* **Editor.**

E. D. P.—"Muestra" means *specimen*. We do not know *Barbados*, 3d., Queen's Head, in *lilac-rose*, but it may be a washed-out copy of the *mauve* or *purple*; these colours are very apt to run when wetted.

M. H., Cape.—Stamps with inverted watermark are not very uncommon; few collectors attach any special value to them. They are "varieties," of course, like everything else that varies from the normal.

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1 m., carmine	1	3

GRENADA.

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JAMAICA.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

AUGUST, 1906.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVII. No. 194

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	21
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	25
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF DENMARK AND THE DANISH COLONIES By L. HANCIAU	29
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	32
NOTES ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS (*Continued from page 12.*)	35
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHINA, 1878-1905 By J. MENCARINI	40
MY SOUVENIRS REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN By PIERRE MAHÉ (*Continued from page 273, vol. xvi.*)	42
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	44

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have agreed to keep *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* on all their bookstalls throughout Great Britain, and our friends will oblige us very much if they will order at the bookstalls whenever they are travelling.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. AUGUST 31, 1906. No. 194.

Editorial.

* * *

IT is with very great regret that we have to announce the death of our friend Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, at the early age of forty-seven, which took place very suddenly at Geneva on the 9th inst. We understand that Mr. Ehrenbach had been doing some mountaineering and making some rather long excursions, and had apparently overstrained his heart; he was found by the people of the hotel where he was staying, breathing very hard and almost unconscious, on the morning of the day of his death; doctors were summoned at once, and under their advice he was taken to the hospital, where, in spite of all that could be done to restore him, he died at about five o'clock in the afternoon, without ever having regained consciousness.

Death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach.

Mr. Ehrenbach, as most of our readers are aware, had been an enthusiastic and most capable philatelist for many years past; he was a prominent member of the London Philatelic Society, on whose Council he had served for a considerable period, and at whose meetings he will be sorely missed. But those who knew him best will regret him still more deeply as a most genial companion and friend.

We copy the following sketch of his philatelic career from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*:—

"As a stamp collector, he was a specialist to the finger-tips. Possessed of ample means, he was free to give rein to his ever-changing fancy, for he liked to take up country after country. His was a passion for hunting up rare stamps, and having reached the limit of a country he sold it, lock, stock, and barrel, and immediately started on another quest. In this way he was constantly roving about in the broad world of Philately, gathering the rarities of each country of his choice in turn, and accumulating an all-round knowledge of stamps possessed by few.

"He was a stamp collector from early youth, and started as a specialist in Australians when on a visit to our Oceanic colonies in 1886. That splendid collection he parted with in 1891. The best stamps he sold privately, the rest he sent to auction, and realized £1400 under the hammer. Then he commenced a collection of the old German States, unused and used. This was sold for £6000. The next choice was a venture along the line of what Mr. Oldfield expressively terms limited specialism. Unused Europeans had taken his fancy, and he started making a collection limited to one copy of each. His Europeans were mostly confined to Austria, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and Russia. Subsequently he added Spain and Portugal. In his search for the stamps of these latter countries he went on tour through Spain and Portugal. At Lisbon he bought a very fine lot of Portuguese, and in out-of-the-way places in Spain he picked up a grand lot of early Spanish; but unfortunately, after he had completed his stamp hunt, he extended his holiday into Morocco, and as he was journeying in the interior a lawless band of Bedouins swept down on his escort

and rode off with his baggage and most of his philatelic treasures. He then sold out and took up South Americans, his favourites being Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and Uruguay, with the addition of the Dominican Republic of Central America. His 4 and 5 pesos of Buenos Ayres included no less than twenty brilliant specimens.

"He was a frequent exhibitor at important philatelic exhibitions, and rarely failed to take one or more of the gold medals that were to be had. As a collector he was most fastidious in the choice of copies, and, as a consequence, his collections were ever the admiration of his fellow-collectors.

"All over the Continent he was known as a liberal purchaser in the countries in which he was interested, and his well-known fondness for fine copies was acknowledged by specially fine prices. When his latest choice of a country got noised abroad he found the market uniformly stiff for fine copies of most of the stamps that he particularly needed. To checkmate this special pricing he adopted many little manœuvres of his own. On one occasion he ran over to Paris, and drove straight to all the leading dealers' addresses one after the other, and cleared out all he wanted from each stock before his friends had time to arrange prices for his benefit. On another occasion he posted on the same night over a hundred letters to the principal dealers, asking for their best of a particular country, then the object of his temporary affection. No one delayed to discuss prices, for each wanted to sell, and could not be sure that he was not first favourite.

"He was always candid enough in confessing his weakness for changing from country to country. He would admit that a completed country had no further attraction for him, and as to the charge of being a wholesale dealer, he would say, 'What do I care? I am collecting to please myself, and I do my collecting in my own way.' It is a question whether he ever made any large profits. He was accustomed to say that he did not mind so long as he made five per cent on his money. But he was such a keen buyer, and he had such a profound knowledge of the market value of stamps, that he probably made his five per cent, or more, despite the fact that he never kept a collection long enough for it to ripen in the ordinary sense of the term.

"As a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of London he was popular with all his fellow-members, and for many years he had been a member of the Council of that body.

"In the philatelic circles of London he will be missed for many a day, for he was a genial friend and a true philatelist.

"His contributions to the philatelic literature of the hour were somewhat few, and mostly more or less disjointed. He devoted himself to passing questions on minor or scarce varieties rather than to exhaustive studies. His method of collecting naturally gave very little scope for those deeper studies that are associated with the work of our most eminent specialists. Nevertheless, he led the way to many an interesting discovery, and more than once shed a new light on a perplexing problem."

Our Programme. WE published in our last number the first instalments of some interesting papers, to which we wish to draw the special attention of our readers, and we commence in the present number some other papers, which we believe to be equally worthy of our notice. Let us take them in the order of their appearance and say a few words of commendation; not because they need any advertisement, but rather because we happen to be away from home and from our usual sources of philatelic news, and we are in want of a subject for an Editorial!

The first of the articles in our last number was that by our friend Mr. Phillips, on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic, which include some extremely interesting issues that have never to our knowledge been very fully described. But little is known about the first Dominican stamps, the two pairs of square labels, both of which seem to have made their appearance in the course of 1865, though one of them used to be dated 1862. Our information regarding the following series, locally printed on various coloured papers, between 1866 and 1879, is also extremely scanty; the varieties were chronicled, more or less irregularly, in the magazines of the period, but the order in which they are listed is a somewhat tentative one and probably must always remain so. The issues of 1880 to 1883, with their numerous varieties, are dealt with in the present number, under a careful system of classification, which we

think will render them more intelligible than the bare lists, which alone can be given in a priced catalogue, are capable of doing.

Monsieur L. Hanciau, who has already contributed some invaluable papers to our volumes, during the past few years, and whose philatelic knowledge we hope may assist us for many years to come, has placed in our hands two most interesting packets of MS., translations of which we shall have the pleasure of submitting to our readers as fast as we can prepare them. We published an instalment of one of his articles, entitled "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies," in our last number, and we propose to commence the other, which treats of the issues of Denmark, this month, and to continue both in alternate months until they are completed. Our readers know how fully and how scientifically M. Hanciau deals with the subjects that he takes in hand, so they will not be surprised to learn that the two papers to which we refer are likely to occupy a substantial portion of our present volume. In addition to these, as it seems a pity to allow the fluent pen of M. Hanciau to run any risks of getting rusty, our publishers have prevailed upon him to ransack his memory and give us the benefit of his own personal experiences, which extend over a long period in the history of Stamp Collecting. It is an open secret now that L. Hanciau is the real name of the great philatelist of Brussels, who for no less than thirty-eight years edited *Le Timbre-Poste*, and, we believe, practically carried on the vast stamp business of Monsieur Moens. The name of Moens was known all over the world as that of the one firm which, in the earlier days of our hobby, combined the business of dealing in stamps with the possession of first-rate knowledge of Philately; but only to personal friends was the name of Hanciau known as that of the actual possessor of that knowledge, and of the compiler and editor of the numerous philatelic works published by the firm. The Memories of M. Hanciau and the Reminiscences of the veteran philatelist of Paris, M. Mahé, will give our readers a just idea of the advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by the pioneers of stamp collecting and stamp dealing, and also afford them an occasional glimpse of the lighter side of a pursuit which should not always be looked at either from a purely scientific or from an entirely financial point of view.

It is not often that an Official Blue-book contains anything so attractive to philatelists as a fully illustrated and carefully compiled history of the stamps of the country by which it is published, but perhaps when the cover happens to be *yellow*, instead of *blue*, the contents may be studied more hopefully. We have before us a most formidable-looking Yellow-book, with a title which we would not venture to quote if we were not really hard-up for material. It runs as follows: "China. Imperial Maritime Customs. 1. Statistical Series: Nos. 3 and 4. Returns of Trade (*47th Issue*) and Trade Reports (*41st Issue*), 1905. Part I. Abstract of Statistics, and Report on the Foreign Trade of China; with Report on the Working of the Post Office." At last we come to something that might be of use to us, but the title, long as it is, does not reveal to us the fact that the "Report on the Working of the Post Office" includes an Appendix containing what is modestly termed a "Note on the Postage Stamps of China with Descriptive Catalogue," by Mr. J. Mencarini (whose name is probably well known to many of our readers), and four plates giving illustrations of all the designs that have been employed. We propose to transfer the greater part of this interesting Appendix to our own pages, where it may possibly reach other collectors, besides those of Customs; and Mr. Nankivell, who has studied Chinese from a strictly unofficial standpoint, has promised us a note upon the First Issue, which will supplement Mr. Mencarini's information upon that series.

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The Stamps of Bosnia. WHILE on the subject of Philatelic Literature, we may stray from the consideration of Our Programme so far as to refer to the curious fact that two papers on the Stamps of Bosnia have been published quite recently and quite independently of one another. In our number for April we published a description of the Bosnian issues, by Mr. Frank Phillips, compiled by him from a fine collection which he had been making, and which included almost all the known varieties of the stamps. In the July number of *The London Philatelist* there is a similar paper by

Mr. L. W. Fulcher, which had been read at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society so long ago as December, 1904, a meeting at which Mr. Frank Phillips was certainly not present, so that the two accounts are entirely separate and distinct. It is very interesting therefore to compare them together, and see how far they agree and in what respects they differ, and we would recommend all our readers who are interested in the stamps of Bosnia to do this for themselves, as they will thus learn far more upon the subject than our observations will teach them; but we would at the same time direct their attention to certain points, which have caught our eye when looking at the matter from the point of view of the impartial outsider.

The two writers agree as to the two varieties of type, and, although they do not give the same points of distinction, there is no doubt that they place the two varieties in the same order. Mr. Fulcher, however, lays rather more stress upon variations in the figures, which we think Mr. Phillips regards as too variable to be any guide in distinguishing the two principal varieties of type, except in the case of the 2 kr. and 15 kr. According to Mr. Fulcher there are certain points of difference in the figures, by which the two types might be identified, except, perhaps, in the 15 kr. and 25 kr. Neither writer makes any suggestion as to the reason for the differences that occur in the general design, and we confess that we have puzzled over this problem without being able to arrive at any definite solution. Mr. Phillips says, in the early part of his paper: "I have learnt on reliable authority that the Bosnian stamps were lithographed." Mr. Fulcher, on the other hand, speaks of "electros", and evidently regards the stamps as typographed. The issue of 1900 is certainly printed by the latter process, and we rather incline to the belief that the information given to Mr. Phillips may have been incorrect. The differences between Types I and II noted by Mr. Fulcher might, it is true, be differences between a clear lithograhic transfer and an inferior one; the most prominent are the blotching of the eye of the Lion, in the left-hand compartment of the shield, and the running together of some of the dots in the background of the same portion (all in Type II); but the test given by Mr. Phillips, the line across one of the objects* in the right-hand part of the shield, could not well be accounted for in the same way. Our own theory would be somewhat as follows:—There was, no doubt, a single original die engraved in *épargne*, that is to say for surface printing, or typography, with the corners blank; from this was probably struck a single matrix die, from which electrotypes or casts were produced, all exactly alike, the figures denoting the values being inserted in the plates thus formed. After the first plates were made, this matrix die must have been damaged in some way; some of the indentations which formed the dots (raised spots in the printing *clichés*) in the background may have run together, a crack must have appeared running through the lowest of the three *alerions* and touching the second of them, and an attempt may have been made to render the eye of the Eagle more visible. New plates would then have been produced from the same matrix, showing the characteristics of Type II, and fresh numerals would be inserted in these plates. Mr. Phillips' Type I redrawn we should suppose to be the product of a new matrix, taken from the original die when it became necessary to make a third plate of the 5 kr.

The lists of varieties, though arranged on different principles, agree to a remarkable extent. Mr. Fulcher makes only one list of the earliest series, with simple and compound perforations, under the one heading "Perf. 12½–13 or 12 or compound of these." Mr. Phillips makes three lists: "*Perf.* 12½ *to* 13½, *irregular*," "*Perf.* 11½ *to* 12," and "*Perf. compound.*" And he adds a set "*Perf.* 12½ *to* 13½, *regular*," i.e. with the pins straightened so that the rows of holes are straight, instead of being crooked. Mr. Fulcher gives one value only, the 25 kr., "Perf. 12½ (regular)," which we take to imply a perforation of regular gauge, not a variable perforation in straight lines. Mr. Phillips was also able, by reference to entire sheets, to arrange his lists under the two watermarks employed, the second of them occurring with both types of the stamps; Mr. Fulcher's lists are arranged under the types in the first place, and sub-

* These objects are, no doubt correctly, stated by Mr. Fulcher to be "alerions," this being the heraldic term for an Eagle with its head and feet cut off. That portion of the shield contains the Arms of Lorraine: *Or*, on a bend *gules* three alerions *argent*.

divided under the varieties of perforation. If Mr. Phillips is right in his theory that the second paper and the new perforations came into use at the same time, and that there was no overlapping, we get a much more intelligible arrangement than upon any other plan.

In the current issue, we only notice the absence from Mr. Fulcher's paper of any mention of stamps on "ribbed" (see Mr. Phillips' article), or "laid" papers, which we therefore presume are recent. It would be of interest to know whether this variation from the more usual *wove* can be traced throughout entire sheets, and whether those sheets have the watermark.

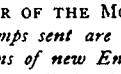
New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We have been shown used copies of the provisional 1 piastre on 2d., which we chronicled last month. The annexed illustration shows the type of the surcharge, which is printed across the lower part of the stamp.



Bahamas.—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 4d. on multiple Crown and "C A" paper.

4d., yellow; *new wmk.*

British South Africa.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports the 6d. in a new shade, that "might be termed *rose-lilac*", as a companion to the 1d. in *light red*, which we noted in June. We should like to know whether these are really printed in inks different from those of the earlier supplies, or whether the variations are due to fading out of some of the *blue* ingredient.

Canada.—We were shown recently a used copy of the current 2 c. with large margins at right and below, and could only guess it to be a stamp from the right lower corner of a sheet, the margins of which had not been perforated off. Its owner has since informed us that the 2 c. are sold in little books, like those supplied elsewhere, the stamps in which are in blocks of six, imperforate at the outer edges.

Dominica.—We have received the current 2d. on the chalk-surfaced Crown and "C C" paper.

Gambia.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that 8280 of the two recent provisional stamps were issued, in all, and that of these some "3500 were used upon correspondence, and some 3000 more were purchased by a single firm on behalf of dealers in Europe." Prices on the spot are said to vary at present between 8s. per stamp wholesale, and 15s. per stamp retail, and are confidently expected to go higher. Altogether, this little issue is stated to have enriched the inhabitants of Gambia by about £1500! Now we have nothing whatever to say against the local speculators, who corner issues of this nature, and screw up the prices as high as ever they will go; it is a natural thing to do. But it is for the collectors, who have ultimately to find the money, and for the members of the stamp trade who want to do a permanent and regular business, to consider whether these little incidents are likely to be for the good either of Philately or of stamp dealing. The collecting of stamps is a very interesting pursuit, of a more or less scientific nature, so long as it remains the collecting of things genuinely issued for real business purposes. When we get to the stage at which varieties are multiplied simply because collectors exist, there is serious risk that the whole nature of the pursuit may be altered for the worse. This Gambia case is a typical one; there was no dearth of ½d. or 1d. stamps, but there were supplies of 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps that seemed to be superfluous. In the ordinary course these high-value stamps would either have been destroyed or gradually used up; there was no saving whatever in converting them to lower values, because the overprinting no doubt cost far more than the price of an equal number of stamps from home, and this provisional issue would never have taken place if the authorities had not been well aware that the cost would be more than repaid by sales of stamps that would never do postal duty. How many, we wonder, of the 3500 stamps that are supposed to have been used upon correspondence, really paid any postage? Probably not 20 per cent. Even if they all did so, and were not merely stuck upon envelopes in order that they might be postmarked, the Post Office will have made a profit of about £15, more than enough to cover the printer's bill. Local speculators are believed to have made one hundred times this amount; dealers in Europe must have a little profit also, and the result is that collectors are mulcted to the amount of some two thousand pounds for stamps that were absolutely unnecessary for any good purpose.

Gold Coast.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

India.—A correspondent sends us two copies of the current ½ a. stamp differing slightly in shade, as may probably be the case with every fresh consign-

ment that is dispatched to India. In the present instance we do not feel competent to find separate designations.

Chamba.—Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. show us a stamp which professes to be No. 125 in the Catalogue, the ½ a., Queen's Head, with the "I" of "SERVICE" omitted. There are, however, traces of the letter, which was either broken, bits being chipped out of it, or was very imperfectly inked; it is represented by four dots, one above another.

Nabha.—We have received the current 3 pies stamp, with the "SERVICE" surcharge, which we noted in May last, and we find it to be in the *blue-grey* shade. Does it also exist in the earlier tint?

Official Stamp. 3 pies, blue-grey.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson very kindly sends us some interesting details as to the postal tariff of this State. We may premise that *one tola* is equivalent to rather more than two-fifths of an ounce. The rates for letters are ¼ a. per ½ tola up to 2 tolas, then 2 a. for 5 tolas, 4 a. for 9 tolas, 8 a. for 27 tolas, and 1 rupee for 60 tolas; parcel postage is 3 a. for every 10 tolas. Mr. Stewart-Wilson adds that letter postage used to be charged on parcels weighing as much as 60 tolas, but that, as a matter of fact, he believes parcels are never weighed, 3 a. being charged for any weight. The commission on Money Orders is 2 a. for every 5 rupees, but no Money Orders are issued for more than 5 rupees, and one person may only get one Money Order at a time!

Travancore.—We have received entire sheets of the provisional stamps which we chronicled in May, and find that both values exist upon stamps that are practically the same colour, though differing in depth. We are inclined to call both of them *violet-mauve.* The single specimens we saw originally differed very considerably, and probably both the provisionals exist upon several varieties of the ½ chuckram. From an examination of the sheets, which contain ninety-six stamps in six horizontal rows of sixteen, we should suppose that the surcharge in each case was applied to the whole sheet at one impression, and that ninety-six casts or electrotypes were made of each value, as we can find no variations in the types.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 9d., Commonwealth type, watermark Crown and double-line "A", perf. 12½ × 11. Also various values of current types, as listed below, perf. 12 × 11 (i.e. 11½, 12 compound with 11), single-line machines. It appears that two of the comb machines broke down some months ago, and the single-line machines had to be temporarily employed for stamps usually perforated by the "triple-cutters."

9d., brown and blue, Type 55; *wmk.* Type 58; *perf.* 12½ × 11.
Perf. 11½, 12 *compound with* 11.
½d., green, Type 49; *wmk.* Type 33.
1d., carmine, Type 51; *wmk.* Type 57.
2d., ultramarine ,, 52 ,, ,,
6d., orange ,, 40 ,, ,,
10d., violet ,, 24 ,, ,,
2s. 6d., emerald-green, Type 54; *wmk.* Type 57.

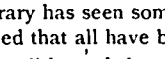
New Zealand.—A correspondent kindly shows us specimens of the products of various stamp-issuing machines which have been tried in this colony, and which, we believe, are being gradually brought to perfection. The stamps issued by the first of these were described in this journal just twelve months ago, in August, 1905. When issued singly they had a zigzag roulette at each side, accompanied by two large round holes 13 mm. from centre to centre; they were imperf. at top and bottom, and it was possible to obtain horizontal pairs or strips which showed only the two large holes between the stamps. In this first machine the teeth produced by the rouletter gauged about 9½. A second machine produced similar results, but the roulette is much smaller, gauging about 14½. A third machine, our informant tells us, was set up at the General Post Office at Wellington on June 21st, 1906, and issued stamps which appear to be altogether imperforate. He says, "Note minute pin-holes through stamp," but we are unable to see them. After three days' trial this machine was taken down, but was re-erected a few days later, and then issued ordinary stamps, perf. 14, differing in no way from those sold over the post office counter; but in both cases this machine only sold a single stamp at a time, and such is still the case. Only 1440 of the imperf. copies are said to have been issued. Our correspondent also shows us a pair of the 1d., perf. 11 × 14, No. 262 in the new Catalogue.

Penny-in-the-slot machines.
1d., carmine; *zigzag roulette* 9½.
1d. ,, ,, ,, 14½.
1d. ,, *imperf.*

Queensland.—According to *The Aust. Ph.*, the plates from which the 2s. 6d. to £1 stamps are printed have been found to be worn out, and impressions (from the original dies?) have consequently been transferred to lithographic stones, which produce sheets of 60, instead of 30 as hitherto. Our contemporary has seen some of the values, and has been informed that all have been issued.

Type 9, *lithographed; wmk. Crown and* "Q". *Perf.* 12.
2s. 6d., vermilion.
5s., carmine.
10s., brown.
£1, green.

With reference to the two types of the name on the 9d. stamps, the same journal tells us that the one



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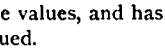

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with the smaller letters was the earlier of the two and that the other is now in use, but that at an intermediate period there was a plate containing both types; in this plate there were three copies of variety 1 in a vertical row, while all the rest are stated to have been variety 2.

Seychelles.—We have received the set of stamps with multiple watermark which we noted in May, with the exception of the 6 c., which presumably also exists on this paper.

South Australia.—We have received the 3d., Type 27-28, with the Crown and "A" watermark, perf. 12.
3d., olive-green; *new type and wmk.*

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 3 c. stamp has appeared printed in one colour only, but on the *unsurfaced* paper with multiple watermark. This upsets the theory announced a short time back, to

the effect that the safeguard afforded by the chalk-surfaced paper was to take the place of that supposed to result from bicolour printing. Possibly it has already been realized that the chalk is an unnecessary luxury. The stamp is described as "printed from a new plate, in sheets of 240."

3 c., brown ; *multiple wmk.*

PART II.

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—To the list of stamps on *laid* paper, which we quoted last month, Messrs. Yvert and Tellier now add the 6 h. perf. 10½.

Belgium.—*Le C. de T. P.* states that the current 10 c. stamp is now printed in a colour that is rather *rose-carmine* than *rose-red.*

Brazil.—We have received a cutting from a Brazilian paper, from which we learn that a special issue of two adhesives, a post card, and two letter cards was to be made, to celebrate the assembly of the third Pan-American Congress, which we gather met at Rio de Janeiro on July 21st. The special stamps, etc., were to be issued on that date and to remain in circulation for two months, after which period they are to be withdrawn from circulation and to be no longer available for postage. The values of the adhesives were stated to be 100 and 200 reis, and the principal features of their design two ladies, representing the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon races respectively, united in the worship of Wisdom, typified by Minerva, and accompanied by a terrestrial Globe (to indicate that they possess the earth), an Olive branch, significant of Peace, and Oak leaves to denote Strength! It is evident that the motto, "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, when we do!" would be singularly appropriate. The dimensions of the stamps are stated to be 21 × 35 mm., and their perforation 11.

100 reis, red.
200 ,, blue.

China.—An Express Letter stamp, which seems to be unknown to collectors, is described and illustrated in Mr. Mencarini's paper, to which we allude in another part of the present number. It is a large oblong label, about 8½ inches long by 2½ inches deep, divided into four parts by vertical lines of perforation. The whole is covered by a groundwork formed of the incription, "CHINESEIMPERIALPOSTOFFICE," all in one word, in small capitals, many times repeated, printed in *light green.* The left-hand portion seems to be a kind of counterfoil: it contains only a vertical inscription in Chinese, at the right-hand side, in *deep green*, and a number, in Chinese and in European figures, in *black* (this number is repeated, in *black*, on each of the other portions); the rest of the label is occupied by a large device, all in *dark green*, extending across the other three parts, and consisting of a very elaborate Dragon, enclosed in a fancy frame, inscribed "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST" at top, and "EXPRESS LETTER" below and at each end. There is also a Chinese inscription, outside the frame, at each end, and there are some Chinese characters mixed up with the Dragon. The whole forms a weird and wonderful article which might be anything from a luggage label to a book-plate, but which few people would guess to be a postage stamp. Mr. Mencarini states that its value is 10 cents, and that it was issued on November 11th, 1905.

Express Delivery Stamp. 10 c., dark and light green.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that there is a minor variety of the 1 c. on 10 c., Postage Due stamp, which we chronicled last month, having a small letter "c" in the word "REPUBLICA."

Ecuador.—We have received two Postal Fiscal stamps, which we think are new: Type F 6, dated "1901–1902", surcharged, in *black*, vertically, with Type F 9, and with a similar device bearing the word "TRES" in the centre and "CENTAVOS" below it.

1 c. on 5 c., grey-lilac.
3 c. on 1 s., blue.

France.—A correspondent of *L'Echo de la T.* states that he has seen the 10 c., Sower type, first variety, with the surcharge "F. M."

Military Frank Stamp. 10 c., rose-carmine.

Offices in China.—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that the 15 c. of Indo-China has been seen with the Chinese surcharge of the 2 c. Numberless variations might be produced in this way.

French Colonies.—*L'Echo de la T.* reports the issue of a new value, 35 c., for various of the colonies which still use the uniform design of 1892.

35 c., black on *yellow ; name in red.*

The following colonies have already been provided for: Anjouan, Gaboon, Grand Comoro, Indian Settlements, Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte, Mohéli, Oceanic Settlements, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The same journal states that the 20 c. Postage Due stamp has been issued (imperforate no doubt) for use in the colonies.

French Guiana.—We have received the new value for this colony.

35 c., black on *yellow ;* Type 10.

French West Africa.—We have received the 1, 2, 4, 20, 30, 35, 40, 50, and 75 centimes, and the 1, 2, and 5 francs for Mauritania. The 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. have already been listed, and the 15 c. is probably omitted. The 35 c. is in *black on yellow*, with name in *red.*

Indo-China.—We have the 35 c. for this colony.

35 c., black on *yellow ;* Type 6.

Mayotte.—Our publishers have found in their stock two copies of the 2 c., brown on *buff*, with the name clearly double-printed.

New Caledonia.—The 35 c. has been added to the regular issue, and a 20 c. to the Postage Due series ; both are in the same colours.

35 c., black on *yellow ;* Type 16.
Postage Due. 20 c. ,, ,,

German Colonies.—*Kiautschou.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1 c. has been issued on the watermarked paper.

Holland.—It has been pointed out to us that, by a slip of the pen, in our June number we described the 17½ c. as Type 11, instead of Type 12.

Japan.—A correspondent kindly sends us some information with regard to recent Commemorative

issues. Of the 3 sen stamp issued last year, to celebrate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Corean postal services, 1,500,000 copies were circulated; and of the two stamps chronicled in June, which celebrated the return of the troops from the front, there were issued 1,500,000 of the 1½ sen, and 1,000,000 of the 3 sen. No more of any of the above stamps will be printed or issued, but all three are still available for postal use. Our informant adds: "The Corean issue are occasionally seen on letters, but the War Stamps are so eagerly sought after by the Japanese, that they are rarely used on letters, but are kept for use on post cards, preferably picture ones, the post card being the most extensive means of communication amongst the people."

We have received the 1 and 5 sen with the comb-machine perforation described last month. It will be hardly possible to distinguish single copies from those perf. 13 to 14.

1 sen, red-brown; *perf.* 13 × 13½.
5 ,, orange ,, ,,

Montenegro.—Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list the following varieties of the overprinted stamps of 1905, of each of which only one sheet is said to exist: 1 h., *black* surcharge; 10 h., *violet* surcharge; 10 h., 25 h., 50 h., and 2 kr., *green* surcharge; and 10 h. with double surcharge, *green* and *yellow*. These may safely be put down as trials of colour, if not as entirely fancy articles; the same may apply to the varieties noted in June.

Paraguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a 30 c. of the "1904" set was issued on June 1st. From the date being put in inverted commas we should have supposed that the "set" alluded to was of Type 39 in our publishers' Catalogue, but a reference to "1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c." of the same set leads us to conclude that the stamps in question are Nos. 95 to 100 dated "1903." If this is not so, we want to know the colours of the 20 c. and 30 c.

Persia.—We have received another provisional 1 chahi stamp, in the design of Type 49, with the *black* overprint, Type 50, but without the coloured background, which is perhaps printed separately.

1 ch., violet; *imperf;* black *surcharge.*

Portugal.—A correspondent shows us a pair of the 2½ reis of 1895–1900, with the figures denoting the value so much displaced as to fall between the two stamps; there are traces of the figure "2" at the right-hand side of the stamp to which it belongs, but the "½" is quite beyond the perforations. The pair is unused, but gummed and perf. 11½, as usual.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Azores.*—We rejoice to learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the three fractions of this colony are reunited for postal and philatelic purposes, and their three separate issues replaced by a single series. The design, we gather, is that of 1898, inscribed "AÇORES" in the label at foot, with numerals in the left upper corner, letters "A" (for Angra) in the right upper corner, "H" (for Horta) in left lower corner, and "P. D." (for Ponta Delgada) in right lower corner. The name, letters, and the numerals denoting the value are in *red* on the 10, 20, 75, and 500 reis, and in *black* on the other values. The stamps are said to be perf. 11½ × 12.

10 r., yellow-green.
20 r., violet.
25 r., rose.
50 r., ultramarine.
75 r., bistre.
100 r., blue on *pale blue.*
200 r., violet on *pale rose.*
300 r., blue on *rose*
500 r., black on *azure.*

Roumania.—We give illustrations of the Commemorative stamps which we chronicled last month.

We find that we made a mistake in spelling the name of the battle represented on the 5 bani; we gave it as "Calapat," it should be "Calafat."

Russia.—Mr. F. Withy, of St. Petersburg, tells us that the 8 kopecks stamp of the 1875–9 issue exists *imperforate*, and he shows us an unused pair of the current 7 kopecks, on vertically laid paper, in the same incomplete condition. He also shows us an obliterated copy of this 7 kopecks, which is not only imperf., but has the background so greatly out of place that the space between two impressions of the ground runs down the centre of the design of the stamp. We should think it possible that all these curiosities are from waste sheets.

Salvador.—*The L. P.* lists some more values of the new issue, on the authority of an American contemporary, whose visits to our humble home are like those of angels—few and far between.

24 c., black and rose.
26 c. ,, brown.
50 c. ,, yellow.
100 c. ,, blue.

Mekeel's Weekly mentions a 5 c. of the new Official series, and says: "The regular postage stamp is in a fine shade of *ultramarine*, while the Official stamp is in *dull blue* and *grey-black*. This seems strange, in view of the fact that the 1 c. and 3 c. Officials were in the same shades as the regular postage stamps of the same denominations." We can find no record of these 1 c. and 3 c. Officials; the only values chronicled, so far as we are aware, are 2 c. and 10 c.

Turkey.—*Macedonia.*—We believe that this country is still a part of the Turkish Empire, but according to the *Ph. Echo* three stamps have been issued bearing its name in Russian letters at the top, the Arms of Bulgaria in the centre, and the value in Russian at foot. The arms and inscriptions are in *black*, and the rest of the design in colour.

1 grosh, black and yellow.
10 ,, ,, blue.
20 ,, ,, black.

The *status* of these is probably the same as that of the Cretan Revolutionary issues of last year.

The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.*

By L. HANCIAU.

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* * * *

I. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

FIRST come, first served! I must therefore commence by dealing with the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which, down to January 12th, 1867, formed a province of Denmark, previous to their reunion with the kingdom of Prussia.

The first of these Duchies is separated from the Danish portion of Jutland by Koeningsen on the north, and is divided from Holstein by the Eider on the south; on the east it is bordered by the Little Belt, and on the west by the North Sea. Holstein is bounded by Schleswig, from which it is separated by the Eider, by the Canal of Schleswig-Holstein, and by the Baltic, on the north; on the east by the Baltic, Lübeck, and the Duchy of Lauenburg; on the south-east by Hamburg and Hanover; and on the west by the North Sea.

The total population of the two Duchies is about 980,000.

Wishing to shake off the yoke of Denmark, these Duchies revolted in 1848, and it was only after a struggle for three years that Frederic VII succeeded in quelling the insurrection.

In spite of this troublous period the revolutionary Government, the seat of which was established successively at Rendsburg, at Schleswig, and at Kiel, found time to think about issuing stamps. With this view, the Director of Posts made a journey, in 1849, to Germany and Belgium, to study the question. He brought back information of a sufficiently satisfactory nature to lead the Department of Finance to bring forward, in March, 1850, a proposal for a law relating to the introduction of Postage Stamps. This scheme was unanimously adopted by the National Assembly on the 26th of that month, whilst Denmark, which had been studying the same subject ever since 1842, did not come to the same decision until April 1st, 1851.

It is therefore with the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein that we must certainly commence our history, since at the date of this insurrection, and down to 1867, they formed part of the kingdom of Denmark.

The following is the text of the law which was passed on April 2nd, 1850:—

"*Law relating to the Introduction of Stamps, the Treatment of Letters that cannot be delivered, and Regulations for the Franking of Letters.*

"In accordance with the decision of the National Assembly, of the 26th March of this year, the Government ordains as follows:—

"Article 1. The Department of Finance is authorized to have manufactured stamps or 'Postschillinge', by the affixing of which upon letters the latter may be franked, in accordance with the directions laid down in the tariff of postal charges. These stamps are to bear the Arms of Schleswig-Holstein.

"Other instructions relating to the employment of these stamps are given in Regulations issued by the Department of Finance.

"Art. 2. Whoever shall—

"(1) With fraudulent intent manufacture 'Postschillinge,' or forge them, and employ the forged 'Postschillinge' for the franking of letters, or cause it to be done by others;

"(2) In collusion with the author of the fraud, or with his assistance, employ, or cause to be employed by others, such 'Postschillinge' for the franking of letters, shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labour, not exceeding five years.

"Whoever shall knowingly employ, or cause to be employed by others, for the franking of letters, imitations or falsifications of the 'Postschillinge' without collusion with the author of the fraud or his aid, will incur a penalty of imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

"Art. 3. . . .

"Kiel, the 2nd April, 1850.

"The Government of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

(Signed) "REVENTLOU. BESELER.
"FRANCKE.
"AHLMANN."

Later on the Department of Finance published in the *Postal Gazette* of November 9th, 1850, the following notification of the introduction:—

"*Notice of the introduction of the Stamps for franking letters, styled* 'Postschillinge.'

"In execution of the law relating to the introduction of stamps for the franking of letters, etc. etc., dated April 2nd, 1850, Art. 1, the following instructions are brought to the knowledge of the general public and ordained for the compliance of the postal officials:—

"§ 1. From the 15th November of this year there will be placed on sale at the Post Offices stamps for the franking of letters, 'Postschillinge.' These stamps will bear the Arms of Schleswig-Holstein, the inscription 'POST SCHILLING,' and, on a white ground, in the four corners, the letters 'S' and 'H', and numerals denoting the value represented by the stamps in *schilling* of the currency of Schleswig-Holstein.

"The franking stamps of the value of—

1 schilling are blue
2 ,, ,, red

and are pierced lengthwise by a blue silk thread, and are provided with gum on the reverse side, for the purpose of attaching them.

"§ 2. Only letters (not the packets and envelopes which belong to the transport post)* may be franked

* My task has been greatly facilitated by the information that I have obtained from the following valuable works: *Danske Postfrimaerke*, by O. Koefoed; *Danske Studie*, by O. V. Rüse; and *Die Postfreimarken der Herzoglümer Schleswig-Holstein*, by A. Rosenkranz It is by means of this information that I have been enabled to complete my own work; my special thanks are also due to Mr. E. M. Reuben, who placed the whole of his stock at my disposal, and who has rendered me every assistance.

* The original says "pas les paquets et les enveloppes qui appartient à la poste de transport," the meaning of which

by means of stamps. The franking is effected by affixing as many 'Post-Schillinge' as amount to the charge under the tariff on the address side of the letter, in the left upper corner, by means of moistening the gum which will be found on the back of the stamps. Letters franked in this way may be deposited in the letter-boxes, as may also unfranked letters; registered letters should in future, as heretofore, be handed in at the Post Office window. In order to render the postal tariff more accessible to all, the lists of charges are posted up at the side of the window and of the letter-boxes, and copies are also for sale at all post offices at 1 schilling.

"§ 3. In the case of letters which have not been sufficiently franked by the senders, the stamps which are affixed to them will not be taken into consideration, but the total charge must then be paid by the receivers. If more than the required charge, according to the tariff, is paid by the stamps affixed, the sender will suffer the loss. When a stamp has been used once it loses its value.

"§ 4. None but the postal officials and the persons duly authorized by the higher postal authorities may sell the franking stamps.

"Kiel, the 5th November, 1850.

"The Department of Finance.

(Signed) "FRANCKE,
"AHLMANN."

Now we come to the instructions issued to the postal officials, which are by no means uninteresting:—

"*Regulations for the employment and keeping account of the stamps for franking* 'Postschillinge.'

"With reference to the notice of this date concerning the introduction of the postage stamps 'Postschillinge,' the attention of the postal officials is directed to the following instructions, with which they are to comply:—

"§ 1. The stamps for franking, 80 upon a quarto sheet, are supplied by this office on requisition from the Post Offices, on Form No. 32 *a*, as enclosed. Before the end of each month requisition must be made for the quantity necessary for the following month. The Post Offices must never be without a stock of stamps sufficient for fifteen days. They are responsible for the amount of the 'Postschillinge' in their possession.

"§ 2. The postage stamps are to be sold at the Post Office window. A register of their sale will be kept (Form 33). The amount received monthly for stamps sold will be entered in the receipts in the account of the month, under the headings 1, 2" [schilling ?], "and the register will be attached to the accounts as a voucher.

"§ 3. In regard to the letters franked by means of 'Postschillinge,' the dispatching Post Office must take care that the 'Postschillinge' correspond with the tariff, that they are genuine, and that they have not already been used. If there is any suspicion of a fraud punishable under paragraph 2 of the law of April 2nd, 1850, the letter will be immediately forwarded to the tribunal, for inquiry, and a report of the fact will be sent to the Department of Finance. Stamps that have already been employed are of no value.

"Immediately after examination, the stamps must be obliterated by means of a special handstamp. The 'Postschillinge' affixed to an insufficiently franked letter must be similarly obliterated, and the letter treated as unpaid.

"If the prepayment is insufficient, because the letter weighs more than it should do under the tariff of weights, or because there are affixed to the letter stamps that have already been used, a note of this for the information of the addressee must be made upon the address side of the letter. On letters that are sufficiently franked by means of 'Postschillinge' there is no longer any need to indicate the postage. For the listing of these letters, the registration form for postal letters and dispatch is provided with the required headings.

"§ 4. The obliterating stamp will be dispatched to the Post Offices at the same time as the first supply of the 'Postschillinge.' Each Post Office has its own number, indicated in the obliterating stamp, which will be more fully described in the annexed circular.

"§ 5. In examining franked letters" [received for delivery, presumably] "care must be taken to see that the postage is sufficient, that the 'Postschillinge' are properly obliterated, and that the number of the obliterating mark corresponds correctly with the postmark of the place and the date. Mistakes in the postage paid will be charged to the dispatching office. If the 'Postschillinge' are not obliterated at all or are insufficiently cancelled, the cancellation must be done over again, by means of the date stamp, not with that bearing the number. Obliterated 'Postschillinge' bearing obliteration numbers which do not correspond with the postmark of the place of dispatch will not be taken into account, and these will be regarded as errors in franking.

"§ 6. In order that the obliteration of the used 'Postschillinge' may be correctly carried out, and that the postal revenue may not suffer from failure to do this, a fine will be levied for each stamp not obliterated in accordance with the instructions, of five times the value of such stamp. With this object, the Post Office at which the letter is examined must send a note to the dispatching post office, and immediately charge the latter with a sum equal to five times the amount of the 'Postschillinge' that were not obliterated according to instructions.

"Kiel, the 5th November, 1850.

"The Department of Finance.

(Signed) "FRANCKE,
"AHLMANN."

Issue of November 15th, 1850.

Arms of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein together in a shield, impressed in plain relief, within an oval which covers the body of a double-headed Eagle with wings displayed. The Eagle is in colour, upon a ground of horizontal lines, in a rectangular frame. In the corners are white ovals, those in the upper containing the letters "S" and "H," and those in the lower corners numerals denoting the value; above and below the central oval are the words "POST" and "SCHILLING",* in white capital letters, in curves.

The Arms of Schleswig are: *Or*, two lions passant, or Leopardy, *azure*. Those of Holstein are: *Gules*, a triangular escutcheon *argent*, coupé *gules*, supported at each side by three half-leaves of holly *argent*, and accompanied by three Passion nails of the same, placed at even distances so that their points appear to pierce the angles of the escutcheon.†

* 16 schillinge = 1 marc = 1 fr. 50 c.

† In an English book on Heraldry we find the Arms of Holstein described as follows:—

"*Gules*, an inescutcheon per fess *argent* and of the first, in every point thereof a nail in triangle, between as many holly leaves, all proper." This would mean that the nails and holly leaves are in their natural colours, not *argent*.—ED. *M. J.*

we do not understand, and we have therefore translated it literally.—ED. *M. J.*

Engraved on steel by Claudius, of Altona, and printed at the works of Messrs. H. W. Köbner and L. Kuhl of that city, in colour on white wove paper, the Arms in the centre in relief. There is a *blue* silk thread running vertically through each stamp. Dimensions 18×21 mm. In sheets of eighty, eight horizontal rows of ten.

1 schilling, blue, pale *to* deep.
2 ,, rose, deep rose.

Variety.—With a dot after the figure "2" in the right lower corner.

2 schilling, deep rose.

There was to have been issued a 3 schilling stamp, and a plate of it was prepared, but a change was made in the tariff, which rendered that value useless.

These stamps were never actually in use in the Duchy of Schleswig, as the Danish Government had overcome the insurrection there before November 15th, 1850. The same was not the case with Holstein, where stamps were sold to the amount of 1600 marks in the thirty-eight post offices, as follows :—

15th to 30th Nov.,	1850	.	450 marks	7	sch.
During Dec.	,,	.	371 ,,	0	,,
,, Jan.,	1851	.	226 ,,	0	,,
,, Feb.	,,	.	255 ,,	13	,,
,, March	,,	.	295 ,,	14	,,
	Total		1599 ,,	2	,,

This amount was divided amongst the various offices as shown in the following list, in which the names are preceded by the distinguishing numbers of the offices :—

1.	Ahrenstöck	7 marks	8	sch.
2.	Ahrensburg	7 ,,	0	,,
3.	Altona	310 ,,	0	,,
4.	Barmstedt	— ,,	4	,,
5.	Bornhöved	— ,,	—	,,
6.	Bramstedt	19 ,,	7	,,
7.	Brunsbüttel	3 ,,	6	,,
8.	Crempe	— ,,	—	,,
9.	Elmshorn	21 ,,	1	,,
10.	Eutin	42 ,,	15	,,
11.	Glückstadt	59 ,,	6	,,
12.	Hamburg	174 ,,	7	,,
13.	Heide	12 ,,	5	,,
14.	Heiligenhafen	6 ,,	0	,,
15.	Horst	19 ,,	7	,,
16.	Itzehoe	66 ,,	5	,,
17.	Kellinghusen	6 ,,	4	,,
18 and 19.	Kiel	476 ,,	1	,,
20.	Lübeck	— ,,	—	,,
21.	Lunden	10 ,,	6	,,
22.	Lütjenburg	12 ,,	12	,,
23.	Meldorf	18 ,,	6	,,
24.	Neuminster	55 ,,	12	,,
25.	Neustadt	9 ,,	0	,,
26.	Nortorf	3 ,,	8	,,
27.	Oldenburg	6 ,,	4	,,
28.	Oldesloe	16 ,,	14	,,
29.	Pinneberg	35 ,,	0	,,
30.	Ploen	37 ,,	3	,,
31.	Preetz	25 ,,	0	,,
32.	Reinbeck	4 ,,	0	,,
33.	Remmels	— ,,	—	,,
34.	Rendsburg	100 ,,	0	,,
35.	Segeberg	11 ,,	8	,,
36.	Uetersen	9 ,,	15	,,
(?)	Ulzburg	1 ,,	7	,,
37.	Wandsbeck	10 ,,	1	,,
38.	Wilster	— ,,	—	,,
41.	Field Post	— ,,	6	,,

Besides these there were No. 39, the Railway Post Office; No. 40, the Office of Dispatch; and No. 42, Schwartan.

From the preceding list we perceive that at certain offices no stamps were sold at all, that the receipts at Kiel were the most important, 476 marks 1 schilling; whilst at Barmstedt the sales only amounted to 4 schilling, and at the Field Post Office to 6 schilling!

The stamps used were—

about 8000 at 1 schilling
and 4000 ,, 2 ,,

a total of 12,000 stamps used upon letters.

Finally, there were dispatched between November 15th, 1850, and the end of August, 1851 :—

		Letters.	*Franked with Stamps to amount of*	
15th to 30th Nov.,	1850	762	1367	sch.
During Dec.	,,	1350	2340	,,
,, Jan.,	1851	1699	3094	,,
,, Feb.	,,	1235	2275	,,
,, March	,,	1440	2719	,,
,, April	,,	1148	2061	,,
,, May	,,	464	806	,,
,, June	,,	326	594	,,
,, July	,,	174	311	,,
,, August	,,	103	164	,,
		8701	15,731	,,=983 m. 3 sch.

From the commencement of January to the end of August, 1851, there were dispatched in all 1,158,092 letters, of which 707,846 were not prepaid, 443,657 were prepaid in cash, and 6589 were stamped.*

Manufacture.

The engraver completed his work on the 20th October, 1850. According to Mr. Rosenkranz, from whom I borrow the following details :—

"The stamps were separated from one another by a space of 1 mm., and were produced by three successive processes.

"The sheet first received an impression from a plate of 80 *clichés* of an under-print, of an Eagle of the design shown in the accompanying illustration, in *light blue* or *light red*, according to the value. This Eagle was engraved on steel, and from the original die two lots of eighty *clichés* were prepared and arranged together in the form in which the stamps would appear on the sheets, thus making up two plates, one for the *blue* stamps and one for the *red*, or 160 *clichés* in all.

"The second die contained the design of the stamp, and as the same Eagle appears again upon this, the Eagle was transferred to a steel die in such a way that the impression from the second plate should fit accurately upon that from the first. This die was etched, and upon it were engraved the lines of the background and the inscriptions 'POST' and 'SCHILLING', while the four small ovals in the corners were left blank. Then 160 *clichés* were produced from this steel die, and were made up into plates of eighty, and finally there were engraved upon each *cliché* the letters 'S' and 'H' in the upper ovals and the figures '1' or '2' in the lower. There are thus *eighty different types of each of the two values.* These additions were made by means of punches,

* It would seem, therefore, that although stamps to the amount of very nearly 1600 marks were sold, those that were used upon letters amounted to something less than 1000 marks; it is possible, however, that in the latter total are not included stamps used upon letters that were insufficiently prepaid, and were therefore regarded under the regulations as not prepaid at all.—ED. *M. J.*

which impressed the outlines of the letters and figures into the comparatively soft metal of the *clichés*, and the surrounding parts of the ovals were then cut away, for the differences" [in these portions of the design] "are recognizable, but exceedingly minute. I have never seen an entire sheet, but I have examined some fairly large blocks of stamps, which enable me to affirm that this engraving was not done upon a few *clichés* made from the original die, and then the remaining *clichés* produced by reduplicating these matrices, but that the engraving was done separately upon each of the eighty.

* * * * *

Although excellent register was kept in the printing, close examination shows that here and there the colour of the first printing appears at one side or the other of the central oval.*

* We have examined a few copies of each value and find that in each case we can distinguish a considerable part of the under-print, at the sides of the oval, amongst the lines of the background, and in the white letters of the inscription. In the 1 sch. the under-print is in *pale greenish blue*, and in the 2 sch. in *pale dull red*, or *salmon*.—ED. *M. J.*

"The third printing produced the embossed Arms in the oval in the centre. The Coat of Arms was engraved in relief on a slightly convex steel die, and from this eighty brass *clichés* were struck, which were burnished and then arranged in a plate for the embossing. The steel die in relief was made somewhat convex, as otherwise the central design would not impress itself sufficiently clearly in the brass *clichés*. All the stamps, both 1 and 2 schilling, were embossed with the same plate. The Arms are not always set exactly in the middle of the oval, at times they are too much to the right or left. Even in the case of unsevered copies the position of the Arms within the oval is not always the same; it must therefore be supposed that when the brass *clichés* were soldered together, sufficient care was not taken in their exact arrangement." *

* We may add that the coloured portion of the impression (the second print, certainly, and probably the first also) is typographed, i.e. from plates with the design in relief.—ED. *M. J.*

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Notes on Italian Stamps.

HAVING rearranged and amalgamated the three fine collections of stamps of the Italian States referred to in my Notes last month, I now propose to make a few remarks on what I consider some of the many points of interest to be found in these old stamps.

I must say at once that my remarks and notes are not intended for such old students of these stamps as my friend Dr. Emilio Diena, but they are more of the nature of hints to the collector who may think of taking up this interesting group, combined with an advertisement of what we have for sale in these collections.

I will take the Italian States in the order in which they appear in our present Catalogue.

MODENA.

The collector who takes up this country must certainly obtain the handbook written by Dr. Diena, and published by *The Philatelic Record* at 5s.

Of the issue of 1852 there are several printings of each value and many errors. Some of these errors were quickly found out and corrected, and are therefore very scarce; others were in the late printings, of which the unused remainders were sold, and these were until recently very common, but now appear to have been absorbed into collections.

The stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 240 stamps, in four panes of sixty each.

In the collection I note the following interesting sheets:—

5 c., green. Diena's printing, 5 g.

The only prominent errors in this sheet are two stamps, Nos. 146 and 218 on the sheet, with no stop after "5".

1 lira, black on white: stamp No. 41 has no stop after the figure "1", and No. 132 has no stop after "1", but has a stop after "LIRA".

The *errors* in this issue are numerous, and there are over seventy in the collection, a number of them being in pairs and strips.

I give a list of a few errors, with their position on the sheets. A good collection of these errors with their position on the sheets noted and with the different printings separated would be a very interesting and valuable one.

5 c., green	"CENT" and "5." close	No. 146	on sheet.
,,	"CNET."	,, 198	,,
,,	"CENI"	,, 230	,,
,,	"C ∞ NT"	,, 226	,,
10 c., rose	"CE6T"	,, 82	,,
,,	"10" (stop inverted)	,, 172	,,
,,	"CENE"	,, 114	,,
,,	"CNET. 10"	,, 121	,,
,,	"CNET. 10."	,, 195	,,
,,	"CEZT"	,, 213	,,
,,	"EENT"	,, 98	,,
,,	No stop after "CENT" or "10"	,, 19	,,
15 c., yellow	"CETN"	,, 231	,,
40 c., deep blue	"49"	,, 19 & 38	,,
,,	"CE6T"	,, 82	,,
,,	"CENE"	,, 114	,,
,,	"4 c."	,, 219	,,
,,	"CNET"	,, 121, 195, & 235	on sheet.

The 40 c., pale blue, is a *very rare* stamp unused, and becoming scarce used. The forgers have attempted to make this rarity from the dark blue stamp, but have not got the right shade of colour, and a comparison with genuine used copies will expose this fraud.

The used stamps of this issue are interesting, and there are really rare cancellations, many of which may be found with a little searching. One interesting variety is that used at Reggio for Registered Official Correspondence. Another, which is very rare, was used in Modena by the Provisional Government between June and October, 1859. It consists of nine parallel bars with the crowned shield of Savoy in the centre.

Issue by the Provisional Government, 15th October, 1859.

These stamps are printed in sheets of 120 divided into four panes of thirty stamps each.

In a sheet of the 15 c. I find an error on stamp No. 68, which has stops omitted after "CENT" and "15".

There is an interesting sheet of 20 c.

No. 33 has the error "ECNT".

No. 60 has the "N" inverted.

Nos. 68, 72, 87, 94, 95, and 104 have stops omitted after "CENT" and "20".

In a sheet of the 40 c. No. 17 has a clear and well-defined stop *before* the "C" in "CENT". Dr. Diena does not list this, but it appears to be constant, as I have it on several stamps as well as in the sheet. No. 68 has both stops omitted.

Of the 80 c. I have only half a sheet, and cannot fix the position of the varieties "8" or "0"; possibly these were not constant, and may be due to bad inking or to a loose figure being knocked up.

Genuine postmarked stamps of this issue are all scarce, and the 80 c. is a rarity.

Of this latter stamp there are two copies in the collection—one with a circular blue postmark and one cancelled with six black parallel bars.

A great rarity is the error "ECNT 20 c.", used on part of original; this is dated "4 MAG. 1860 FIVAZZANO".

Care must be exercised in purchasing postmarked copies of this issue. I have many stamps in my reference collection with forged postmarks, a number of these being on whole covers, which are prepared with great care.

Newspaper Stamps.

An interesting sheet in the collection is one of 240 stamps in four panes of sixty of the 9 c., deep violet, which was prepared but never issued, owing to the tax being raised to 10 cents. Nos. 128, 139, and 186 have the stop after "9" omitted.

Sardinian Stamps used in Modena.

Here is a branch of collecting that seems to be totally neglected in this country, and yet it is one of considerable interest; the stamps are difficult to find, and one learns incidentally a very considerable amount of geography.

From February 1st, 1860, for about a couple of years, the stamps of Sardinia of the issues of 1855–60 were in use in the Duchy of Modena, and such stamps may be distinguished from the common stamps of Sardinia by their postmarks, and to my mind they form a very interesting and historical branch of a fine Italian collection. Amongst other postmarks I have Villa Mimozzo, Finale di Modena, Parullo, Reggio, Reggiolo, Aulla, Carpi, Brescello, Modena, Massa Carara, etc.

NAPLES.

The issue of 1858 consists of only seven stamps, but the student can amplify this series into quite a volume. First of all, the design is quaint and pleasing; it is divided into three parts, viz. the horse for Naples; the three legs with head of Medusa in centre, which is the symbol for Sicily, the legs representing the three chief capes, Faro, Pessaro, and Buco; and the three fleurs-de-lis for Bourbon.

Many collectors have noticed a small letter in the outer border of each stamp, but perhaps few know what these letters stand for. The original dies were engraved by Signor G. Masini, of Naples, and on each die he engraved one letter of his name. Thus we find on the

½ grano, the letter	. . .	G.
1 „ „	. . .	M
2 grana „	. . .	A
5 „ „	. . .	S
10 „ „	. . .	I
20 „ „	. . .	N
50 „ „	. . .	I.

In making the plate of the 5 grana a number of the *clichés* were badly struck, and I have found in this collection some six or seven different varieties showing double and even treble impressions of the stamps. It would be very interesting to reconstruct a sheet of this value and find out the position of each of these varieties.

Another interesting subject in connexion with this issue is the study of all the forgeries made to defraud the Government, which are frequently met with carrying genuine obliterations, but are quite scarce unused.

Only three values seem to have been used—the 2, 10, and 20 grana.

Of the 2 grana I have two different forgeries. Of the 10 grana I have five different forgeries, one of which is on vertically laid paper. Of the 20 gr. I have also five different forgeries, one on laid and one on a kind of crossed-ribbed paper.

The common postmark on both the genuine and forged stamps is the word "ANNULLATO", but a town-name and date are occasionally met with, and I have a few stamps with red and with blue postmarks.

When Garibaldi defeated the royal troops and became Dictator the postage on newspapers was reduced, and a new stamp was made by engraving "T" over "G" on the plate of the ½ grano. This stamp, commonly termed the "Blue Arms", was only in use from November 5th to December 6th, 1860, and is really rare, especially unused.

The same plate was utilized in December, 1860, to print the so-called "Blue Cross" stamps, by scratching out the arms and engraving over them the Savoy cross with a ground-work of vertical lines. As each stamp was re-engraved by hand, they vary from one another and could be plated—in fact, the late Mr. Tapling had commenced this work, and had got some sixty or seventy different types at the time of his lamented death in 1891.

The collection is pretty strong in these interesting stamps, and contains—

"Arms" type, three unused, two used.

"Cross" type, six unused, eight used.

I have found but very few Sardinian stamps used in Naples; they appear to be quite scarce. Those I have bear the postmarks of Napoli, Sessa, Molambari, and Solmona.

NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.

These stamps are similar in general design to those of Sardinia of 1856, and were lithographed in Turin by the Chevalier Matraire, and the head was embossed by a second operation, and through carelessness may frequently be found inverted. Most of the unused inverted heads met with in the trade come from the waste sheets from Matraire's workshops; but in the collection I have genuine used copies of the ½ tornese, 1, 2, and 20 grana; Dr. Diena also knows the 5 grana, used, and possibly other values may be found.

These stamps were in use only from March 1st, 1861, to October 1st, 1862, but many shades can be found, and stamps of early colours with strong embossing are desirable. Fine used copies are *much rarer* than catalogue prices lead one to believe. Interesting varieties may be found with head twice embossed on one stamp, heads *tête-bêche*, and stamps without any head at all: of this latter variety the 2 grana is known used.

By far the most interesting stamps of this issue are the errors of colour, the ½ tornese and the 2 grana printed in black, the colour of the 1 grano.

In *The Philatelic Record*, 1901, p. 123, Dr. Diena gives the history of these rare errors.

All the ½ tornese were used from Roccagloriosa, and the 2 grana from Potenza.

As with the stamps of Naples, so here we have forgeries made to defraud the Government. I have only such stamps of 10 and 20 grana. The forgeries are not very good, and those I possess in my reference collection bear the Naples postmark.

Some of the values being much rarer used than unused, some fakers in Italy have placed genuine stamps on letters and cancelled them with forged postmarks. The forged postmarks I have are "NAPOLI AL PORTO", "PARTENZA DA NAPOLI", and "NAPOLI".

PARMA.

The issue of 1852 was engraved by Signor Pintelli, and printed in sheets of eighty stamps divided into four panes of twenty each. An uncatalogued variety in this collection is a clear double-printed 15 c., black on rose, used, and dated "9 Magg. 1856." The printing of this issue varies considerably, and the result is that many shades can be found.

In 1854 the 5, 15, and 25 c. were printed on white paper, and fine unused copies of this issue are rare, especially the 25 c. The stamps vary enormously in the printing; some are printed with too little ink, and others, again, are so much overinked as to present the appearance of almost a solid blob of colour. A most interesting page of each value could be collected, every stamp varying in shade or impression.

Dangerous fakes exist of the 1852 issue, such as reprints on the back of genuine stamps, *tête-bêche* pairs on whole letters, etc.

The issue of 1857 was made after the assassination of the Duke Charles III, when the Duchy was under the Regency of the Duchess Marie Louise. The dies were engraved by Formenti, and the stamps were printed in sheets of seventy-two, arranged in nine rows of eight.

The collection contains a full sheet of the 40 c., blue, and I notice that the "o" in "40" varies considerably from a thick fat "o" to a thin narrow "0"; this, combined with breaks in the frames and other typographical faults, causes me to think that with a little study one might be able to reconstruct the sheets of this issue.

A rather good forgery of the 25 c. exists, made in Florence some thirty years ago; the colour is too brown, and the paper thin. I have this forgery in a pair printed *tête-bêche*.

Used stamps being considerably rarer than unused, the Italian fakers have copied some of the old postmarks on genuine stamps.

In August, 1859, the Provisional Government were unable to secure further supplies of Sardinian stamps from Turin, and had to utilize the dies of the Newspaper stamps of 1853, and prepared plates to print sheets of sixty stamps arranged in ten rows of six.

The figures of value on this issue vary very much in size, and many flaws occur through bad workmanship, and I think with a little trouble all the values of this issue might be plated by means of the typographical flaws, etc.

These stamps are all much rarer used than unused, the 80 c. being a great rarity in a used condition—in fact, it is only during the last few years that Dr. Diena has been able to prove that genuine used 80 c. exist. In my reference collection I have several good forgeries of the postmarks, on genuine 80 c. on whole envelopes.

Sardinian stamps of the issue of 1856 were used in Parma from 1859 to 1862, but appear to be very scarce. I have only a few, which are postmarked Parma, Piacenza, Borgotaro, etc.

ROMAGNA.

In this collection there are entire sheets of several values, from which I see that the sheets were printed in two panes placed above one another and 8 mm. apart; each pane contains sixty stamps arranged in six rows of ten.

The stamps were printed at Volpi and Sassi.

Mr. Bacon gives two lots of reprints, viz. those made by Moens at Brussels in 1892 and by Goldner at Hamburg in 1897, but Mr. Westoby states that M. Usigli took reprints before he sold the casts to Moens.

In my reference collection I have a number of impressions from worn and damaged *clichés*, which I consider must be reprints, and which are of Italian manufacture, as they bear the word "Saggio" under each stamp. These were made in 1869 by an employé of the Post Office.

Many of these stamps are printed in sheets of the nine values, each stamp being surrounded by a border of seven lines. Nine different sets are stated to exist.

Several values of the genuine stamps are known bisected and used for half their nominal value.

The stamps were in use from September 1st, 1859, to January 12th, 1860, and used copies are rare, especially the 6 and 20 baj. Genuine stamps with forged cancellations are plentiful, and used copies should only be bought from an expert.

Sardinian stamps of 1856 were used in Romagna from February 1st, 1860, until 1862, and are rather plentiful, except the 3 lire, which is scarce with a Romagna postmark. Occasionally one may find stamps of Parma and Tuscany used in Romagna, but these are really rare.

* * *

New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Great Britain, unused	£1162
,, used	473
Denmark	117
French Colonies—Mauritania to New Caledonia .	177
,, Ivory Coast to Martinique . .	304
,, Guadeloupe to Ivory Coast . .	142
,, French Soudan to Guadeloupe .	232
Uruguay (2 vols.)	541

Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 12.)

* * * *

NOTE.—Types 1 and 2 in the last number should be transposed.

Fourth Issue.

IN October, 1880, a new set of stamps was issued, typographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York; this well-known firm appears to have been organized by Mr. N. F. Seebeck, and I believe that up to the time of his death he was its president.

Many trials of paper and colour were made before this issue took place, and I give a list of those that I have been able to obtain and which are in my collection.

First of all I have an imperforate sheet* of twenty-five stamps printed in *pale brown* on thickish wove paper and gummed, containing the various values, arranged as follows :—

100	10	5	2	1
100	10	5	2	1
100	10	5	2	1
100	75	50	25	20
100	75	50	25	20

* These stamps have hitherto been described as lithographed, but an examination of these imperforate colour proofs shows that they were printed typographically, probably from electrotyped *clichés*. It is also, I believe, the fact that lithography and rouletting in colour cannot be employed together.

I have also single specimens of the following colour proofs, all imperforate :—

Thin white wove paper.

Pale brown . .	1	2	5	10	...	...	50	75	100
Chestnut-brown . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	...	75	100
Purple . . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	...	75	100
Red-lilac . . .	1	2	...	10	20	25	50	75	100
Pink . . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	50	75	100
Bright ultramarine .	1	2	5	10	20	25	50	75	100
Chrome-yellow . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	50	75	100
Dull orange-red . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	50	75	100
Bright orange-red .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Thin bluish paper, laid vertically, about 13 to 14 vergeures in each stamp.

Pale brown. . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	50	75	100
Red-lilac . . .	1	2	5	10	20	25	50	75	100
Green . . .	1	2	5	10	...	...	...	...	100
Carmine . . .	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	...	100
Orange-red . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...

Thin white paper, laid vertically, about 17 vergeures in each stamp.

Brown . . .	1	2	5	10	...	...	...	...	100
Carmine . . .	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	75	...
Dull orange-red . .	1	2	...	10	...	25	...	75	100

Thin white paper, laid horizontally.

Brown . . .	...	...	...	...	20	25	50	75	100
Red-lilac . . .	...	...	...	...	20	25	50	75	...
Ultramarine . .	...	...	...	...	20	25	50	75	100

All the values of this issue are found in sheets of fifty stamps divided into two panes of twenty-five, but I am convinced that only one plate of twenty-five *clichés* was made up and that the sheets were printed in two operations; first a whole pile of paper had the

left-hand pane printed on it, then this pile was turned over and another impression was printed alongside the first one on the right-hand side of the sheets.

My proofs of this are as follows :—

1 c., *grey-green :* stamp No. 11 does not show any error in the left-hand panes, but when all these left panes in *grey-green* had been printed an accident took place to the *cliché* of stamp No. 11, breaking off the down-stroke of the "T" in "CENTAVO," causing it to read "CEN¯AVO."

Later on a second printing of the 1 c. was made in *bright green*, and in this the "T" has no down-stroke both in the *left* and in the *right*-hand panes.

Other defects on the stamps are common to both panes ; for instance, stamp No. 24 on both left and right-hand panes always had a large irregular-shaped white space to the right of the "1" in the right upper corner.

A curious further proof of this separate printing of the panes is afforded by a full sheet of the 20 c. which I have. In this sheet the pane on the left side is printed in *yellow*-bistre, while the right-hand pane is printed in *deep* bistre, giving the sheet an almost uncanny appearance.

Another curious variety was produced in the 2 c. by this printing of one pane at a time ; the paper was reversed after the first printing and the panes are always printed *tête-bêche* in all the full sheets I have seen.

Additional evidence of this curious method of printing is afforded by a block of stamps in the "Tapling" Collection—a block of four of the 5 c., *blue*, in which one vertical pair overlaps the other diagonally, the overlap being as much at 7½ mm. at one point.

Genuinely *used* copies of this issue have never been very common, but it is difficult to distinguish the proper used ones from those obliterated in New York by a firm who ought to have known better. At least three of the commonest postmarks were copied.

1st. Large circle, date in centre, "CORREOS" at top, and "SANTO DOMINGO" or "PUERTO PLATA" at bottom.

2nd. An oval, double lined, "SANTO DOMINGO" at top, "FRANCA" at bottom, and a wavy line in the centre.

3rd. An oval as last, but filled with thick bars, no names or dates.

7

REFERENCE LIST.

OCTOBER, 1880. *White wove paper. Typographed in New York by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. Rouletted in coloured lines.*

1 centavo, grey-green.
1 ,, olive-green.
1 ,, bright green.
2 centavos, red.
2 ,, orange-red.
5 ,, blue.
5 ,, pale blue.
10 ,, pink.
20 ,, yellow-bistre.
20 ,, bistre.
20 ,, pale bistre.
25 ,, reddish lilac.
25 ,, mauve.
50 ,, orange.
50 ,, brown-orange.
50 ,, orange-yellow.
75 ,, dark blue.
75 ,, ultramarine.
1 peso, pale brown.
1 ,, golden bronze.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Broken "T" in "CEN¯AVO."*

1 centavo, grey-green.
1 ,, olive-green.
1 ,, bright green.

(*b*) Laid *paper.*

1 centavo, grey-green.
75 centavos, blue.
1 peso, golden brown.

This 1 c. on *laid* was first chronicled in *The Ph. Record* of July, 1881, and a copy is in the "Tapling" Collection. Probably the variety with broken "T" in "CENTAVO" existed on *laid* paper, but as I do not now know of a copy I do not include it in my list.

(*c*) *Double printed.*

1 peso, golden bronze.

(*d*) *Vertical pair of stamps, rouletted all round, but imperf. between horizontally.**

1 peso, golden bronze.

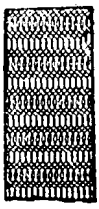
Several values may be found with double roulettes, but these do not seem worth listing as philatelic varieties.

The second roulette is generally colourless, and is no doubt due to two sheets of paper being passed through the press together, the second receiving a colourless roulette, and being afterwards used for printing stamps upon.

* * *

Fifth Issue.

This issue is exactly the same as the preceding, except that the paper is covered with a fine network of *orange*-coloured lines, thus :—



8

I am unable to say whether the stamps were printed over the network or the network over the stamps, but the fact that the two panes of the 2 c. stamps are always *tête-bêche* in this series also, would seem to show that the network was added to stock already printed.

* The coloured dashes are visible, but the notched rule has not pierced the paper.

These stamps were issued in January, 1881, giving only about four months for the circulation of the stamps of the preceding issue.

I fancy that this network must have been adopted as a safeguard either against cleaning the stamps or against forgery, but I cannot find any information on the subject.

REFERENCE LIST.

JANUARY, 1881. *The preceding issue with orange network added.*

1 centavo, grey-green.
1 ,, olive-green.
1 ,, bright green.
2 centavos, red.
2 ,, orange-red.
5 ,, blue.
5 ,, pale blue.
10 ,, pink.
20 ,, yellow-bistre.
25 ,, mauve.
50 ,, orange.
75 ,, ultramarine.
1 peso, golden bronze.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Broken* "T" *in* "CEN¯AVO."

1 centavo, grey-green.
1 ,, olive-green.
1 ,, bright green.

Of *colour trials* of this issue I have only two panes, each of twenty-five stamps, consisting of all values grouped as in the diagram of the proofs of the preceding issue; the colours are *blue* and *reddish brown*.

* * *

Sixth Issue.

In January, 1883, the stamps of the preceding issues, both on plain paper and on paper covered with network, were surcharged locally.

In *The A. J. of Ph.* for October, 1889, there is a note to say that these surcharges were printed in San Domingo, owing to a temporary change in the currency in use, and that no New Yorker either made or influenced the surcharges.

The surcharging was done with type, set up to cover five rows of five stamps, being thus arranged to overprint one pane at a time. The work was no doubt done by native workmen, who apparently knew little and cared less how or upon what stamp they put any particular surcharge, and we thus find a large crop of errors in this issue, many of which are of a high degree of rarity.

Some of these errors are being rather well forged, and I should advise collectors to purchase copies of the scarcer varieties only from well-known firms, who may be depended upon to know what they are selling.

The setting of the surcharges varies considerably, and I have not yet been able to collect enough material to reconstruct plates of several of the rarer settings, but I give a short list, with some notes and illustrations, of what I have been able to get together in this very interesting issue.

REFERENCE LIST.

"5 céntimos" on 1 centavo. (Plate I.)

Figure "5" thick and with curved top.

Nos. 3 and 20 on each pane have the top of the "5" nearly flat, the neck is shorter, and the whole appearance is as though the figure had been hit with a hammer and crushed down. No. 24 on each pane has an *acute* accent on the "i" in "céntímos."

There was a second setting of the surcharge used on the stamps upon network paper, as is proved by a block of four that I have. This block includes the variety with "CEN¯AVO," which is No. 11 on each pane on which it occurs, but the stamp in the right lower corner has the "i" in "céntimos" accented, and this must be No. 17 on the plate; whereas in the ordinary setting it is No. 24 only that shows the accent.

The stops after "céntimos" vary considerably, as will be seen by referring to the illustration I give with this number of the *Monthly Journal*. I think it is likely that this setting was impressed upon stamps on both the plain and the network paper at the same time, and for convenience I group the two papers together in my lists.

Plain paper.

5 c. on 1 c., green (shades).

Varieties.

(*a*) No. 11 *on pane lettered* "CEN¯AVO."

(*b*) No. 24, *acute accent on* "í" *in* "céntimos."

(*c*) Nos. 3 *and* 20 *short* "5" *with flat top.*

(*d*) *Surcharge inverted.*

Errors.

Printed on wrong values.
5 c. on 2 c., red.
5 c. on 5 c., blue.

Network paper.

5 c. on 1 c., green (shades).

Varieties.

(*a*) No. 11 *on pane lettered* "CEN¯AVO."

(*b*) No. 24 *on one pane and* No. 17 *on another with acute accent on* "í."

(*c*) Nos. 3 *and* 20 *short* "5" *with flat top.*

(*d*) *Surcharge inverted.*

(*e*) *Double surcharge.*

Errors.

Printed on wrong values.
5 c. on 2 c., red.
5 c. on 5 c., blue.

10 céntimos on 2 centavos. (Plate II.)

As I stated when describing the unsurcharged stamps, on both papers, the panes are always found printed *tête-bêche;* this peculiarity was evidently noticed when the surcharges were printed, and the sheets were nearly always turned round to receive the surcharge on the second pane. I know of a copy of this value on plain paper with inverted surcharge, but it is rare, and I do not know any inverted on the network paper.

The composition of the setting for the surcharge is interesting, as it appears to be similar to that of the rare 5 c. on 1 c. with acute accent on "í" in "céntímos," on No. 17. The only other prominent varieties are Nos. 19 and 24, which have a straight serif to the "1" in "10."

Plain paper.

10 c. on 2 c., red.

Varieties.

(*a*) No. 17 *on pane, acute accent on* "í" *in* "céntimos."

(*b*) Nos. 19 *and* 24, *straight serif to* "1."

(*c*) *Surcharge inverted.*

(*d*) *Figures* "10" *omitted.*

Errors.

Printed on the wrong value.
10 c. on 5 c., blue.
10 c. on 5 c. ,, (var. *a*).

Network paper.

10 c. on 2 c., red (shades).

Varieties.

(*a*) No. 17 *on pane, acute accent on* "í" *in* "céntimos."

(*b*) Nos. 19 *and* 24, *straight serif to* "1."

25 céntimos on 5 centavos. (Plate I.)

This setting is similar to that of the 5 c., first setting, and the varieties are in the same positions on the pane; apparently the figures "2" were inserted in front of the figures "5" and the two figures were then centred a little, and no other alteration made.

I have a full pane of the stamps on the plain paper, but no blocks of those on the network paper. From a careful examination of single specimens, however, I conclude that the setting is the same on both.

Plain paper.	*Network paper.*
25 c. on 5 c., blue.	25 c. on 5 c., blue.
Varieties.	*Varieties.*
(*a*) No. 24 *on pane, acute accent on "í."*	(*a*) No. 24 *on pane, acute accent on "í."*
(*b*) Nos. 3 *and* 20, *short "5" with flat top.*	(*b*) Nos. 3 *and* 20, *short "5" with flat top.*
(*c*) *Surcharge inverted.*	(*c*) *Surcharge inverted.*
Errors.	*Errors.*
Printed on wrong values.	Printed on wrong values.
25 c. on 1 c., green.	25 c. on 1 c., green.
25 c. on 2 c., red.	25 c. on 2 c., red.
	25 c. on 10 c., pink.

50 céntimos on 10 centavos.

Blocks of this stamp appear to be rare on the plain paper and very rare on the network paper. On the plain paper I have a block of four, Nos. 4, 5, 9, and 10 in the pane, and a block of nine from the left lower corner of the sheet (*see* Plate III); these are sufficient to show that the accent on the "í" comes on No. 17 in the pane, and single specimens are known with the short "5" with flat top; I think it therefore highly probable that this setting of the surcharge is similar to the second setting used on the 5 c.

Plain paper.	*Network paper.*
50 c. on 10 c., pink.	50 c. on 10 c., pink.
Varieties.	*Varieties.*
(*a*) No. 17 *on pane, acute accent on "í."*	(*a*) No. 17 *on pane, acute accent on "í."*
(*b*) Nos. 3 *and* 20 (?), *short "5" with flat top.*	(*b*) Nos. 3 *and* 20 (?), *short "5" with flat top.*
(*c*) *Surcharge inverted.*	(*c*) *Surcharge inverted.*
(*d*) *Stamp bisected diagonally and used for* 25 c.	
Error.	*Error.*
Printed on wrong value.	Printed on wrong value.
50 c. on 5 c., blue.	50 c. on 5 c., blue.

1 franco on 20 centavos.

This is really the most interesting stamp of the set, as there are at least *three* distinct settings of the surcharge. I am unable to say in what order these were made, but I arrange them as follows for reference purposes:—

1st. "franco" in narrow letters, the word 11½ mm. long, followed by a full stop.

2nd. "franco" in fatter letters, 14½ mm. long, and no stop.

3rd. "Franco" with capital "F." (Plate III.)

I have luckily got a full pane of No. 3, but I have only about half a dozen pairs and a block of four of the other two settings, in which I can, therefore, list only such varieties as I have seen, without being able to fix their positions on the sheet.

I illustrate the pane of setting No. 3, and would draw attention to the stops after "Franco." Most of these are rectangular in shape and rather large, but some are round, varying from large to small, and one is a large comma.

First setting. "franco" 11½ *mm. long, with stop.*

Plain paper.	*Network paper.*
1 franco. on 20 c., bistre.	1 franco. on 20 c., yellow-bistre.
1 ,, 20 c., yellow-bistre.	
Varieties.	*Varieties.*
(*a*) *Figure "1" with straight serif.*	(*a*) *Figure "1" with straight serif.*

Second setting. "franco" 14½ *mm. long, no stop.*

Plain paper.	*Network paper.*
1 f. on 20 c., bistre.	1 f. on 20 c., yellow-bistre.
1 f. on 20 c., yellow-bistre.	
Varieties.	*Variety.*
(*a*) *Figure "1" with straight serif.*	(*a*) *Figure "1" with straight serif.*
(*b*) *Surcharge inverted.*	

Third setting. "Franco" *with capital* "F."

Plain paper.	*Network paper.*
1 f. on 20 c., bistre.	1 f. on 20 c., yellow-bistre.
1 f. on 20 c., yellow-bistre.	
Varieties.	*Varieties.*
(*a*) Nos. 6, 11, *and* 19 *with straight serif to "1."*	(*a*) Nos. 6, 11, *and* 19 *with straight serif to "1."*
(*b*) No. 15, *comma after "Franco."*	(*b*) No. 15, *comma after "Franco."*
(*c*) Nos. 8, 17, 20, and 24, *round raised stops.*	(*c*) Nos. 8, 17, 20, 24, *round raised stops.*
(*d*) *Surcharge inverted.*	

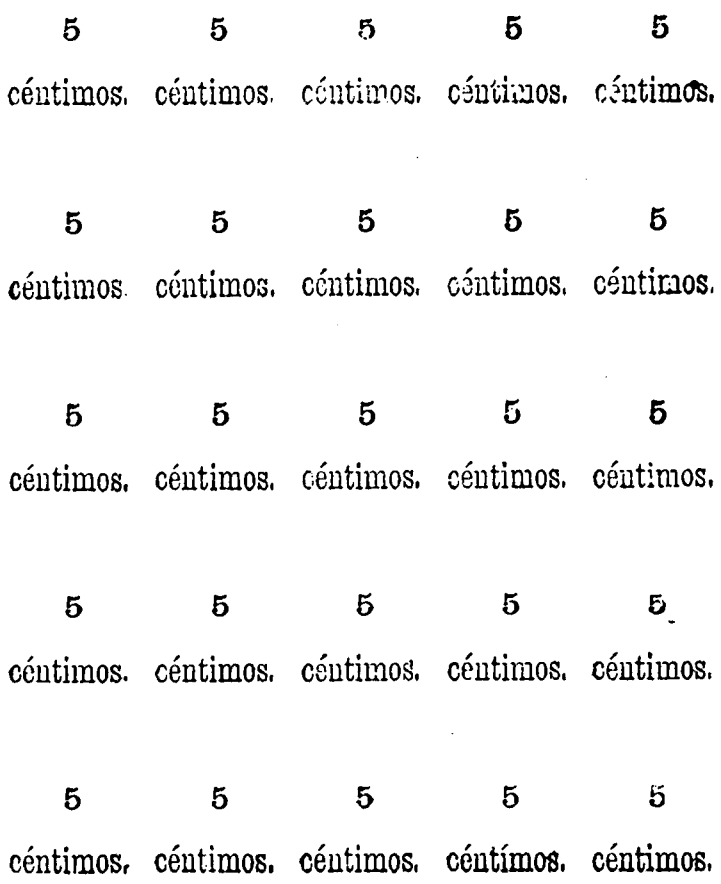
1 franco 25 céntimos on 25 centavos.
2 francos 50 céntimos on 50 ,,
3 ,, 75 ,, 75 ,,

I have only a block of four and a few pairs of these stamps, but I think it highly probable that they are from similar settings of the surcharge, though I have no information as to the varieties that may exist or their positions on the sheets, so I list only such varieties as I have seen; no doubt many more exist.

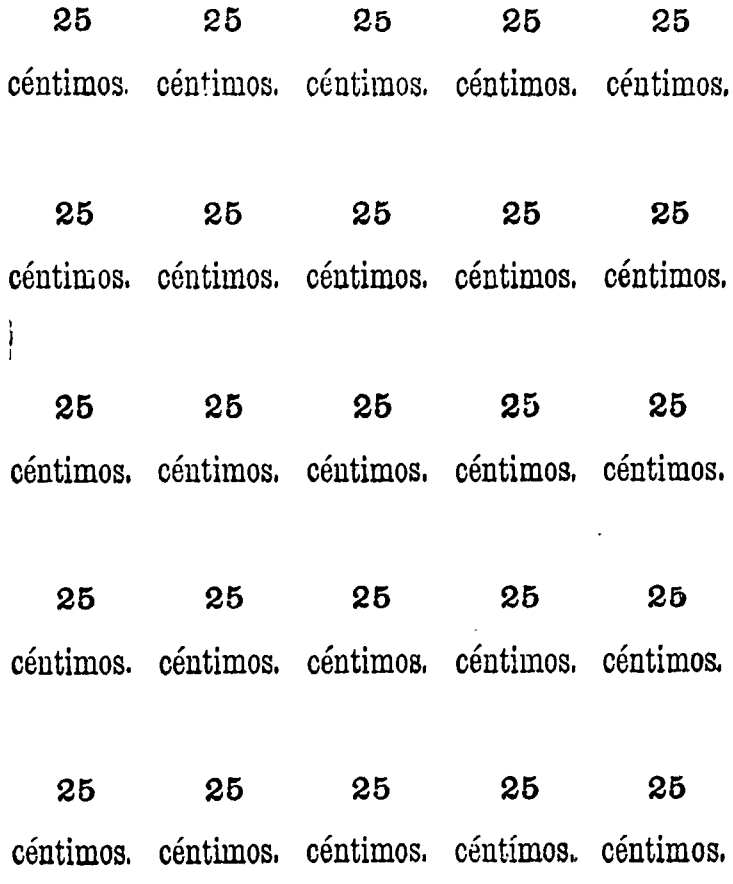
Plain paper.	*Network paper.*
1 f. 25 c. on 25 c., mauve.	1 f. 25 c. on 25 c., mauve.
2 f. 50 c. on 50 c., orange.	2 f. 50 c. on 50 c., orange.
3 f. 75 c. on 75 c., blue.	3 f. 75 c. on 75 c., blue.
Varieties.	*Varieties.*
(*a*) *Figure "1" with straight serif.*	(*a*) *Figure "1" with straight serif.*
1 f. 25 c. on 25 c.	1 f. 25 c. on 25 c.
(*b*) *Surcharge inverted.*	(*b*) *Surcharge inverted.*
1 f. 25 c. on 25 c.	1 f. 25 c. on 25 c.
2 f. 50 c. on 50 c.	2 f. 50 c. on 50 c.
3 f. 75 c. on 75 c.	
(*c*) *On paper laid horizontally.*	
3 f. 75 c. on 75 c.	

5 francos on Un peso.

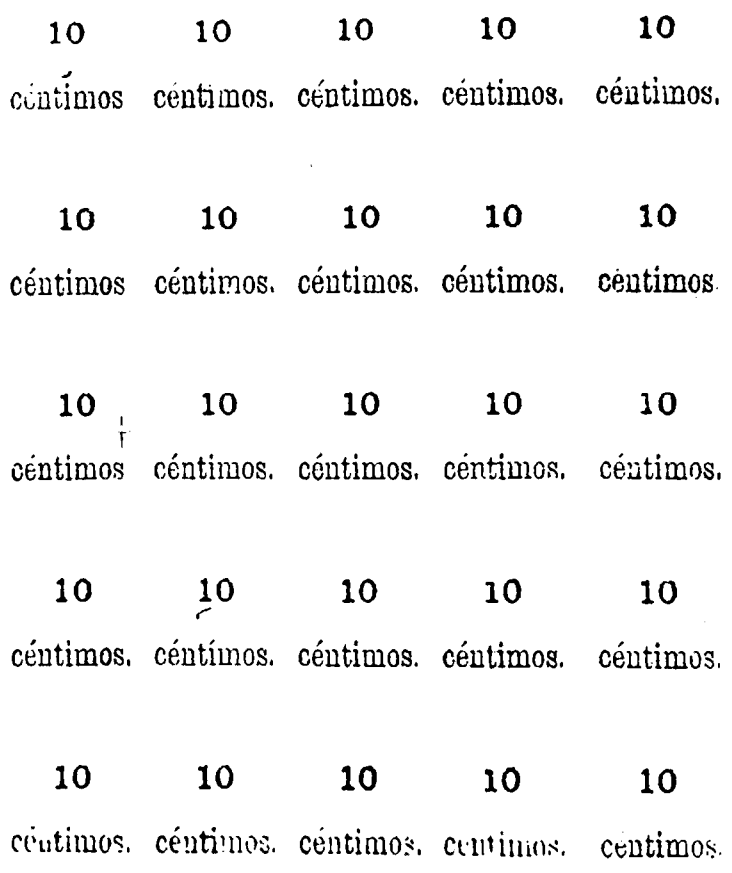
This value is found only on the network paper; I have only one pair, and do not know of any minor varieties.



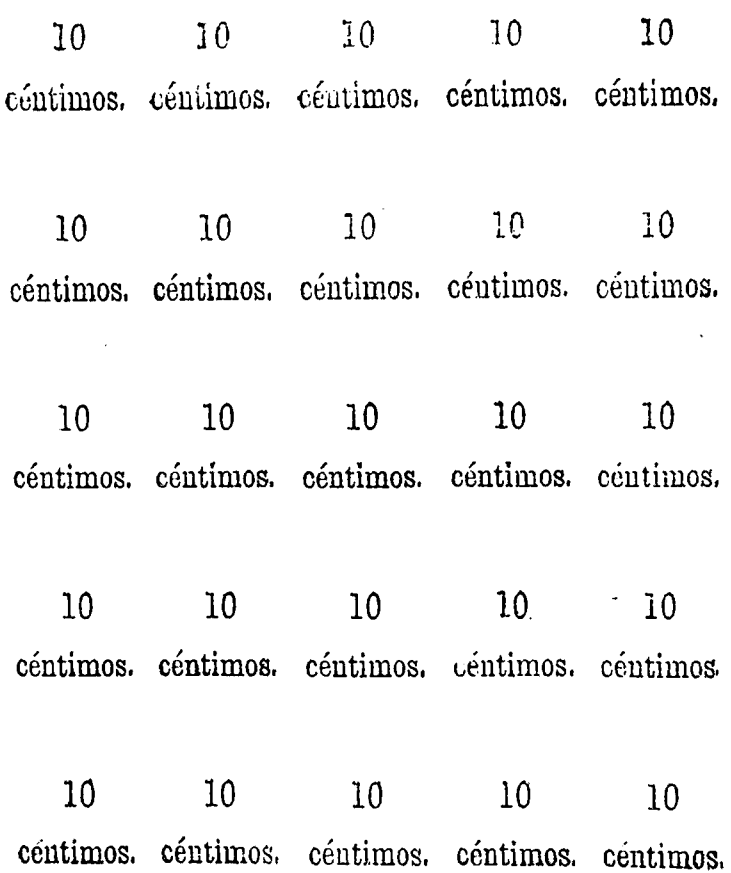
5 céntimos on 1 centavo.



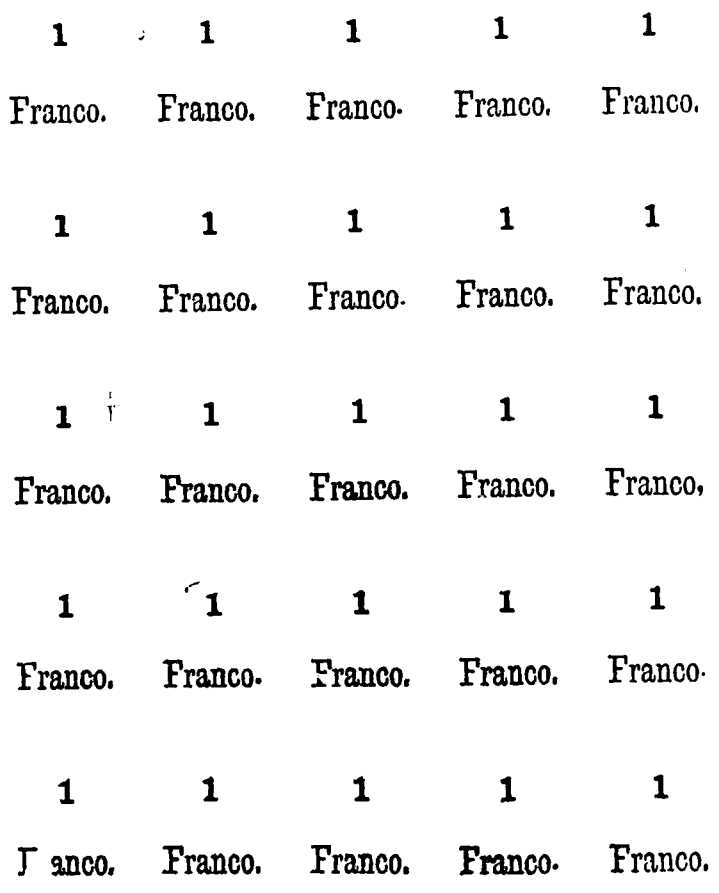
25 céntimos on 5 centavos.



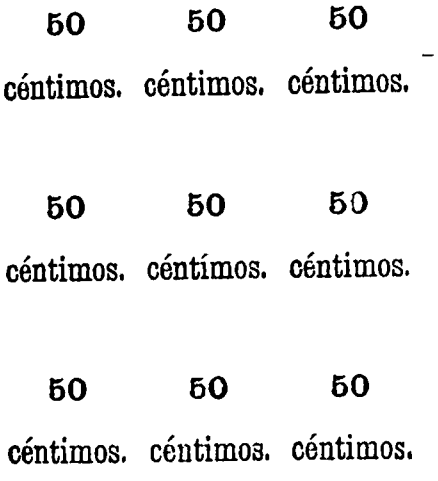
10 céntimos on 2 centavos.
First setting.



10 céntimos on 2 centavos.
Second setting.



1 Franco on 20 centavos.



50 céntimos on 10 centavos.

Network paper.

5 f. on 1 peso, golden bronze.

Variety.

(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.*

* * *

Seventh Issue.

In *The Ph. Record* for January, 1884, the 5 c. and 10 c. are chronicled with new and larger numerals; it is probable that entirely new settings of the surcharge, with numerals of a new fount of type, were made up, and for clearness in the reference lists I think it best to term this the seventh issue.

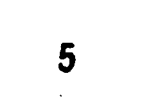
This edition was printed more carefully, and I find many fewer errors in it than in the preceding issue. The figures of the overprint seem to be all correct, and I do not find any value with the acute accent on the "i" in "céntimos." I do, however, find *forgeries* showing such varieties, and one result of my study of these issues is that I have been enabled to eliminate several stamps with forged surcharges from my collection and from the stock of our publishers. I do not consider it wise to point out where the forger has gone wrong, but the differences are quite apparent to any one who has studied these stamps closely.

REFERENCE LIST.

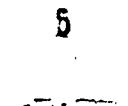
1883 (End of). *Surcharged with* tall thin *figures.*

5 céntimos on 1 centavo.

There are two settings of this value; in one the bottom of the figure is 6 mm. from the top of the word "céntimos" and in the other the space measures 10½ mm.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 2.

The higher values always have the smaller space between the numerals and the word.

Plain paper.

5 c. on 1 c., green (Type 1).
5 c. ,, ,, (,, 2).

Varieties.

(*a*) *Stamp lettered* "CENTAVO" (Type 1).
(*b*) Do. do. (Type 2).
(*c*) *Surcharge inverted* (Type 2).

Errors.

Printed on the wrong value.
5 c. on 5 c., blue (Type 1).

Network paper.

5 c. on 1 c., green (Type 1).
5 c. ,, ,, (,, 2).

Varieties.

(*a*) *Stamp lettered* "CENTAVO" (Type 1).
(*b*) Do. do. (Type 2).
(*c*) *Surcharge inverted* (Type 1).
(*d*) Do. do. (Type 2).

10 céntimos on 2 centavos. (Plate II.)

I have a reconstructed pane on the plain paper and an uncut pane on the network paper; there are no varieties worthy of note except in the colour of the stamps, which is much *pinker* in some of those on the plain paper than in that with network.

Plain paper.

10 c. on 2 c., reddish pink.
10 c. ,, orange-red.

Network paper.

10 c. on 2 c., orange-red.

Errors.

(*a*) Printed on the wrong value.
10 c. on 1 c., green.
10 c. on 5 c., blue.
(*b*) "0" omitted, reading "1 céntimos."
(*c*) "10" omitted, reading "céntimos."

Note that varieties *b* and *c* both have the word in the plural; these errors are, I think, caused by the "0" in "10" dropping out, and later on the "1," which was loosened, also disappeared.

Variety.

(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.*

Errors.

Printed on the wrong value.
10 c. on 1 c., green.
10 c. on 1 c. ,, ("CENTAVO").

25 céntimos on 5 centavos.

I have a reconstructed pane of twenty-three out of the twenty-five stamps, but the left upper and left lower corner stamps are missing, and curiously enough I have seen several other corner blocks from which the same stamps are missing. These are Nos. 1 and 21 on the pane, and if any of my readers happen to have left corner blocks or single stamps I should much like to see them. It is possible that these two stamps bore some striking errors, which were noticed and removed before the stamps were sold.

Plain paper.

25 c. on 5 c., blue.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Stamp bisected and used for half its value.*

I have two of these bisections, one on a wrapper addressed to Cornhill, London, and dated 21 OCT. (?), 1884. I do not know if 12½ c. was ever a postal rate.

(*b*) A copy of the 5 c. with a set-off from a wet sheet of the same value on the back, surcharged "25 céntimos" on the set-off.
(*c*) *Surcharge inverted.*
(*d*) "25" *omitted, reading* "céntimos" *only.*

Errors.

Printed on the wrong values.
25 c. on 1 c., green.
25 c. on 2 c., orange-red.

Network paper.

25 c. on 5 c., blue.

Variety.

(*a*) Surcharged on the back of the stamp only.

50 céntimos on 10 centavos.

I have only a strip of three stamps and a few singles, and cannot say anything about the setting.

Plain paper.

50 c. on 10 c., pink.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.*
(*b*) *Bisected diagonally and used as* 25 c.

Errors.

Printed on the wrong value.
50 c. on 5 c., blue.
The same, with inverted surcharge.

Network paper.

50 c. on 10 c., pink.

5 francos on 1 peso, golden bronze.

I have only single specimens of this stamp, and know nothing about the setting.

Plain paper.

5 f. on 1 p., golden bronze.

Network paper.

5 f. on 1 p., golden bronze.

(To be continued.)

NOTE ON
The Postage Stamps of China, 1878-1905,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.*

By J. MENCARINI.

(*Of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service.*)

* * * *

HAVING been an enthusiastic philatelist for over thirty years, and a specialist of this interesting Empire, I thought of compiling, for my own benefit and also for that of my brothers in Philately, the result of my observations and the information I have gathered on the postage stamps of China. Although I had before me the archives of and data from the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Customs, kindly placed at my disposal for reference, I am sorry to confess that I could glean only most meagre information, compared with what I really needed to make my work absolutely complete. However, I am pleased to place on record all the information I have been able to gather, hoping it will serve as a basis for future investigation in this most fascinating hobby. Before I proceed, I may state that, not having a single duplicate to dispose of, I have no intention, in compiling this note, to boom the stamps of this country.

Although China stands as one of the Benjamins in the postal brotherhood as a postage-stamp-issuing country, from most ancient records it is known there existed a vast, important, and well-organized postal system in China as far back as a century before our Christian era; but that I may not appear as a plagiarist, I would refer the reader to the very explicit and complete Postal Report for the year 1904 (published in 1905 by the Customs Statistical Department), compiled by Mr. T. Piry, the able Postal Secretary, which gives as complete data as it is possible to condense in such a report, and all important information on the history and working of the official couriers, besides historical notes and a wealth of detailed information on the present Postal Service of China from its infancy, when it was worked as part of the Customs Revenue Department, so very ably formed and directed by Sir Robert Hart, our distinguished Chief.

The earliest record obtainable of stamps being issued in China is a notification in the local newspapers which reads as follows:—

"CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

"*Winter Service.*

"Postage Stamps and copies of Postal Tariff may be obtained on application at the Customs Postal Department. (Signed) "J. H. HART.

"Shanghai, 16th December, 1878."

This winter service was organized by the Tientsin Customs Commissioner, Mr. Detring, in 1876, so as to maintain, with an overland courier service via Chinkiang, the postal communications with the outer world necessarily interrupted by the port of Tientsin being ice-blocked.

Mr. Detring sent to Shanghai one of his writers, a Mr. Wu Kuan, who, under the control of the Shanghai Commissioner, supervised the overland courier service to the North. This department, which was called the Shu Hsin Kuan, or Post Office, was opened on the 24th July, 1878, and started with a staff of seventeen men.

The first set of three stamps, 1, 3, and 5 candarins, were engraved on copper by a native artisan and printed at the Customs Statistical Department at Shanghai, and were all, as appears from the records obtainable, forwarded to Tientsin in August, 1878. Anyhow, the first stamps for the Shanghai Office were received from Tientsin on the 23rd November, 1878, in the following quantities:—

5 candarins:	1000 sheets	= 25,000	stamps.
3 "	1000 "	= 25,000	"
1 candarin:	1000 "	= 25,000	"

This department grew in importance, and, as may be seen by glancing at the accompanying catalogue, its development may be judged when hundreds of thousands of stamps of this first set were undoubtedly used for franking mail matter, as stamp collecting was then in its infancy.

Daily the utility of this department became more apparent, and in 1885 a similarly-designed stamp, but of a smaller size, was issued, extending its usefulness to the Treaty ports.

To honour Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday, a set of nine new stamps was issued in 1894. The appropriate meanings of the designs of these stamps, made by the late Mr. de Villard, of the Customs Statistical Department, are:—

1 candarin (geranium-red).—Centre, archaic form of the character *shou* (longevity), surrounded by symbol of *wu fu* (five happinesses), with peony above (a floral emblem of illustriousness).

2 candarins (olive-green).—Dragon centre; hydrangea, leaves and fruit of passiflora above (a favourite ornamentation on auspicious occasions).

* From *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. I. Statistical Series, Nos. 3 and 4. Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1905*, etc. etc.

3 candarins (yellow).—Dragon centre; *p'an-t'ao*, or flat peach, above (this fruit being an emblem of longevity, as it is said to flower and bear fruit for 3000 years); *pa kua*, or "eight diagrams," at corners.

4 candarins (rose).—Dragon centre, with peony on top.

5 candarins (deep chrome-yellow).—Carp in centre (this fish in epistolary language being styled the "messenger fish"), surmounted by *jui-chih* plant (emblematic of long life); the *wan-nien-ch'ing*, or Chinese immortelle (*rhodea*), beneath.

6 candarins (carmine-brown).—Dragon centre, with the Chinese immortelle above; *pa kua* at the corners.

9 candarins (grey-green).—Centre, same as 1 candarin; rampant dragon on each side, with seal form of characters for "Chinese Postal Service" above.

12 candarins (orange).—Centre, "Chinese Postal Service" in seal characters; rampant dragon on either side, and peony above.

24 candarins (carmine-red).—Centre, a junk, with the *p'an-t'ao* above.

These were executed and lithographed, the first lot in Japan and the remaining issues at Shanghai, and were in use up to the 20th March, 1896, when the Chinese Imperial Post Office was officially recognized by Imperial Edict, the postal currency being then changed from taels to dollars, the silver coins actually in use in this Empire.

A new set of twelve stamps was thereupon ordered from designs made at the Customs Statistical Department, and the execution given to a Japanese printing firm in Tokio, but the stamps were not ready for issue till a year later.

In the meanwhile recourse was had to surcharging, and the 1885 and 1894 stamps were made to serve for this purpose. The urgency of the necessity required a large quantity of stamps to be so surcharged, and the work was given to different printing establishments in Shanghai; hence the multiplicity of varieties of types and the errors to be found in this issue, as will be seen in the catalogue. All that is known is that the surcharges on the Revenue stamps were printed between February and April, 1897, partly (about a half) by the Statistical Department and partly by one (Foreign) commercial printing establishment; of the surcharges on the Jubilee stamps, the principal portion was printed by the Statistical Department between December, 1896, and February, 1897, and the remainder by two (Chinese) commercial printing establishments between February and July, 1897.

The Japanese issue not being found perfect in workmanship, a new set was ordered in 1898 from the well-known stamp printers, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London. The designs for this set were of exactly the same pattern as for its predecessor, but the finish and workmanship were much superior. All the impressions were made on paper supplied by the Statistical Department specially watermarked with a Chinese geomancy sign, known as the *yin-yang*, representing the male and female principles in nature, a sign popular in this Empire and supposed to ward off evil spirits and bring good fortune. This watermarked paper had been in use since the 1885 issue.

On the 26th May, 1899, all the stock of watermarked paper, consisting of some 110 reams, was forwarded to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, with instructions that after using the same they were to print the stamps on unwatermarked paper. The printers, however, unfortunately did not take the precaution to inform the authorities for which values they used the watermarked paper, and therefore no accurate data are obtainable at time of writing on this important point for philatelists.

The postal authorities, having exhausted the remaining stock of stamps on watermarked paper, are at present continuing the issues on unwatermarked paper.

As to perforations, no hard and fast rule was followed, and any of the three perforating machines then working in the Statistical Department was used to perforate the earlier issues which were printed by the Department.

Before the National Post was recognized by Imperial Edict, and while it was worked by Customs employés, the ports had special Service seals in use for franking the official mails of the Customs or its employés. The seals all differed one from the other, some larger or smaller, some round, and most oblong; but all bore the same inscription, such as "Shanghai Customs —Mail Matter." I have seen three different seals of Tientsin, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow; two of Newchwang, Chefoo, Ningpo, Wenchow, Canton, Wuhu, and Soochow; one each of Inspectorate General, Amoy, Swatow, Kowloon, Pakhoi, Lappa, Tamsui, Anping, Kiungchow, Kiukiang, Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Chinkiang, and for the Korean ports, Seoul and Jenchuan.

Before the issue of regular stamps by the Korean Government, Chinese stamps were used; hence specimens of the 1885 issue are to be found with Korean ports cancelling stamps on them.

Rather than quote misleading figures, I have summarized, when exact data could not be found, the total number of stamps issued of one denomination, without distinction of varieties in colours, misprints and errors of all sorts.

As in the catalogue, as far as possible, I give other particulars, I deem it not necessary to repeat them in these brief introductory remarks. I therefore will close, hoping that this little note, incomplete, I frankly confess, as it is, will be the forerunner of more fully detailed particulars, so necessary and interesting to the serious investigator in Philately.

It rests with me to thank my several friends who have kindly aided me in lending specimens from their collections and giving me data to compile this work. But specially I must tender my most sincere gratitude to Mr. H. B. Morse, the present Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate General of Customs, who has not only placed at my disposal all available data, but who also, in moments of discouragement, kindly urged and encouraged me to finish the task thus begun, when, I frankly acknowledge, I was on the point of giving up the idea, on account of the apparently insurmountable obstacles.

SHANGHAI, *31st March*, 1906.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

ISSUE OF 1878.

1

August, 1878. Type 1. Large rectangular frame. Arms: a dragon in central frame; "CHINA" above; value below. Chinese inscription: at top, "TA CHING" (China); to the right, "YU CHÊNG CHÜ" (Post Office); to the left, denoting value. Typographed at Shanghai, on white wove paper, in blocks of twenty* stamps. Perforation, 12½. Value in candarins (1 tael = 10 mace = 100 candarins = 1000 cash).

(*A*) On thin paper:—

1.	1 candarin, green.	Stamps issued,	89,011.
1*a*.	,, yellow-green.		
2.	3 candarins, red.	,,	288,828.
2*a*.	,, vermilion.		
3.	5 candarins, yellow.	,,	137,865.
3*a*.	,, orange.		
3*b*.	,, pale orange.		

(*B*) 3rd March, 1883. On thicker paper:—

4.	1 candarin, green.	Stamps issued,	117,475.
4*a*.	,, deep green.		
5.	3 candarins, red.	,,	269,940.
5*a*.	,, brown-red.		
5*b*.	,, vermilion.		
6.	5 candarins, yellow.	,,	101,745.

* According to Mr. Mencarini's preliminary note, the stamps sent to Shanghai in November, 1878, were in sheets of *twenty-five*.—ED. *M. J.*

(*C*) Imperforate. To show the contents of the envelopes, on which a facsimile of a specimen was printed; some, though erroneously, have been cancelled by Post Offices:—

4*b*. 1 candarin, green.
5*b*. 3 candarins, red.
6*a*. 5 ,, yellow.

ISSUE OF 1885.

2

3

25th November, 1885. Type 2. Similar to preceding issue, but smaller; rectangular. Perforation, 12. Typographed at Shanghai, on white wove paper, in blocks of twenty stamps. Watermark, Type 3: a sign in Chinese geomancy, called *yin-yang*, representing the male and female principles in nature.

(*A*) On white wove paper:—

7.	1 candarin, green.	Stamps issued,	508,667.
7*a*.	,, pale green.		
8.	3 candarins, mauve.	,,	850,711.
8*a*.	,, pale mauve.		
8*b*.	,, deep mauve.		
9.	5 candarins, bistre.	,,	348,161.
9*a*.	,, bistre-brown.		
9*b*.	,, olive-yellow.		

(*B*) On yellowish tinted wove paper:—

10.	1 candarin, deep green.	Included in Nos. 7 and 7*a* issue.
10*a*.	,, pale green.	

(*C*) Imperforate. No cancelled specimens of these stamps are known; those existing may have been proofs:—

7*b*. 1 candarin, green.
8*c*. 3 candarins, mauve.
9*c*. 5 ,, bistre.

(*To be continued.*)

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(*Continued from page 273, vol. xvi.*)

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A Philatelic Tea-Table.

The blue Trinacria of Naples.

THE destiny of a stamp, like that of a human being, is in the hands of Providence, which "shapes its ends," perforated or unperforated. We propose to show a rather curious example of this, and one all the more amusing because the story is true.

The ½ tornese, *blue*, of Naples, printed from the plate of the ½ grano, *pink*, the value of which had been changed by transforming the "G," for *grano*, into a "T," the abbreviation of tornese, was known in almost the earliest days of stamp collecting. But this stamp was then of extreme rarity, as it was in use only two months, and the great majority of the copies had been thrown away, as indeed were also almost all the stamps attached to printed matter of any sort. The philatelic evolution had not yet awakened those who sweep out offices, and all such things were regarded as rubbish. Those days are long past; nowadays everything is collected, and milligrammes grow into

kilogrammes, even as grains of sand form mountains.

If one had the good luck, after diligent search, to find a used copy—I say nothing about unused specimens, for a long time such a thing was never met with—I need not say that one used to ask from £12 to £20 for it, according to its condition. And, as in all such cases, where a stamp is not only rare but also of some celebrity, every eye was wide open on the look out for it.

This stamp was desirable from two points of view; first on account of its rarity, and secondly because it was the first stamp to have an historic interest attached to it. The change of currency indicated a revolution in the country of issue, the overthrow of the Bourbon Dynasty, and the establishment of a provisional government, pending the final annexation of the Neapolitan Provinces to the kingdom of Italy, which took place in 1861.

In reference to the famous expedition of Garibaldi, I cannot resist the temptation to quote a little biographical detail, which I have discovered in the *Dictionnaire des Contemporains* of Vaporeau. It is there stated, on page 773, first column, that Garibaldi "embarked in two ships of the Compagnie Transatlantique, the *Piemonte* and the *Lombarde*." But we are not told whether the famous leader divided himself vertically or horizontally, so as to be able to travel on both vessels at the same time. Perhaps he placed himself in the position erroneously attributed to the colossal statue of Rhodes, with one foot on each of the two ships, voyaging side by side!

This Trinacria was sought for everywhere, in the towns and even in the villages, where a few newspapers might have penetrated; we all know how conservative are the country folk, but the search was seldom crowned with success, the *strata* that afterwards proved so rich had not yet been discovered! At the present day, in view of the comparatively abundant supply, people have even suggested—for the world is full of wickedness—that perhaps private sources are not the only ones that have been dipped into, but we must not believe anything of that kind.

Let us return to our own little history. A certain person, living at Naples, recollected that an artist, whom we will call "X," had been a subscriber to several newspapers of that period, and might perhaps have kept them, to remind him of the history of those days, in which case there would be a good chance of finding upon them some of the stamps with which they had been franked. This person was not altogether wrong, for the artist referred to had indeed kept for some time the newspapers published between the 1st September and the 1st November, 1860, but as they formed too cumbrous a package he had decided on getting rid of them. However, before doing this and throwing the papers away, he had very carefully removed the stamps; and this, not, as one might suppose, with any interested motive, but because the idea had struck him—a grotesque idea, and one well worthy of an original genius—of using these stamps to ornament the top of a round table, as a novel kind of decoration.

No sooner said than done. When the stamps had been stuck on symmetrically, the table thus "philatelized" for a long time formed part of the furniture of the studio, where it was wondered at by simply curious visitors, and admired (their admiration not unmingled with envy) by collectors, whom a single one of the precious stamps would have filled with joy. However, all things here below become monotonous after a time, and so our artist became tired of having constantly before his eyes an article of furniture of small beauty, and a multitude of repetitions of the same design, and the poor little table, which had ceased to please, was removed from the studio and stowed away in a back room but rarely visited.

Matters remained thus until the time when the person of whom we have been speaking came to ask the painter whether he still possessed any of the newspapers that he must have received during the revolutionary period; to which he replied that so far as the newspapers themselves were concerned, they had been destroyed, but that he had preserved the stamps that were upon them, believing that they were of some value, and that, in order to preserve them the better, he had covered a table with them. Then calling his servant, he ordered her to fetch the "stamp table." The girl was confused, changed colour and stammered out: "The round table, sir—I quite forgot to tell you, but it happened this way. It had been so long in the dust and had been so often rubbed over, that it had become quite discoloured, and so dirty that I tried, by washing it a little, to make it clean again. I therefore took a little soft soap and rubbed it gently with a fine sponge, but although I went to work very softly, I soon discovered, but unfortunately too late, that the paper was working up into lumps, so I thought it would be best—as I could do no better—to clean it off altogether, and now the wood is quite plain, as it was originally, and it looks much nicer like that."

I need not attempt to describe the rage of the unfortunate painter at hearing of this act of vandalism, committed unintentionally no doubt, but which nevertheless caused him a loss that may be reckoned at many thousands of francs. As for the person who had come to him with the full expectation of doing a very good bit of business, he was quite as much distressed as the painter himself, if not more so.

After this little accident, which got noised abroad, people went to work to find persons who might have kept their local newspapers of that period. Some few of such hoards were found, and this explains the fact that at one time the *blue* Trinacria seemed to be turning up everywhere; this led to the price coming down a bit, for a time, but for all that it never fell very low. Some people had the rare good fortune to find here and there an unused copy—one that had escaped obliteration—but these finds were very few indeed, and have had no effect upon the price of this stamp unobliterated, which has always maintained its high value.

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AUSTRIA.

1900. *Postage Due. Imperf.*

	s. d.		s. d.
1 h., brown, *used*	0 1	10 h., brown, *used*	0 2
2 h. ,, ,,	0 1	12 h. ,, ,,	0 2
3 h. ,, ,,	0 1	15 h. ,, ,,	0 3
4 h. ,, ,,	0 1	20 h. ,, ,,	0 3
5 h. ,, ,,	0 1	40 h. ,, ,,	0 5
6 h. ,, ,,	0 2	100 h. ,, ,,	0 8

1900. *Postage Due. Perf.* 12½, 13.

4 h., brown, *used*	0 2	20 h., brown, *used*	0 2
12 h. ,, ,,	0 3	40 h. ,, ,,	0 5
15 h. ,, ,,	0 2	100 h. ,, ,,	0 6

1900. *Postage Due. Perf.* 10, 10½.

1 h., brown	0 5	2 h., brown	0 4

1905–6. *Without shiny bars.*

1 h., lilac 0 1

1900. *Newspaper Stamp.*

2 (h.), deep blue . . . . . *used* 0 1

BARBADOS.

1906. *Type 6. Multiple wmk.*

1d., carmine 0 2

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

5 c., lilac and ultramarine on bluish (C) 0 4

CANADA.

1906. *Postage Due.*

1 c., purple	0 1	5 c., purple	0 4
2 c. ,,	0 2		

COLOMBIA.

1892–7. *Type 57. Error of colour.*

20 c., brown on buff (perf. 13½) 7 6
20 c. ,, ,, (,, 10½) 10 0
20 c. ,, ,, (,, 12×13½) 6 0

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1905. *Types 11 and 12.*

5 bit, green	0 1	50 bit, grey and yellow	0 10
10 ,, red	0 2	1 fr., blue and green	1 3
20 ,, blue and emerald	0 4	2 fr., brown and orange-red	2 6
25 ,, blue	0 5	5 fr., brown and yellow.	6 0
40 ,, grey and red	0 8		

1905. *Postage Due. Type 22.*

5 bit, grey and red	0 2	30 bit, grey and red	0 6
20 ,, ,, ,,	0 4	50 ,, ,, ,,	0 9

DOMINICA.

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Crown C C.*

5s., brown and black 6 6

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1904–6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

½ a., green	0 1	3 a., chocolate and green	0 5
1 a., grey and carmine	0 2	4 a., black and green	0 6
2 a., purple and magenta	0 3	5 a., grey and orange-brown	0 8
2½ a., ultramarine	0 4	8 a., grey and blue	1 0

ECUADOR.

1897. *Issue of* 1894 *overprinted* 1897–1898. *Large overprint.*

50 c., orange (No. 84) 0 6

1837. *Issue of* 1895 *overprinted* 1897–1898. *Large overprint.*

20 c., black (No. 97) 0 6

1897. *Issue of* 1894 *overprinted* 1897–1898. *Small overprint.*

5 c., green (No. 105) 0 2

1897. *Jubilee issue of* 1895 *overprinted* 1897–1898.

1 c., carmine (No. 130), large overprint 0 2
2 c., blue (No. 135), small overprint 0 3
10 c., ochre (No. 136) ,, ,, ... 0 3

1897. *Type 37.*

2 c., orange	0 1	50 c., ultramarine	0 3
10 c., brown	0 1	1s., bistre	0 6
20 c., yellow	0 2		

1899. *Types 33 to 35.*

10 c., violet and black	0 1	50 c., rose and black	0 3
20 c., green ,,	0 2		

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1904–6. *Type 3. Multiple wmk.*

8 c., ultramarine and black	0 3	20 c., black and lilac	0 8
10 c , claret and black (ord.)	0 8	50 c., orange and black	1 6

FRANCE.

1906. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.*

20 c., sage-green 0 3

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. *Stamp of Indo-China, Type 6, overprinted* "CHINE."

	s. d.
1 c., olive-green	0 1

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1906. *Types as before, but with wmk.*

25 pf., black and orange on yellow 0 5
40 pf., ,, carmine 0 7
80 pf., ,, ,, on rose 1 0

GOLD COAST.

1904–6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

1d., lilac and carmine 0 2

GWALIOR.

1903–6. *King's Head.*

3 pies, slate	0 1	3 a., orange-brown	0 5
½ a., green	0 1	4 a., sage-green	0 6
1 a., carmine	0 2	6 a., bistre	0 8
2 a., purple	0 3	1 r., carmine and green	1 9

1503–6. *King's Head. Service Stamp.*

1 a., carmine 0 3

HYDERABAD.

1871–1902. *Types 3 and 4.*

3 a., chestnut . *used*	0 4	4 a., deep green	0 6
3 a., ochre-brown ,,	0 4	4 a. ,, *used*	0 6

1905–6. *New die inscribed* "POSTAGE."

½ a., blue . *unused or used*			0 1
½ a., vermilion ,,			0 1
½ a., orange *used*			0 1

JAPAN.

1906. *Memorial of Military Review. Perf.* 11½ *to* 12½.

1½ sen, blue	1 6	3 sen, carmine	1 6

MAURITANIA.

1906. *Types 1 and 2.*

	s. d.
1 c., slate and red	0 1
2 c., chocolate and red	0 1
4 c., brown and red on bluish	0 1
5 c., green and red	0 1
10 c., rose and blue	0 2
20 c., black and red on bluish	0 3
25 c., blue and red	0 4
30 c., chocolate and red	0 5
40 c., red and blue	0 6
50 c., purple and red	0 7
75 c., blue and red on orange	1 0
1 fr., black and red on bluish	1 3
2 fcs., blue and red on salmon	2 6
5 fcs., red and blue on yellow	5 3

QUEENSLAND.

1903–6. *Type 24.*

9d., brown and ultramarine ("QUEENSLAND" in large letters)	1 0		
9d. ,, ,, (,, in smaller letters)	1 0		

RUSSIA.

1875–1904. *Various issues.*

Set of twelve *used* stamps 0 4

ST. LUCIA.

1904–6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

	Ordinary.	*Chalky.*
½d., lilac and green	0 2	0 1
1d. ,, carmine	0 3	0 2
2½d. ,, ultramarine	0 5	0 4
3d. ,, yellow	0 5	—
6d. ,, purple	1 0	0 8
1s., green and black	—	1 4
5s. ,, carmine	6 6	—

SERVIA.

1894–8. *Type 7.*

1d., deep green . . . . . *reduced to* 0 3

SIERRA LEONE.

1903. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

£1, purple on red 40 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904–6. *Types 41 to 44. Multiple wmk.*

	Ordinary.	*Chalky.*
1 c., green	—	0 1
3 c., lilac	0 2	—
4 c., purple on red	—	0 2
8 c. ,, bluish	0 4	—

TRAVANCORE.

1906. *Provisionals.*

½ on ½ ch., mauve	0 1	¾ on ½ ch., mauve	0 1

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SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

XVII. No. 195

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	45
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	47
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES By L. HANCIAU *(Continued from page 16.)*	54
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	57
"OLD-TIME MEMORIES" By L. HANCIAU *(Continued from page 19.)*	60
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	61
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	63
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	64

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VOL. XVII. SEPTEMBER 29, 1906. No. 195.

Editorial.

* * *

WE have read with very great regret the announcement, in a recent number of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, of the death of Colonel Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia, which we gather took place early in August last. Our contemporary tells us that:—

Death of Colonel Brock.

"Colonel Brock was born in Philadelphia in 1861. He was educated in a private school, after which he attended St. Paul's School, at Concord, N.H. He was subsequently graduated from Keble College, Oxford, England, and returning to Philadelphia, entered the office of W. H. Newbold & Co., bankers. Several years later he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and since has cared for an extensive practice. He was elected on April 28, 1904, as colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

"Colonel Brock devoted many years to study and research, especially in archæology, having been president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Archæological Institute of America. He was also a director of the Academy of the Fine Arts, etc. etc."

Colonel Brock was an enthusiastic and most intelligent philatelist, but being a busy man, with important interests in his hands, Philately had, naturally, to take a second place, and we believe that on more than one occasion he put his collection aside altogether for a few years at a time. Having known him well some years back, we venture to add a brief note of our own personal experience of his kindness and hospitality:—

My acquaintance with Mr. Brock, as he was then, dates from the year 1888, when I took up the study of the Government Issues of the Confederate States. Mr. Brock was also studying these stamps, and had accumulated a large number of copies on original envelopes and other valuable material. After some very friendly correspondence with him, I took a trip from Bermuda to the United States, and during my stay there spent a few days with Mr. Brock at Philadelphia, where I had an opportunity of seeing not only his Confederate States stamps, but also portions of a very fine general collection. The result of my visit was that, with characteristic generosity, he placed the whole of his information and materials at my disposal, and left the study of the Confederate issues in my hands, the only condition being that the article I was compiling should appear first in the journal of the American Philatelic Association, which had then been recently founded.

It is several years since I had any direct communication with Colonel Brock, but I have a vivid recollection of the friendly intercourse which took place on the occasion referred to above.

Philatelic Literature.

ABSENCE from home must be our excuse for not having made earlier mention of No. 3 of "The Philatelic Record Handbooks," *The Official Stamps of Great Britain*, by I. J. Bernstein, which was published, we believe, a couple of months ago or more. The subject, of course, is not a very extensive one; it is a matter of common knowledge that the issue of a stamp for franking official correspondence was contemplated in 1840, when the well-known 1d., *black*, with letters "V.R." in the upper corners was prepared, but the intention was never carried into effect, and the still-born stamp, whose real *status* was not understood for many years, became one of the great *desiderata* of collectors. A period of forty-two years elapsed before the issuing of Official stamps actually took place, and their use was abandoned, let us hope for ever, about twenty-two years later. The fact is that their employment was a partial one only, a large proportion of the official correspondence of all the departments being sent through the post without stamps; so that, on the one hand, the number of stamps used can have been no guide to the amount of official correspondence carried by the Post Office, and, on the other hand, as the stamps were readily saleable to collectors and dealers, the fact of their being surcharged was no safeguard against peculation.

Now that they have gone out of use, it is possible to compile a final account of these stamps, and the history given in the book before us appears to be very complete and accurate. We think, however, that the Reference Lists would have been improved by the addition of the minor varieties referred to in the text, so as to show exactly upon what values these are known to occur; for instance, mention is made of a variety of the "I. R. OFFICIAL" surcharge, with the lower limb of the "L" broken (as in the case of the "OFFICIAI" variety of the Army Officials), but we are uncertain whether this variety exists on other values besides the 6d. and 1s.

We fancy that if a prize were offered for continuous and consistent fertility in the matter of minor varieties (shall we add—of the most uninteresting and undesirable nature possible?), the youthful Republic of Panama and its annexe, the Canal Zone, would take that prize without any difficulty. Sixteen months ago we attempted to review a book of seventy-three pages, by Mr. J. N. Luff, devoted to the stamps of Panama, a book which if brought up to date would contain a good many more pages; and now we have to notice a work of rather more than half that size, by Mr. G. L. Toppan, entitled *The Stamps of the Canal Zone*. The varieties exist, collectors collect them, and it is therefore necessary that they should be studied and described, so that we may know what varieties do exist; but, in our opinion, these errors, etc, due to careless setting up of more or less unnecessary surcharges, are amongst the most uninteresting that present themselves to philatelists. If no two of the surcharges upon the same sheet were alike the stamps would be equally suitable for postal purposes, the authorities therefore had no interest whatever in checking the carelessness of the printer; add to this the fact that, if nobody collected stamps not one of these surcharges would ever have been printed, and that, the more varieties there are the more stamps are sold, and the length of the lists becomes perfectly natural. But whilst deploring the existence of these things, we have nothing but admiration for the patience and perseverance of those who study and list them; we are quite incompetent to criticize Mr. Toppan's book, which we have no doubt is accurate and complete, as far as it goes; we only wish it were final!

A more generally useful book than either of the above is *The Philatelic Index*, by Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, which reached us just too late for notice last month. This is not the complete work for which we have been waiting for so many years, and which we hardly hope ever to see, but it is a very handy "Alphabetical List of the Principal Articles contained in a selection of some of the best known Philatelic Magazines in the English Language, up to the end of 1904." The magazines dealt with are fourteen in number, and are not only all in the English language, but were also all published in this country, and we regret that some of the leading periodicals of the United States and British Colonies were not included in the list. On the other hand, we are inclined to think that *The Stamp Collector's Review*, of 1862-4, might well have been omitted, not because we have any doubt of the excellence of its

contents, but because it is so rare a book that an index to it is of little service to philatelists in general. One or two little inconsistencies we would venture to point out, with a view to their being corrected in a future edition. Interviews and obituary notices might almost have been omitted, as they are not strictly of *philatelic* interest, though it is sometimes useful to be able readily to find matter of this nature; but although there are numerous entries of "—— Interviewed," and a long list of references under "Notable Philatelists," we find no reference whatever to the brief biographies in the last number of each of the early volumes of *The Philatelic Record*; thus such names as Philbrick, Ysasi, Westoby, Legrand, Burnett, Caillebotte, Moens, and Mount Brown, are conspicuous by their absence. The obituary notices in the *Monthly Journal* are also omitted; indeed, we gather that editorial articles of every nature have been rigidly excluded. In the matter of cross-references also, there is a little want of uniformity that can easily be put right on some future occasion; but the present work is a good beginning, and we trust it may form a foundation for something more full and elaborate.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes some curious varieties of the old *red* penny stamps, imperforate; one is a copy with the lettering "L," "K," in the lower corners, and a square cross, thus +, in the right upper corner, in addition to the usual Maltese Cross; the other is stated to have a small inverted "G" in the left lower corner and a large "I" in the right lower corner. The same journal reports the discovery of another copy of the 1d., Plate 77, with letter "B" in left lower corner and right lower corner blank.

Barbados.—We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Ewen for an early copy of another commemorative stamp issued by the authorities of this island. It appears that 1905 was a centenary of two great events in which the people of Barbados take an especial interest; one of these was the death of Nelson, in 1805, the other appears to have been the discovery of the island or its occupation by the British, in 1605. The great victory of Trafalgar and the death of England's greatest admiral formed a combination of events that will never be forgotten; it required no issue of trumpery gummed labels to commemorate it, and the only excuse for the issue has been proved fictitious by the discovery of the fact that the monument in Barbados was *not* the first erected to Nelson's memory. The other event was one of some local importance, certainly, but the collecting of pennies all over the world does not seem a very dignified way of commemorating it. Perhaps, however, we were wrong; the celebrations may have been duly held last year, and it was only when the bills came in at Christmas that an indigent administration found itself reduced to the necessity of sending round the hat and inducing stamp collectors to swell the collection. This would account for the belated appearance of the subscription forms, the Nelson set having come out in March of this year, whilst the Discovery label was issued on August 15th. We are very sorry for the Barbadian Treasury, but in all these cases we would recommend the philatelist to adopt the attitude attributed to the snark:—

"He collects, but he does not subscribe."

A lot of trouble must have been taken over the latest label, no less than three colours being employed in its embellishment. In the centre is the good ship *Philatelia* (christened "Olive Blossom" for the occasion) in full sail; at the sides are twisted trunks of, we believe, the Bearded Figtree (*Ficus Philatelicus Speculativus*); whilst above and below are scrolls, inscribed "BARBADOS—1605—1905" at top, and "ONE PENNY—POSTAGE—REVENUE" at foot. The general design, including the ship, is in *black*, the sea and clouds are in *blue*, and there is a patch of *green* over the foliage in each corner, which looks as if it had been dabbed on with a brush, but is really composed of fine lines and dots. The engraving appears to be in *taille-douce* throughout, and the printing must have involved an amount of expense worthy of a better cause. The stamps are printed, we are told, in sheets of sixty, twelve rows of five; and they are on unsurfaced, multiple Crown and "C A" paper, with the watermark sideways. Perf. 14.

1d., black, blue, and green.

From a note in *The Barbados Advocate* for August 17, we learn that the good people of Barbados are not satisfied yet. They seem to have expected "a stamp of a highly attractive, interesting, and representative character," and they complain that "as far as ugliness goes, it certainly surpasses many issues of the same order." Another objection is that the stamp bears the words "Postage Revenue." The critic thinks that the second word is superfluous and should be cancelled, but we would suggest that if either word ought to be struck out, it is the first that should go. This fancy label was absolutely unnecessary for *postal* purposes, its sole object being to extract *revenue* from the pockets of collectors.

Bermuda.—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles three new values of the Arms design, Type 12, with multiple watermark.

2d., orange and grey.
2½d., blue and brown.
4d., orange-brown and blue.

British Somaliland.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1 a. on chalk-surfaced paper.

British South Africa Company.—A correspondent in Rhodesia tells us that all stamps used out there for other than postal purposes are perforated with the initials "B S A C," so as to prevent the cleaning of fiscally cancelled stamps and other fraudulent practices. He adds that all old stocks are being used up, and the manufacture of provisionals is strictly discouraged. He acknowledges that the Victoria Falls issue was a little lapse from rigid rectitude, but claims, we think with justice, that on the whole the Company has set an example that might well be followed in other places.

Ceylon.—A correspondent in this colony, writing on August 14th, tells us that "the Ceylon stamps surcharged 'MALDIVES' were dispatched to the Maldive Islands two weeks ago," and that the numbers were as follows:—

2 c. . . .	2400	5 c. . . .	4800
3 c. . . .	600	15 c. . . .	1100
4 c. . . .	1200	25 c. . . .	1200

Post cards, letter cards, envelopes, etc., similarly surcharged, were also supplied. Doubtless the great majority of the adhesives will be promptly exported to more genial climates; the natives of the place may possibly be allowed to use some of the stationery.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1 rupee on chalk-surfaced paper, watermark Crown and C C.

Gambia.—Referring to the remarks we made under this heading last month, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us some information which convinces us that our criticism was not in any way too harsh. They state that there are considerable numbers of the 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps still on hand, but that they have been withdrawn from sale, because the authorities were afraid that people would buy them and convert them into ½d. and 1d. stamps by means of forged surcharges. It should be sufficient for the "authorities" that the postal revenue would benefit to the extent of at least 2s. 5½d. or 2s. 11d. per stamp, but these "authorities" have perhaps a more personal interest in the matter. The whole case is an eminently unsavoury one.

Gold Coast.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d. on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

6d., lilac and mauve; *new wmk. and paper.*

Grenada.—According to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the fatuous Government of this colony has adopted the principles of the Postmaster-General of East Africa in the matter of dealing with serviceable stocks of stamps. The entire lot of King's Head 2s., 5s, and 10s. stamps with single watermark, and the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps of the same types with both single and multiple watermarks, were deliberately destroyed to stop speculation in them! We suppose it will be necessary to hang a colonial postmaster or two, in order to teach them that their business is to sell stamps just as they come on charge, and not to burn them, or to trouble about their watermarks. These tales are a disgrace to the Colonial Service.

India.—From a letter by Mr. E. W. Wetherell in the *Stamp Weekly* we learn that the stamps surcharged "Postal Service" will in future be supplied to collectors and others who desire to purchase them unused. We see no reason why these, or any other Government stamps, should not be sold to any one who wishes for them, but it is well to remember that the stamps thus overprinted are not *postals*, but *fiscals*.

From the same source we learn that the formes for the overprints for Chamba, Gwalior, etc., are no longer to be set up from type, but that electrotypes are to be taken from a single setting of each carefully made up; all the irregularities and errors that have troubled specialists in the past will thus be avoided.

Jhind.—A correspondent shows us copies of the ½ a. and 1 a., Queen's Head, in their latest varieties of colour, overprinted "SERVICE—JHIND—STATE," in *black*, the entire overprints on both of which are stated by Mr. B. Gordon Jones to be forgeries. The 1 a., *carmine*, does not, we believe, exist with such a surcharge, and the ½ a. is in a deeper shade of *pea-green* than No. 528.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. show us a copy of what they take to be an error of impression of the 2 a., in *dull blue* instead of *green*, but we fear that it is only a chemical variety. The same correspondents, however, have sent us a selection of shades of the new ¼ a. and ½ a. stamps, ranging in the case of the ¼ a. from *pale* to *deep blue*, and straying off in one instance almost to *ultramarine*, while the ½ a. varies from *orange* to a bright *red*.

Jaipur.—We have examined an entire sheet of the new ¼ a., and find that it contains eighty stamps, in eight horizontal rows of ten. This is also the arrangement of the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. sheets, but the higher values are in smaller sheets, consisting of four horizontal rows only; we have not seen entire sheets, but there are probably four rows of ten. The ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. were perf. 12, with a single-line machine, but all the values have since reached us perf. 13½, with a horizontal comb machine. The ¼ a. no doubt exists only with this perforation, and the same is presumably the case with the 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee. There

is a distinct change in colour of the 1 a, which is now in a *brown-red* tint. The list will require correction as indicated above, and we have to add :—

½ a., blue; *perf.* 13½.
1 a., brown-red ,,
2 a., deep green ,,

Las Bela.—Mr. Wetherell informs the *Stamp Weekly* that, in the course of the next twelve months, this State will follow the good example of some others, and cease to issue stamps of its own. We rejoice to hear it.

Sirmoor.—Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly shows us a copy of the 2 a., Type 2, first printing, with the Official overprint, Type 13, inverted. This would become No. 73*a* of the Catalogue.

Travancore.—Our arithmetic was a little at fault last month—the hot weather must be our excuse—our readers have doubtless perceived that six rows of fourteen makes eighty-four stamps, not ninety-six (we were thinking of the thermometer in our back garden). Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have since sent us some marked varieties of both the provisional stamps, and we shall have to list both in the two colours given in the Catalogue, and perhaps in others, if we can find appropriate names for them.

Jamaica.—A correspondent assures us that the variety of Type 14, with the letters "VI" of "SERVIET" defective, exists in the 2½d. and 5d. values as well as in the ½d. and 1d. Does it exist in the 5s. also, and on the paper with multiple watermark, or has the defective block been replaced?

Lagos.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 10s. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 4 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, and states that the 6 c. on this paper was chronicled by mistake.

Natal.—In a note after No. 126 in our publishers' Catalogue, it is stated that the variety of the provisional ½d. stamp of 18 March, 1895, with long left limb to the letter "H," "occurs on the second, fourth, sixth, etc., stamps of the first vertical row of the right-hand pane." This statement was founded upon the examination of a portion of a sheet, only, which seemed to show that the overprint was applied to two horizontal rows of twelve stamps at one time, so that any varieties that occurred in those two rows would be repeated in the subsequent rows. A correspondent at Durban now informs us that he has obtained two complete sheets of the edition in which this variety occurs, but that it exists (on both sheets) on the second and fourth stamps, only, of the vertical row, while the sixth, eighth, and tenth stamps have the normal letter "H." Curiously enough, the same stamp has a defective letter "A," with the right leg broken off immediately below the cross-bar; this is repeated all down the sheet, that is, on the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th stamps, and the same is the case with a letter "A" that has the top entirely filled up, which occurs on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th stamps in the 3rd vertical row of the left-hand pane. The problem is, how to account for the existence of five stamps showing the damaged letters "A" and only two showing the abnormal letter "H." It seems evident that two rows, only, of the overprint were set up from type, but we must suppose that, instead of the printing being done direct from the type, stereotypes were taken for the purpose of overprinting a whole sheet (or half-sheet) of 120 stamps at a time; that after two stereotypes had been made the abnormal "H" was noticed, and replaced by an ordinary letter, and then the other three stereotypes made from the corrected setting; it was probably not considered necessary to replace the defective letters "A" on that occasion. This theory would also account for the fact that on the 6th stamp in the vertical row in question the normal "H" is above the level of the other letters, as if it had not been quite correctly placed when that stereotype was taken; on the 8th and 10th stamps it is in its proper position. We should now perhaps add to the list the variety with broken-legged "A," which we see is not always accompanied by the abnormal "H."

Another correspondent tells us that specimens of the current ½d., 1d., and 6d. stamps have been found with two lines of perforation running vertically through each copy, but we should suppose this to be some private mark, like the perforating of initials, etc.

New Zealand.—Mr. A. T. Bate assures us that the 5s. stamp has not yet been issued perf. 14, but was chronicled thus by *The A. Ph.* in error. We copied the announcement in May, and to make matters worse the stamp has found its way into our publishers' Catalogue in two different colours. Nos. 299 and 300 must be struck out for the present.

With reference to the imperforate 1d. stamps, described last month as supplied by one of the "penny-in-the-slot" machines, a correspondent of *The Aust. Ph.* declares "that the last time he saw the man who was in charge of it he was selling strips of unperforated stamps from a roll he had in his pocket." This was very kind; but an automatic machine which requires a man to stand by the side of it seems to be an unnecessary luxury, on a par with "Commemorative" labels which appear at the same time as the event which they are supposed to *commemorate*. The latest news about the last-named rubbish is that the set is to consist of ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d. values.

Ewen's Weekly reports the current 1d., perf. 14, surcharged "O.P.S.O.", in *rose*.

1d., carmine; rose *surcharge*.

North Borneo.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the existence of the 2 c., No. 118, surcharged "Postage Due" (Type 71 presumably), in *black*, at the top of the stamp, instead of between the words "British" and "Protectorate"; we are hardly disposed at present to regard a variation in the position of the overprint as sufficient to constitute a distinct variety.

South Australia.—A correspondent of *The Aust. Ph.* states that the 1d. and 2d. stamps are being printed from new plates, and that the sheets are now numbered when being printed. Our contemporary adds that the impressions from the new plates are superior in sharpness to those from the old, and that the 1d. stamps also differ slightly in shade from their predecessors. This is stated to be the fourth plate of the 2d.; No. 3, which produced all the *violet* stamps and some of the *orange-red* gave out recently, and

the old No. 2 plate was brought into temporary use, and gave very poor results. The stamps are printed, of course, on the Crown and A paper, and we are told that the error "AUSTRLAIA" no longer exists in the marginal inscription.

We learn from the same source that both the 3d. and 4d., in Type 27, had been printed on the Crown and "S A" paper, but it is supposed that the stock will not be brought into use.

Southern Nigeria.—In May last we copied from the *Philatelisches Echo* the announcement of the issue of 2d., 2½d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps upon chalk-surfaced paper. A correspondent at Calabar, writing on August 1st, tells us that this announcement was almost entirely incorrect—the £1 alone, of the above values, having as yet appeared on that paper. The stamps of Lagos are now in use in the Protectorate, and our informant believes that it will be some two years before the stamps of Southern Nigeria are again in circulation. He adds that he purchased supplies of the 2d., 2½d., 1s., and 5s. immediately before the issue of the Lagos stamps, and therefore knows what varieties were then on sale; the 10s. stamps at the post office had the single "CA" watermark, and no 2s. value has yet been issued.

Our readers will remember that, under the Order in Council to which we referred in March last, Southern Nigeria and Lagos are amalgamated, and the territory thus composed is to be designated Southern Nigeria; the stamps of Lagos are only being issued temporarily, in order to use up the large supply on hand.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 3 c., Type 42, on chalk-surfaced paper; the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* announces the receipt of "specimen" copies of an 8 c. stamp in a new colour, and a 25 dollars stamp, both upon this paper.

8 c., ultramarine.
$25, grey-green and black.

Federated Malay States—We have received the 3 c., *brown*, chronicled last month, and are informed that it was issued on July 10th.

Transvaal.—A correspondent tells us of the 2½d. on chalk-surfaced paper with the multiple watermark inverted. This is not a variety that appeals to us, it should have the chalk surface on the back to make it complete.

Victoria.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 6d. Postage Due stamp with the Crown and "A" watermark.

6d., rosine and yellow-green; *new wmk.*

A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that the above announcement is premature.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us a block of the current 1d. stamps, watermark Crown and "A," consisting of two vertical rows of ten, correctly perforated 12½ all round, and with an extra line of perforations between the two rows. We suppose that the reason for this is that the first line was a little out of place, and it was thought necessary to correct it with a second line; but this really is an absurdity, the stamps were perfectly good for postal purposes without the second row of holes, and they were as likely to be torn apart along the one line as along the other!

Western Australia.—*The Aust. Ph.* lists the 4d. with two varieties of watermark, perf. 11, and *Ewen's Weekly* the 9d. with the new watermark, perf. 12½.

4d., brown; *wmk.* "V" *and Crown; perf.* 11.
4d. ,, ,, *Crown and* "A" ,, 11.
9d., orange ,, ,, ,, ,, 12½.

The copies found of the second 4d. (query, of the first also?) are described as punctured with the letters "O.S.", and it is possible that these varieties of the stamp have not yet been issued for general use.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—According to *L'Echo de la T.*, the stamps have been adorned with a new form of Amharic surcharge, closely resembling our Type 8 (which it supersedes), but having a group of four square dots at right. All the values are stated to be similarly afflicted, and they bear the value in French currency as in 1905. The colour of the latest overprint is not mentioned.

Austria.—We have received the 25 heller with numerals in colour, instead of in *black*, perf. 12½, 13. According to the *D. B. Z.*, the 5 heller has been issued in a lighter shade than before.

5 h., yellowish green.
25 h., ultramarine; *all in colour.*

Offices in Crete.—We have also the 5 heller without the shiny bars, in two shades, and the 10 heller with coloured numerals in the corners, overprinted with Types 51 and 52 respectively. Perf. 12½, 13.

5 c., deep green; *without shiny bars.*
5 c., yellowish green ,, ,,
10 c., rose; *numerals in colour.*

Hungary.—The stamps perf. 15 are gradually getting into circulation; the *Ph. Echo* tells us that the 25 filler has now appeared.

25 f., blue; *perf.* 15.

The other values that have been chronicled, so far as we have seen, are the 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, and 60 filler, and the 1 korona.

Bosnia.—A correspondent in Vienna kindly shows us a very handsome set of pictorial stamps, which are to come into use on November 1st; each value bears a different picture, and all are most beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, with frames as artistic as the pictures they enclose. We do not attempt to describe them, as we do not know the names of the various places represented, and we hope to give illustrations in due course; we can only say that the highest value bears a portrait of the Emperor of Austria. Perf. 12½.

1 (h.), black.	30 (h.), green.
2 ,, violet.	35 ,, blue-black.
3 ,, olive-yellow.	40 ,, orange.
5 ,, dark green.	45 ,, orange-red.
6 ,, orange-brown.	50 ,, purple.
10 ,, carmine.	1 k., lake-red.
20 ,, dark brown.	2 k., bronze-green.
25 ,, deep blue.	5 k., grey-blue.

The same correspondent shows us a block of four of the 2 kronen, Type 3, on *laid*, or we should rather term it *ribbed*, paper. The ribbing is very clear, and shows on the back, as well as on the face, throughout the block; it is no doubt the result of passing the paper between ribbed rollers, and thus it is not a true *laid* paper. The stamps are perf. 12½.

Brazil.—We have received copies of the two Pan-American Congress labels, which we chronicled last month. They are of rather long, oblong shape, and we confess that we should never have guessed the meaning of the design without assistance; even now we are wondering which of the ladies with clasped hands represents the Anglo-Saxon and which the Latin race. From the fact that one of them has a slightly Roman nose and fair hair, while the other has distinctly dark tresses and a nose of no very definite form, we are led to suppose that the artist thought it safest to mix up the characteristics of the two races as fairly as he could, and leave those who pay their money (for the stamps) to take their choice. These stamps appear to be lithographed, and are perf. 11, 11½.

We have also the 1000 reis, Type 43, on the water-marked paper of last year, perf. 11, 11½. The plates or stones are evidently in very poor condition, Mercury is exceedingly misty, and the rest of the design is indistinct.

1000 reis, claret and dull green; *with wmk.*

Dominican Republic.—An issue of stamps was announced last year, in the design of the series of 1901, but with the centres in colour and the frames uniformly in *black*. It was suggested at the time that this would give the stamps a somewhat funereal appearance, and it was stated that, in consequence, another lot was ordered, with the centres in *black* and the frames in colour. *L'Echo de la T.* states that this set has now made its appearance, as follows:—

½ c.,	black and green.	
1 c.	,,	carmine.
2 c.	,,	red-brown.
5 c.	,,	blue.
10 c.	,,	lilac.
20 c.	,,	olive.
50 c.	,,	brown.
1 p.	,,	violet.

Ecuador.—*L'Echo de la T.* adds two more varieties to the pair of provisionals which we chronicled last month. We gather that they are formed in the same manner, from fiscal stamps of the same nature.

1 c. on 20 c., grey.
1 c. on 1 s., blue.

France.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that the third variety of the 10 c., Sower type, with the earth removed from under the lady's feet, was issued for one day only in Paris, but that this is nevertheless to be the permanent type—until further modifications are considered desirable. *Le C. de T.-P.* published an amusing picture, entitled "The Sower-lady has had Enough of it," in which she is depicted walking out of the stamp altogether, in disgust at the indignities to which she has been subjected; and indeed she has some cause for complaint, first made to sow against the wind, then deprived of the sun and condemned to sow in darkness, and now left without any visible means of support; she seems to be deserted by both heaven and earth, and remains suspended in space, like the coffin of Mahomet!

10 c., vermilion; *third variety.*

According to *Le C. de T.-P.* for September, this stamp was only on sale for an hour and three-quarters, at one office in Paris, and was then withdrawn, as disapproved, and the stock ordered to be returned into store for destruction. It seems, nevertheless, that it is not likely to become a great rarity, as it is believed that favoured persons have been able to secure a considerable number of copies; M. Maury says that they are on sale in divers quarters, and it is not unlikely that a great part of the stock printed, some 400,000 copies, will eventually reach collectors. It would have been more business-like to examine the design a little more closely before putting the stamps in circulation at all. The whole career of the Sower type does not reflect much credit upon its producers.

L'Echo de la T. publishes an interesting description of a novelty in the Bordeaux issue, discovered by M. Paul Hermand. It is an impression of the 10 c. in the exact colour of the 30 c. The copy is used, but in excellent condition, and the colour is stated to be too uniform to be the result of chemical action upon an ordinary copy. Our contemporary rejects, we think rightly, the theory that a transfer of the 10 c. might have found its way on to the stone of the 30 c., and thinks it more likely that a sheet of the 10 c. may have been printed in the wrong colour. We do not, however, feel fully convinced of the impossibility of a chemical change of some kind having produced the variety in question.

French Colonies.—*French West Africa* (Mauritania).—*The A. J. of Ph.* quotes the *D. B.-Z.* (a number that we seem to have missed) as its authority for the statement that a set of Postage Due stamps, similar to those of Senegal, but with the name "MAURITANIE," has been provided.

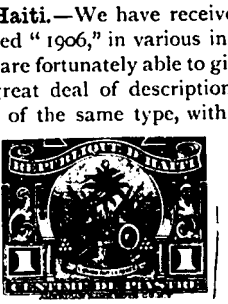
Moheli.—We have received the whole series of stamps, 1 c. to 5 francs, for this place. There are fifteen values, as usual; the 15 c. is omitted, but the 35 c. is added, so collectors gain nothing by the reduction in the postal rates.

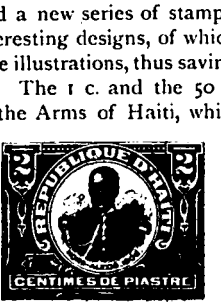
Senegal.—According to *L'Echo de la T.*, there is a variety of the provisional 10 c. of October, 1903, in which the figure "1" is much thinner than in the normal type and has no *serif* either at top or bottom. The stamp bearing it is No. 9 in the fourth row of every sheet, and it exists on all the three values.

Tunis.—The *D. B.-Z.* adds another value to the list of Parcel Post stamps which we gave in May.

30 c., black on *light blue.*

Haiti.—We have received a new series of stamps, dated "1906," in various interesting designs, of which we are fortunately able to give illustrations, thus saving a great deal of description. The 1 c. and the 50 c. are of the same type, with the Arms of Haiti, while

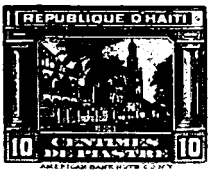


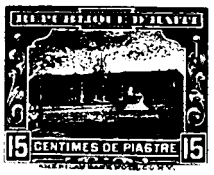


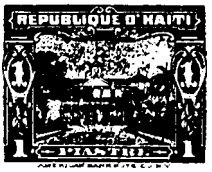
the 2 c., 5 c., and 20 c. are of the type with portrait of President Nord-Alexis; the other values bear different

pictures, the titles of which have not yet been revealed to us. All are engraved in *taille-douce*, in the usual style of the American Bank Note Co., and they are perf. 12.

1 c., yellow-green.
2 c., vermilion.
3 c., brown.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., deep blue.
7 c., slate-grey.
8 c., deep rose.
10 c., orange.
15 c., olive-green.
20 c., grey-blue.
50 c., orange-red.
1 piastre, claret.







It will be noticed that the values of the above series are expressed in "centimes de piastre," and as these stamps are intended for foreign postage, we presume that the piastre is equivalent to the silver dollar. We have also another small series, for inland use, with values in "centimes de gourde," which we suppose can be purchased with paper money. The 1 c. and 3 c. of this set are of the design with the portrait of the President, and the 2 c. and 7 c. of that with the Arms.

1 c. de gourde, blue.
2 c. ,, yellow.
3 c. ,, grey.
7 c. ,, green.

Holland.—*Surinam.*—We gather from a list in *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 25 c. of the current type has made its appearance.

25 c., violet; Type 12.

Italy.—*Le C. de T.-P.* has been informed that new 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. stamps were issued from the Mint in the course of last month, but copies have not yet reached us, and it is probable that the stamps are not yet in actual circulation. The 25 c. is stated to resemble the current 15 c., and to be printed in *blue*.

Nicaragua.—According to the *I. B. J.*, the 5 c. and 6 c., Type 36, have had their values largely increased, presumably by a similar overprint to that of the 15 c. on 1 c., chronicled in July.

Mekeel's Weekly adds a 20 c. on 2 c., which also exists with the overprint "B—Dpto Zelaya," struck vertically.

20 c., in *black*, on 2 c., vermilion.
20 c. ,, 5 c., blue.
50 c., in *blue*, on 6 c., slate.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the 3 pesos, *green*, Telegraph stamp, surcharged "Vale 15 c.", in *black*, and apparently used for postage This and other similar varieties are listed in our publishers' Catalogue, with some reserve.

We have received some of the values of the current issue, Type 36, surcharged "CABO," in the form shown in the accompanying illustration. The surcharge is printed diagonally, reading upwards from left to right, in *violet* on the 5 c. and in *black* on the other values; we have also the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. with the same surcharge inverted, running downwards from right to left.

1 c., green.
2 c., rose-red.
3 c., purple.
4 c., vermilion.
5 c., blue.
10 c., yellow-brown.

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.
1 c., 2 c., 5 c.

Paraguay.—Mr. Ewen has shown us the 30 c., Type 39, to which we referred last month; he assures us that a 2 c. of this type has also been issued, but states that the 20 c. and 60 c. have not yet appeared. Two varieties of perforation occur in this issue; copies shown us of the 1 c., 5 c., *deep blue*, and 10 c. are perf. 11½ all round, whilst the 5 c., *lilac-blue* (No. 105 in the Catalogue), and the 30 c. are perf. 11½ × 12.

2 c., vermilion; *perf.?*
30 c., light blue ,, 11½ × 12.

The copy of the 10 c. before us is postmarked "JUL. 1907," which is a little too previous, and it seems to suggest that dated postmarks are not invariably to be relied upon.

Persia.—We have examined some of our publishers' stock of the 1 ch. and 2 ch. provisionals, Type 49, and we find that in the lower value the background, if present at all, is quite invisible, both in the perforated and in the imperforate copies. In the 2 ch. we find it always present, but sometimes very pale and hardly visible; it consists of a frame of a fancy pattern, differing from that shown in the illustration, enclosing a groundwork of shaded squares which leaves a blank space in each corner, where the figures of the lettered design appear. This background is evidently printed separately, and the two frames seem hardly ever to fall accurately one upon the other, the frame of the background showing at one side or the other in all the copies before us. Our belief is that the 1 ch. has only the one coloured impression, consisting of the fancy frame with a plain inner line, enclosing the inscriptions and numerals; this is all set up from type, and printed in sheets of twelve, two horizontal rows of six, giving twelve varieties of type, which can be identified without much difficulty. The 2 ch. stamps, and probably the other values also, are printed from the same setting, but have the second

impression in colour (of the background and its frame), which must add greatly to the expense of production—perhaps it is for this reason that they are left imperforate!

Roumania.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that there are two new sets of Commemorative labels, and not one only, as we were led to hope in July; a full set up to 1 leu with portrait of the King (including 5 and 15 bani which our informants have not seen), and a complete pictorial set up to 2 lei. We fear that this is quite correct; we have received a copy of a 1 ban stamp, of oblong shape, with a picture in the centre of Prince Charles taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution in 1866, and *L'Echo de la T.* gives illustrations of five other designs of the same shape —a 3 bani showing the Prince in a four-horse carriage, going at full gallop, a 10 bani bearing a picture of the meeting of Prince Charles and Osman Pasha in 1878, a 50 bani with Prince Charles at the head of his army in 1879, and 1 leu and 2 lei with representations of two great religious functions in which the King took part in 1896 and 1904. There appears to be also a 40 bani. Our contemporary states that the pictures are in *black* and the frames in colour. We gather that these, with the 5 and 15 bani described last month, commemorate the forty years' rule of the Prince and King, whilst those with the portrait commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom.

With portrait of King Charles.

5 bani, black and green.
15 ,, ,, violet.

Pictorial Series.

1 ban, black and bistre.
3 bani ,, red-brown.
10 ,, ,, carmine.
40 ,, ,, brown.
50 ,, ,, deep brown.
1 leu ,, vermilion.
2 lei ,, orange.

According to the same journal, Roumania is making another attempt at vicarious charity, by means of another set of "bine-facere" labels (the fourth within twelve months). *L'Echo* says that the design is even more ugly than it is charitable, and the illustration of it is quite undecipherable. The motto this time is said to be "But Glory, Honour, and Peace to all that do Good." The good philatelist will be content to dispense with Glory and Honour if Charities and Commemorations will allow him a little Peace.

3 bani, brown, bistre, and bluish.
10 ,, carmine ,, ,,
15 ,, violet ,, ,,

Russia.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes a copy of the current 10 kop., on vertically laid paper, in *bistre* or *dull gold*, instead of *blue*. We would suggest that chemical action of some kind may possibly account for this curious variety.

Salvador.—We have received the new stamps of Type 97, which we chronicled last month, and in view of the fact that certain colours seem to figure twice over in the whole series, we think it well to try to describe these a little more fully. The 24 c. has the frame in *rose-carmine*, that of the 26 c. we should call *deep chocolate*, and that of the 100 c. *dull blue*.

Ewen's Weekly describes a used copy of the current 13 c. with an impression of the frame (without the head) on the back in *brown*.

The Ph. Echo chronicles three more of the new Official stamps, and *Mekeel's Weekly* adds a 24 c.

1 c., black and green.
3 c. ,, yellow.
5 c. ,, Prussian blue.
24 c. ,, carmine.

Servia.—*The Aust. Ph.* notes the discovery of a copy of the 10 paras on 20 paras of 1901, perf. 13 × 13½, a variety which, our contemporary adds, "we cannot find listed in any catalogue." It is possible that this is quite correct, certainly none of the stamps are so described in our publishers' Catalogue, but we believe that this is one of the ordinary varieties, and that the surcharged stamps listed as "perf. 13½" have the same perforation as those listed in previous issues as "perf. 13 × 13½." It would be more correct, perhaps, to catalogue the provisionals of 1901 as "perf. (*a*)," "perf. (*b*)," and "perf. (*c*)," like the previous issue, as we have an idea that the third variety is not, strictly speaking, perf. 11½ × 13½, but perf. 13 (or 13½) at top, 13½ at sides, and 11½ at foot.

Siam.—We are shown a used copy of the 3 atts, Type 45, in *red and green*, instead of *red and blue*. The specimen shows no sign of having been tampered with, and we can only suppose it to be either an error, or a trial of colour that has got into circulation by mistake. 3 atts, red and green; *error?*

Switzerland.—*L'Echo de la T.* states that the 3 francs stamp has appeared with the current watermark, Type 13, and in a deeper shade of *brown* than before. The same journal mentions a 20 c. stamp, which shows some retouching of the design, but the description is not sufficient to tell us whether it should come under Type 12, or whether some touching up of the plate only has been done; the watermark also is not described.

We have received the 5 c. and 10 c., Type 9, also on the plain white paper with the watermark.

5 c., green; *wmk.* Type 13; *perf.* 11½.
10 c., vermilion ,, ,, ,, 11½.
3 fr., brown ,, ,, ,, (?).

Uruguay.—A correspondent in this Republic kindly shows us a forgery of the current 5 c. stamp, No. 290, which was made for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office. It is not a very bad imitation, but has rather the appearance of a poor impression from a worn stone or defective transfer, all the lines being more or less deficient in sharpness and the clouds much more patchy than in the originals. According to our informant, who states that the fraud was quickly discovered by the Post Office authorities, there is a difference of spacing on the sheet between the forgeries and the genuine, amounting, we gather, to as much as 5 mm. in a vertical strip of five, but he does not tell us which is the longer, the genuine strip or the forged. We should add that in the forgeries there is always a break in the lower limb of the "E" of "DEL," making it look like a letter "F" with a stop after it; this is also the case in some of the genuine, but not in all. The perforation of the forgeries agrees with that of the genuine.

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 16.)

* * * *

IS it not the fact that the Stamped Postal Paper of 1820 bears in the watermark an inscription which removes all doubt as to the nature and origin of the sheets? And on June 2nd, 1836 (as we shall see later), it was the Post Office that announced the suppression of the use of these sheets and ordered the return of the unsold copies from the various offices.*

It is true that the stamp did not represent, as at the present day, a complete prepayment of postage, but it nevertheless gave the letters the privilege of being conveyed by private means, that is to say by means different from that adopted by the Post Office. And if the latter temporarily abandoned its monopoly, it was on condition of receiving the same payment as if it had itself undertaken the transmission of the correspondence, and for this purpose the charge to be paid was collected by the employment of a paper, issued by the Post Office, bearing a stamp, which denoted that the rate had been paid. At the same time this renunciation of the monopoly proved either that the postal service was very irregular and badly arranged, or that it was very restricted. A more complete reform, therefore, was highly necessary.

I do not know what the opposition posts charged for the carriage of a letter; were there only private undertakings? We only find mention of carriage drivers and special messengers. All that I know is that from 1818 to 1820 the rates for letters sent by post varied from 10 to 80 *centesimi*, according to the distance from the one place to the other, rising by amounts of 5 *centesimi*. In my opinion, at any rate, these sheets, though they may be regarded only as curiosities, are entirely *postal;* the stamps impressed upon them indicate an additional rate of postage, voluntarily paid by the sender for the renunciation of the monopoly by the Post Office. They are therefore "Enveloppes-taxe," corresponding with the "Timbres-taxe" that we all know. The latter do not frank anything, and exist solely for the purpose of indicating a tax, which is paid, as a rule with much grumbling, by the *addressee*, as an addition to the postage which was left unpaid, or was incompletely prepaid, by the sender.* Collectors admit these stamps into their albums. There can be no question here of a fiscal charge, which, indeed, the Post Office would have no right to collect and still less right to establish.

I fail to understand the scruples of some collectors, who do not think it right to admit these envelopes into their collections of Postage Stamps, but who include, without the slightest hesitation, such things, for example, as the *Impuesto de Guerra* issues of Spain, and the "Journal Tax" stamps of Austria, Hungary, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany; all these are purely fiscal stamps, not issued by the Post Office, but by the Revenue Departments of these various countries, for the collection of a tax that was levied upon letters in Spain, and upon foreign newspapers coming into the other places mentioned above.

On the other hand, the stamped sheets of Sardinia, as I have already stated, were issued by the Post Office, and for its own benefit, for the transmission of correspondence; the connexion between these sheets and any *fiscal* purpose remains to be shown.

One of my correspondents, with whom I discussed the value of these stamped sheets, quoted the following case, in order to prove to me that I was not entirely right:—Mr. X. wishes to write to his doctor. He is in the country, a couple of leagues from the residence of the doctor. Before the issue of the Decree of 1818 he had to send to the nearest Post Office, a league from his house, the messenger had to return the same distance, and then to go two leagues further to convey the letter to the doctor, four leagues in all. After 1818 he made use of stamped paper, of which he kept a supply, and was thus able to send his messenger direct.

From this I draw the following conclusion, which is

* We must confess that we are not so completely convinced of the true postal nature of these sheets as M. Hanciau appears to be; we think there is something to be said on both sides of the question. On the one hand it seems clear that the money paid for them was kept by the Post Office Department, and that they were therefore used in the collection of Postal Revenue. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the Post Office performed no service whatever in return, and that therefore to the general public (to whom the destination of the money collected was of no special consequence) they represented a tax, pure and simple. The proceeds swelled the surplus or reduced the deficiency in the postal revenue, and thus benefited the general revenue of the country, like the proceeds of any other tax. The stamps did not *frank* correspondence in any way, but merely denoted a charge made for the privilege of sending letters by private means, at the cost of the sender.—ED. *M. J.*

* We have retained the words "Enveloppes-taxe" and "Timbres-taxe," used by M. Hanciau, because we have no expressions in English which seem to exactly correspond with them, as employed here. We consider, however, that the term "Postage Due Stamps" gives a more correct idea of the real object of the *stamps* referred to, an object which is entirely different from that of these envelopes. The extra charge collected by the former is not a *tax* in the proper sense of the word, but a payment for extra trouble given. In our own country the postage of a letter costs a penny for four ounces, if prepaid, but if it has to be collected on delivery it is twopence for the same weight, and considering the amount of trouble involved, the delay caused to the postman on his round, and the risk of the letter being refused and the Post Office receiving no payment at all for the work done, the extra charge seems reasonable enough.—ED. *M. J.*

not the one drawn by my correspondent: —That, having paid the postal rate in advance, by means of the stamped paper, Mr. X. is enabled to send his letter without delay. Therefore the stamped paper represented a postal charge, differing to some extent from that which is paid nowadays, and that it was increased according to the distance of Mr. X. from his correspondent; it was thus an additional postage, but not a tax.*

For the execution of the proclamation of December 3rd, 1818, there were issued on the 22nd of the same month instructions emanating from the Post Office Department, signed by Signor Lombard, Secretary General, instructions which I think it unnecessary to reproduce, as they tell us nothing that we do not know. I therefore pass on to the issue of the Stamped Letter Sheets.

Issue of January 1st, 1819.

Genie on horseback, in a somewhat primitive costume, blowing a trumpet and galloping to the left; value below (see page 15). The frame varies in shape—it is round for the 15 c.; transverse oval for the 25 c.; and octagonal for the 50 c.

The impression was done by means of a hand-stamp, each value being separately engraved, and it was struck haphazard, at right, at left, or in the middle of a sheet of hand-made paper, varying in nature. The stamp is always right way up, on the side reserved for the address. There was only one size, about 400 × 260 mm., when the two folds of the sheet were open.

Owing to want of time for the preparation of special paper, any that could be obtained had to be used; everything passed, notably official papers and those intended for stamped documents. I have seen the following varieties :—

(*a*) Olive-tinted, *laid* paper.
(*b*) Azure „ „ „ †
(*c*) Greyish and yellowish white, *laid* paper.‡
(*d*) Greyish white, *laid* paper, with a watermark. On the first leaf a bust of Victor Emmanuel I, in a circular medallion with ornaments; on the second a Coat of Arms, with flags and cannon.
(*e*) White *laid* paper, with a watermark consisting of a large Coat of Arms (a Cross and Negroes' heads) with supporters.
(*f*) White *laid* paper, watermark a Coat of Arms, with flags, but without cannon.
(*g*) Greyish white, *wove* paper.
(*h*) Yellowish „ „ „ *

15 c., blue, pale, deep, greenish.
25 c. „ „ „ „
50 c. „ „ „ „

By the side of the stamp in colour, there may often be found a similar impression *without colour;* this is due to the fact of more than one sheet being placed under the die at the same time.

Letters that have been sent by private conveyance never bear any special mark, but appear to have been passed from hand to hand: of such I have a 15 centesimi sheet, variety (*g*), addressed from Turin to Saluzzo, on the 18th July, 1819; and a 25 c. complete double sheet, variety (*d*), employed at Turin on the 7th October, 1819, and addressed to San Martino; and various others. On the other hand, the sheets that have been sent, post-free, through the post office, usually have the stamp inside, because they were used for official correspondence, after their suppression; they were employed simply as note-paper, the stamp being valueless. These sheets frequently bear the postmarks of the offices of dispatch and receipt.

I would mention also the following sheets, which I have before me :—

1. A half-sheet, 25 c., addressed from Genoa to Florence on the 16th May, 1821, and bearing "FIRENZE," in *black*, across the stamp, and lower down "GENOVA," in *red*. This letter was charged 50 centesimi, under Article 10 of the Decree of November 7th, 1818 (see page 14).

2. Another half-sheet, 15 c., variety (*a*), which left Turin on the 24th December, 1819, for Pignerol, and which bears the dispatch mark of Turin, December 24. This was charged 10 centesimi.

If the Post Office, instead of charging these letters, had recognized the stamps upon them as available for postage, the system would have been that of prepayment by stamp, as at the present day. And it is plainly impossible that such an idea never occurred to the authorities, because we see that the public itself put it before them in these instances.

3. A sheet without date, variety (*e*), used officially, with a 50 c. stamp on the inside, which travelled free by post from Nice to San Remo.

The use of these provisional sheets ceased on February 1st, 1820. They were not sold by the Post Office after the end of December, 1819. This, however, did not prevent the public from making use of them at a later date, as is shown by a letter that I have seen, sent by private means, dated "Netro, June 20th, 1820," and addressed to San Martino. It was not charged.†

Manufacture.

The Chamber of Accounts (see Proclamation dated December 3rd, 1818) states in its preamble that it has received from the Secretary of State the dies [?]‡ of

* We admit the force of M. Hanciau's argument, and we also admit the historical interest of these sheets for collectors of postage stamps, but their exact position depends upon the answer to the question, What is a Postage Stamp? A point upon which philatelists still differ. On the one hand we have the fact that the stamped sheets were issued by the Post Office and collected revenue for that Department, on the other hand we have the fact that the letters written upon them did not go by post, and that the cash paid for the sheets did not defray any part of the cost of conveyance of the letters. It may seem hypercritical to suggest that the stamps impressed upon those sheets were *postal*, but not *postage* stamps.—ED. *M. J.*

† Also found watermarked with large letters "R. P." or "A. D."

‡ These also exist with manufacturers' marks, "GIOANNI [*sic*]—DA—BIAGGI"; "BENTO PICARDO"; "G. M. M."; in double-line letters.

* Also found watermarked with large letters "R. P." or "A. D."

† These sheets could no doubt be used at any date, if they did not come under the notice of any official.—ED. *M. J.*

‡ M Hanciau uses the word "modèles," which we have translated, on page 15, by the word "proofs," and, in the

the stamps and specimens of the sheets of paper on which they are to be impressed. From which it would appear that the stamping was done under the supervision of the Chamber of Accounts, and not under that of the Post Office Department, according to Article 1 of the Royal Decree of November 7th, 1818 (see page 14), which perhaps had been overlooked.

No provision having been made for the work, the Chamber of Accounts made use of all the official papers in its possession: hence the numerous varieties listed above.

The handstamps employed on this occasion still belong to the Post Office Department; they are in the Postal Museum at Rome.

Reprints.

Reprints have been in existence since 1878; they were struck upon greyish-white *wove*, and upon thick, greyish-white, *laid* papers; the latter often show brownish or yellowish spots. Half-sheets of these have been met with. The colour of the impression varies:—*blue*, *pale blue*, *milky blue*. Reprints were also struck upon some of the old sheets of paper; these may be distinguished by the shade of the impression.

In 1894, the Post Office Department exhibited at Milan a double sheet of thick white paper, 420 × 320 mm., bearing, on the left-hand leaf, seven sets of the 50, 25, and 15 centesimi stamps of 1819, upside down, and, on the right-hand leaf, six sets of the same stamps, all impressed in *black*. The 50 c. showed no dot after the numerals.

These impressions correspond with the reprints mentioned above, which we owe to the enterprise of Signor Usigli.

On another sheet, that was likewise exhibited in 1894, and which bore impressions of a number of postmarks and obliterations, there were also impressions of these 15 c., 25 c., and 50 c. stamps.

Forgeries.

About 1870, imitations of the 15, 25, and 50 centesimi were introduced to philatelists, principally by Signor Usigli, as second types! Their invention is attributed to Mr. C., of San Remo. I have before me copies of the 15 c. and 25 c., impressed upon old letters of August 18th, 1822; June 19th and July 23rd, 1828; that is to say, after these sheets had ceased to be in use!

15 *centesimi*. The arm of the Genie is badly drawn, and is too far from the horse; the Posthorn is too short, and the open end is turned upwards, instead of being oblique. The foot of the Genie is pointed. The fore legs of the horse are too short, and show as one only; the hind legs are not sufficiently separated. The undulations of the tail differ from those of the genuine stamp. The impression is badly printed, perhaps purposely so, in order that the differences in the type may not be so perceptible. The value is hardly legible; it is thus impossible to detect any differences that may exist in the numerals.

The colour is *deep* or *pale blue*.

25 *centesimi*. The hand of the Genie comes well above the Horn, the bell of which opens upwards; the leg of the Genie is too short; the scarf stands out almost straight behind, instead of forming an oval. The neck of the horse is marked by two oblique strokes, the mane is also indicated by oblique dashes, instead of wavy ones; the legs of the horse, instead of forming curves, make sharp angles; the tail is too short. Finally, as regards the value, the figures are lower down than the letter "C," instead of being in the same line, and the "2" has a curved line at foot, instead of a horizontal one.

The impression is in *deep blue*, and is as badly printed as that of the 15 c.

It is quite certain that old letters were hunted up, and these stamps impressed upon them; not always very successfully, for one of the three which were submitted to me had the writing and the postmark *under* the impression of the stamp; in the other two the contrary is the case.

The letter of June 19th, 1828, bears as postmarks "ONEGLIA—GIUN. 20" on the face, and "20 GIUN." (figures before the word) on the flap, which is certainly peculiar, since both marks are exactly alike in ink and in type!

It is easy to understand that the Department might make use of these sheets, which were out of use, and cost nothing; but it is hardly possible that a private individual would have had such a quantity of them on hand that he could use them constantly during a period extending from August, 1822, to June, 1828!

***

absence of the original Italian, we should be inclined to suppose that what were sent to the Chamber of Accounts were impressions of the dies and samples of the paper to be employed. It is evident, however, from what follows, that M. Hanciau considers that these "modèles" were the *dies* with which the stamps were impressed.—ED. *M. J.*

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

ROMAN STATES.

Notes on Italian Stamps.

THIS is a group that can be taken up by any collector who desires scope for plenty of study and research, but who does not desire to expend much money. All the stamps of the Roman States are fairly common, in fact only two are worth over a sovereign each, and only one of these is really a rarity, the ½ baj. printed *tête-bêche*.

The Roman States, when they first issued stamps in 1852, included a large portion of Central Italy; but the wars of 1859-60 caused the loss of three-fourths of its area, including Romagna, the States being then reduced to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and the districts round these places. The stamps of the States were suppressed in October, 1870, and replaced by those of Italy.

The first stamps were typographed by J. Valagna, and paper of any colour and size that could be obtained was used. Mr. Westoby states that to obviate any loss on account of the size of the paper, the printing plates were altered, and that the sheets of stamps varied from sixty-four to eighty, or even a hundred and twenty.

There is probably a good deal to be learnt about the make-up of these early stamps, and I therefore give a list of those I have in full sheets in the collection :—

½ Bajoccho.

Sheets composed of four panes, each consisting of twenty-five stamps, in five rows of five; these sheets therefore contain 100 stamps, a number not given by Mr. Westoby.

I have full sheets, with margins, of the ½ baj. on *drab* and on *dull lilac*, which do not contain any stamps printed *tête-bêche;* this variety is only known on the *bluish-grey* paper, of which I do not think an entire sheet is known, so the make-up of it may be quite different.

1 Bajoccho.

I have a sheet of 100 stamps in four panes of twenty-five each, and in this sheet the *horizontal* separation lines are continuous. I have, however, another block of forty stamps in which the *vertical* lines are continuous and the horizontal lines are in *separate* pieces under each stamp.

2 Bajocchi.

I have two full sheets, one in *deep black* on *green*, and the other in *black* on *white* with a slight greenish tinge; both sheets are in four panes of 25 = 100 stamps, and in both cases, on stamp No. 9, in the upper left-hand pane, the full stop after "BAJ" is omitted. (Nos. 30 and 31 in Catalogue.) There are no dividing lines.

3 Bajocchi.

I have three sheets, varying from *deep brown* to *buff;* all are of 100 stamps, in four panes of twenty-five, and all have the horizontal dividing lines continuous.

5 Bajocchi.

Sheet of 100, in four panes of twenty-five stamps, no dividing lines.

6 Bajocchi.

I have sheets on *greenish grey*, *greyish*, and *pale azure* (rare). All contain 100 stamps, in four panes of twenty-five each, and are without any dividing lines.

7 Bajocchi.

I have a block of twenty-four stamps, which is a very rare thing, and I have never seen or heard of a full sheet. There are no dividing lines. Signor Pio Fabri in his handbook chronicled this stamp *tête-bêche*, but this variety only exists as a forgery. In my reference collection I have an entire sheet of the forgery; it is composed of twenty stamps in four rows of five, and the fifth stamp in the top row is inverted. The forgery is a rather good one, but can be recognized at once by the figure "7," which has a kind of round knob on the left side of the top; this is cut off quite straight in the genuine.

8 Bajocchi.

I have a full sheet of 100, in four panes of twenty-five each; the horizontal dividing lines are continuous.

The 50 baj. and 1 scudo I have never seen in sheets, or even in full panes, so cannot say anything about them.

There are many interesting points about used stamps in this issue. First of all I would draw attention to the bisection of the stamps, and their use for half their nominal value. This appears to have been done frequently in Bologna; the 1 and 2 baj. are rather common used thus, the other values being much rarer.

Then we find the 1, 3, 4, and 5 baj. clearly printed on both sides; the most frequently found is the 5 baj., the other values being quite rare.

The postmarks are interesting; and prior to October, 1855, there were many varieties of form, but at that date Prince Massimo issued proper cancelling dies to each office, consisting of six horizontal lines in a diamond. Many stamps are found cancelled with a thick black cross; this was formerly considered to be used only on correspondence from the Vatican, but it appears to be more of an obliteration used on official letters, as I have it on whole envelopes stamped "Segreteria Generale Ferrara," "Camarale di Ferrara," etc.

The 5 and 8 baj. stamps were forged while in circulation, and forgeries were used somewhat extensively, especially in Bologna; the forgeries are rather good, and it requires a somewhat close examination to distinguish them. The 5 baj. is much the commoner of the two.

For many years a ½ baj. on a kind of *olive-drab* paper was accepted as genuine, but this can easily be proved to be forged, as the dividing lines are all single in place of being double.

The 50 baj., being a rather scarce stamp, has been forged many times. I have seven different forgeries, one of which, an imitation of the impression from the worn plate, is really dangerous.

The Papal Government in July, 1866, decided to adopt the decimal system, and this necessitated a new set of stamps, which were prepared from the old dies with the values altered to the new currency.

The new plates were made by M. Montarsolo, and the size and make-up of them must have varied considerably; here, again, is scope for much study and interesting research, which could be done at little cost, as all the stamps are cheap and plentiful.

The collection only contains sheets of 20 c. and 80 c. of the imperf. stamps.

I have five full sheets of the 20 c. which show two different settings:—

(1) Sheet of eighty stamps in eight rows of ten and not divided into panes.

In this sheet Nos. 32 and 49 have broken stops after the "20" and a stop over the "2."

(2) Sheet of 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen; this sheet is divided into three parts of thirty-two, thirty-two, and fifty-six stamps by continuous vertical dividing lines, but without any extra space at the divisions, such as is usual when sheets are divided into panes.

In this sheet the following seem noteworthy as minor varieties:—

No. 7. "ANC" of "FRANCO" missing.
No. 9. Frame and "BOLLO" broken.
No. 28. Frame and "C" of "CENT." broken.
Nos. 35 and 94. Two ticks for stop after "20."
No. 106. Stop over "20" (No. 32 in first sheet).
No. 120. Frame lines from "N" in "CENT." to right corner of stamp missing.

In addition to these full sheets I have a block of the 20 c. on the rare *Indian-red* paper, which from its margins I take to contain a full *pane* of sixteen stamps arranged in four rows of four. How many stamps were there in this sheet and how were they arranged?

Of the 80 c., imperf., I have a full sheet of sixty-four stamps arranged in four panes, each of sixteen stamps in four rows of four. This is the only uncut sheet of the 80 c. that I know of, and I think it is very rare. In this sheet each stamp has a large and a small stop after "80," except Nos. 43, 45, and 61, which have one stop only.

From February, 1868, to October, 1870, the stamps were issued with a rough perforation, gauging 13.

The make-up of the sheets of the perforated stamps wants a good deal of study, as there are innumerable varieties in the stamps. I think there must have been many printings, and the casts may have been clamped together differently for each printing.

Some interesting minor varieties occur through the absence of stops after the figure of value or after the word "CENT." I have a number of large blocks in the collection, but I cannot be sure which are full sheets, as none of these blocks have any margins. It may be of some interest to those about to take up the study of this country to note where the varieties occur in the blocks I have.

2 c., green.

Block of fifty-six stamps in eight rows of seven. There is no stop after the "2" on any of the stamps. Nos. 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 51, and 53 have a full stop after "CENT."

The other stamps have no stop after "CENT." Thus in the block of fifty-six stamps we have twenty-three with stop and thirty-three without stop after "CENT."

5 c., blue.

I have a block of ninety-six stamps in eight rows of twelve.

Nos 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, 28, 34, 35, 37, 43, 51, 53, 55, 65, 70, 72, have no stop after "5," the other stamps have a full stop after "5."

In ninety-six stamps we have twenty with no stop and seventy-six with stop after "5."

No. 18 has no stop after "CENT"; the other ninety-five stamps have a full stop after "CENT."

10 c., vermilion.

I have a block of ninety-six stamps in eight rows of twelve. All the stamps have the full stop after "10" and after "CENT."

20 c., magenta, etc.

The largest block I have is sixty-four stamps, in eight rows of eight.

All the stamps have a full stop after "20"; No. 57 has no stop after "CENT."

40 c., yellow.

Of this value I only have a block of forty stamps, in eight rows of five, which may possibly be half a pane.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 16, 33, 34, 36, 38, and 40 have a full stop after "40," so that in forty stamps eleven have the full stop and twenty-nine no stop after "40." All these stamps have a full stop after "CENT."

80 c., rose, etc.

I have only blocks of twenty-eight and of twenty-five stamps; the chief difference I note in the stops is that after the "80" there are usually two stops, a large one followed by a smaller one; on two or three stamps in my blocks only the large stop appears.

The stamps of the Roman States were superseded in October, 1870, by those of the Kingdom of Italy, the Italian troops having occupied Rome on 20 September, 1870.

The stamps of 1867-8 have been reprinted at least *three* times, from plates made up of original blocks.

The first lot of these reprints that I have are stated to have been made by Signor Usigli, of Florence. The number of the stamps in his sheets varies considerably. He made two varieties that do not exist as originals, viz. in the sheets of the 3 c., both imperf. and perf., there are four *tête-bêche* pairs, and in the 40 c., *imperf.* only, there is one *tête-bêche* pair. Usigli's perforated reprints usually gauge 11½, while the originals are all 13.

Some years later Usigli parted with the *clichés*, selling them to Herr David Cohn, in Berlin, who also issued reprints of all values, both perf. and imperf.

Later stlil the *clichés* passed to Gelli and Tani, of

Brussels, who issued a further batch of reprints in all varieties.

Neither in the Cohn nor in the Gelli reprints do we find any stamps printed *tête-bêche*.

In my reference collection I have all the reprints in full sheets.

AUSTRIAN-ITALY OR LOMBARDO-VENETIA.

In our Catalogue this group of stamps is placed with Austria, and this is correct, as at the time the stamps were issued the territory in which they were used was part of the Austrian Empire, and the dies were made and the stamps printed in Vienna. By the Treaty of Vienna of 3 October, 1866, Venetia was surrendered to Italy and ceased to form part of the Austrian Empire.

Italian collectors always include these stamps in forming a specialized collection of the stamps of the Italian States, and for that reason I have found a very good lot of them in the fine collections I purchased from Italy.

A very complete and interesting history of these stamps is given by Monsieur L. Hanciau in the *Monthly Journal* for January, 1903, *et seq.*, and I refer my readers to this for the fullest information. I only draw attention now to some of the more interesting specimens in the collection.

Issue of 1 January, 1850. A number of blocks and strips of all the values, showing that in Plate I the stamps were $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart vertically, and in Plate II they were $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm. apart.

A special study has been made of the postmarks, which in this country are most interesting, and amongst other things we have here several pages of Austrian stamps (values in *kreuzer*) used in Lombardy, Sardinian stamps used in Lombardy, Lombardy stamps used in Austria, envelope stamps cut out and used as adhesives, etc. etc.

In the 1850 and 1858 issues there are numbers of stamps, in singles, pairs, and strips, used with the Cross attached; all are very rare in this condition.

Amongst the curiosities I notice copies of the 1850 15 c. and 30 c., used, with perfect unused specimens underneath as fresh as when first issued; these are due to the stamps sticking together and being used in this way on letters.

The stamps of Lombardy from 1850 to 1861 are full of interest, and deserve much more attention than they receive in this country.

TUSCANY.

I consider that the stamps of this State are worthy to rank amongst the best of the Europeans. When of good colour, with fair margins, and in mint condition they are really rare, but many stamps were cancelled with penstrokes and have been cleaned, and collectors should only buy from dealers of repute. Used stamps, with three or four exceptions, are fairly common, and a good representative collection, embracing a fine range of shades and good varieties of the postmarks, can be made for a small sum.

In ancient days the greater part of what we now term Tuscany was called Etruria. The Lion on the stamps was termed the "Marzocco," and is supposed to be the emblem of the ancient Etruscans.

The dies were engraved in Florence at the works of M. M. Alessandri, and the stamps printed at the Grand Ducal printing works, in sheets of 240, arranged in fifteen rows of sixteen.

The first printings were on a somewhat *deep bluish* paper, rather thick and tough, but early in 1853 the colour of the paper was altered to *greyish white*, and it was of a thinner texture. These papers are grouped together in our Catalogue, but specialists who take up this country can separate the early and late printings, which together give a fine range of shades.

One point worthy of note is that we do not meet with genuine stamps with forged postmarks as in most of the other Italian States, the reason being that the Tuscan stamps are all much rarer unused than used.

Moens, in his handbook on these stamps, published nearly thirty years ago, gives quite a list of *reprints* on unwatermarked paper, which he dates from 1864. Dr. Diena has, however, proved that these stamps are *printer's proofs*, and that the only reprints made from original *clichés* are those of the

2 soldi, reddish brown.
60 crazie ,,
3 lire, orange-yellow.

But in each of these stamps the *value* was altered, and the figures and letters are different, so that we might almost call these official imitations rather than reprints, although they are really reprints from altered dies.

A study of the postmarks on Tuscan stamps yields much interest; for instance, one would not expect to find the German word "Feldpost" used as a postmark in Tuscany, but such is the case, and the explanation is simple. In order to maintain the Grand Duke on the throne, Austrian troops entered Tuscany in 1849 and remained until 5 May, 1855; while there they established a military post at Florence, and for a time used the postmark "FELDPOST" with a number and the date.

Another interesting postmark is "SAFA" in a circle; it is rather rare, and I think was used either at railway stations or on mail trains. Apparently some of the printer's proofs, on the unwatermarked paper, were issued, and I believe that Dr. Diena has met with some of them with this obliteration. In my reference collection I have nearly one hundred of these proofs, and amongst them one of the 2 crazie with this postmark.

I have several values of these proofs bearing a false, impressed watermark.

One point, perhaps worthy of some slight attention, I have noticed in the 1860 issue, and this is that in all the values there is a line of *white* over the word "CENTES."; usually this is quite a thin line, sharp and clear, but often there is quite a thick *white* space. At first I thought this was due to wear, but the stamps were not in use long enough to cause these defects, and I conclude that the differences are due to the method adopted in making the plates used for printing the stamps. I have had no time to study closely these, and many other points that I mention in these discursive notes, as I only wish now to draw the attention of serious collectors to this neglected group of most interesting stamps, and to indicate briefly some

of the many points that a real philatelist could take hold of and work up.

In 1861-2 the imperf. stamps of Sardinia, of the 1856 issue, were used in Tuscany, and these can be recognized by the postmarks. In addition to the names of Tuscan towns, we have also, as distinct Tuscan postmarks, three thick bars wide apart, and also four, five, and seven bars closer together; also large and small dots arranged in a square or diamond. Some of the Tuscan town names most commonly met with are Livorno, Firenze, Sesto, Siena, Pisa, Empoli, Fojano, Bagni di Lucca, Cortona, Chiusi, etc.

Amongst the rarer stamps of Tuscany in this grand collection I would mention :—

1851.	1 soldo, yellow	7 unused;	43 used.
,,	2 soldi, brick-red	1 ,,	11 ,,
,,	60 crazie ,,	3 ,,	7 ,,
1853.	1 soldo, yellow	3 ,,	23 ,,
,,	9 crazie, lilac-grey	3 ,,	14 ,,
1860.	3 lire, yellow	3 ,,	5 ,,

* * *

New Stock Books. The following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
United States, 3 vols. (These are very fine in the old issues and in the Carriers, Newspaper, Departmental stamps, etc., and now include the balance of the celebrated "Luff United States Collection," which has been amalgamated with our general stock.)	£3782
Bulgaria and Montenegro	160
Nossi-Bé to Réunion	262
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles	989
Bermuda, Brit. Honduras, Turks, and Cayman Isles	838
Hong Kong	343
Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria	458
Hawaiian Islands	556
Réunion to Senegal	220
Senegal to Tunis	158
British Central and South Africa	358
Barbados	468
British Somaliland	121
British East Africa and Zanzibar	—

"Old-Time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

(*Continued from page* 19.)

* * *

THERE was in those days another collector, an Englishman, who had a very pretty collection for that period, and with whom I became on very friendly terms. This was Mr. Hotchkinson, whose father had been Governor of Trinidad. Of course, he possessed the stamps of that island; but as he refused either to sell or exchange them, in order to prevent anybody else from having them, he collected duplicates of the stamps already in his collection.

The demand for stamps increased daily, as did the collectors, and the means of getting stamps being difficult, we began to worry the postmen, who seeing no wrong in so doing, used to take the stamps off the letters which they had to deliver, and this meant making a little money; but at last the people who received the letters began to notice that the stamps were missing, though at first they did not attach any value to them. Then they complained at the post office, and these complaints became so frequent that a circular was issued enjoining the postmen not to meddle with stamps nor to remove them from letters under pain of dismissal. The great majority obeyed the order, but others went on removing stamps, which they easily sold to young people; traps were set for the postmen and they were discharged.

The postman in my district, when I asked him one day for some stamps, told me that he had sent a large quantity to a bookbinder, whose name he gave me. I promptly went to the address he mentioned, and there I saw a big card filled with stamps as numerous as they were varied, stuck in the merchant's shop-window as a curiosity. Most of the stamps were wanting to my collection; there was in particular one of the Cape of Good Hope which struck my eye. But how was I to get all that lot for my collection? A Cape stamp was the climax of good luck for its owner. Did not its shape make it precious without reckoning its rarity? I was racking my brains to know how I should go to work when I remembered I had some books which I very much wanted to have bound. At once fetching the volumes in question, I made known the object of my visit. I led by chance our talk to the stamps which were in the window, and I asked

him boldly whether he would not like to do an exchange. "With pleasure," he replied; "take just what suits you; I don't value them." I did not need telling twice, and I soon stripped the show-card. The empty spaces which I left on the card were filled up from my duplicates, which were not worth the hundredth part of those which I had taken. The bookbinder was satisfied, and so was I. The strange thing about it is that the man had never had any idea of doing anything in the way of selling the stamps, which he had got together quite by chance and at first hand. Another postman—for I cultivated them carefully—who wished me well by reason of the many glasses of beer with which I watered his palate, took off for me one day, from the wrapper of a newspaper which had come from Washington, a 1 cent, *violet*, stamp, representing a postman on horseback delivering a letter, the sole and only copy which I have seen so far; and as the stamp seemed rather hard to remove, my obliging postman found that the best way was to tear off the wrapper and to throw away the paper down some cellar-hole. That of course did not suit the expectant receiver of the paper, for probably he awaited its arrival eagerly. But why was it franked with such a rare stamp? I could never understand that, as the stamp belonged to a private office, and was not admissible for international correspondence. It was the same postman who tore part of a letter from beyond the seas in order to remove the stamps, and who thought it quite the right thing to do to mend the hole with some stamps which I gave him; these were Belgian, German, Austrian, and I know not what other stamps, a method of franking which must indeed have astonished the receiver if ever he noticed it.

Being no longer able to work the postmen as a source, one of my collector-friends advised me to write to the foreign consuls, and he suggested to me to write to the Danish Minister, among others, for he had already answered his request favourably by sending him the 2 and 4 rigsbankskilling of 1851, unused. Having asked the same favour I met with the same success. Addressing my solicitations to almost all the consulates, I had one day a visit from the consul of Hanover, who offered me some stamps of that country. Not daring to ask his terms, I gave him an order, which was soon executed; but the bill was so exorbitant that it put an end to all business between us. Another consul came to me from Antwerp, the consul for Sweden and Norway; he was himself a collector, and his speciality was promising a great deal without fulfilling much; he carried off some of my good stamps for which I was to receive thousandfold value; however, I received nothing, and I did not try to renew the experiment.

At the same period there was in the College of Melle a very beautiful collection, arranged by Father Bernardin, with whom I have made many exchanges. It was through him that I was enabled to reproduce in the *Timbres-Poste Illustrés* the first stamps of Natal, 1857, which few collectors possessed, or, if they did, the copies were in bad condition. It was on hints from me that my late friend J. Pauwels hunted up a magnificent nine pence Natal, which he coveted long and which he obtained at last in exchange for other stamps.

The geographical institution of M. J. Vandermaelen received many a visit from me. I used to go there to look at a very beautiful collection of stamps without troubling myself about all the other curiosities in the institute.

I had presumed to write to the Belgian Minister in Washington, and also in Melbourne, both of whom were so good as to reply to me; but although the Minister in Washington sent me some United States stamps, and a few of those issued by the private companies, "Boyd's City," "Blood's," etc., he did not encourage me to repeat the experiment. He made the remark that nobody out there would have dared to make such a request as mine.

(To be continued)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Durban and District Philatelic Society.

(From *The Natal Mercury*, August 7, 1906.)

THE first Philatelic Exhibition ever promoted in the colony was held yesterday, in the Y.M.C.A. Buildings, under the auspices of the Durban and District Philatelic Society, and was attended by a very considerable measure of success, and, considering that it was the first attempt that has been made in this direction, the Committee and members of the Society are to be congratulated on the fact that such a fine lot of stamps were got together, although they came from the collections of comparatively few collectors. It is, however, to be regretted that the class for juniors did not attract any competitors. Nevertheless, the exhibition will probably do much to give an impetus in the town to this fascinating hobby, and, when another exhibition is held, it will probably result in there being a much larger exhibit on view, though it is not very likely that the quality of the exhibits will be much improved upon. The officials of the Society are :—Patrons: His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Natal), Sir Benjamin Greenacre, K.B., and Mr. C. Maxwell Hibberd (Postmaster-General). Chairman of Committee: Mr. T. J. Miljoen. Committee: Messrs. J. Wallace Bradley, W. Percy Williams, G. E. McLaren, H. Roberts, C. H. McKean, E. F. George, C. W. Jewitt, and M. Saphir. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. W. P. Williams. Hon. Assistant Secretary: Mr. M. Saphir. Judges: Messrs. H. Roberts, G. S. Jones, and J. F. Bartlett.

The Exhibition was opened yesterday by His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, who, it may be mentioned, is a collector himself.

Mr. T. J. Miljoen (Chairman of the Committee), in welcoming the Governor, said that they considered it a great honour that the first Philatelic Exhibition held in the colony should be opened by His Excellency, and, on behalf of Durban philatelists, he had to extend to him a hearty welcome, and he regretted that the native trouble had made such calls on His Excellency's time that he had been unable to prepare an exhibit of his valuable stamps for exhibition that day. He remarked with regret that the junior exhibitors had not come forward, and it seemed that the hobby was not as popular in Natal as it was in some other parts of the world. He asked His Excellency to declare the Exhibition open.

His Excellency said that he was very glad that he was in Durban that day, as it gave him an opportunity of attending the Exhibition. He was a collector of some years' standing, and, as the chairman had remarked, would have been only too glad to have shown some of his stamps, but lately he had had but little time at his disposal. It was a great pity the youngsters of the place had not come forward with their collections, and this must be due to lack of interest in their collections, or idleness. It was now seventy years since Rowland Hill introduced the postage stamp; it was forty years ago since it was taken up as a hobby, which possessed not only an interest in itself, but also possessed great

geographical and historical interest. It was a hobby which was taken up by the highest in the land. The King took an interest in it, the Prince of Wales had one of the finest collections in England, whilst he was glad to see that the Prince's eldest son showed, at the last Philatelic Exhibition, a collection that he had made himself. Some people had recently grown tired of stamp collecting, and one reason for that was that several small countries—he could hardly call them such—had inundated the market with issues for the purpose of revenue, and that, to his mind, was an altogether second-class mode of proceeding to raise revenue, and another matter was the scandalous way in which surcharges were made. As far as the Crown Colonies were concerned, a Colonial Office circular was issued whilst he was in the Straits Settlements, making Postmasters-General responsible that they had a sufficient stock of stamps on hand, and that surcharges did not become necessary. He was glad that their old friend Stanley Gibbons had put a number of these unnecessary surcharges on the expurgated list and did not quote them, and they, who took an interest in the matter, at once put those stamps aside and tabooed them. Stamp collecting had now become reduced to a science, what with perforations, watermarks, tints, and what not. He did not think stamp collecting was prospering in South Africa as it might, and he believed the reason was that people did not go in for it in quite the right way; they went in for quantity instead of quality. There was more interest in having one good specimen than a lot of inferior articles, besides being a much better investment. He then declared the Exhibition open.

During the day there was a very considerable attendance of those interested to inspect the stamps on view.

Mr. Roberts, to whom we are indebted for the above cutting, also kindly sent us a full account of the principal exhibits, for which unfortunately we are unable to find space. We are glad, however, to see that the Exhibition was evidently a most successful one, and contained some very fine things, especially in South African stamps. We congratulate the Society upon the success of its first Show, which, we hope, will be the means of increasing the popularity of stamp collecting in those parts.

Herts Philatelic Society.

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PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1906-7.

1906.
Tuesday, October 16. Display—Colonials. Robert Reid.
,, November 20. Display, with Notes—New South Wales. Harvey Clarke.
,, November (?). Smoking Concert (musical programme arranged by Harrison Hill).
,, December 11. Display—West Indies. Sir William Avery, Bart.

1907.
,, January 15. Display—Cyprus. J. C. North.
,, February 19. Display, with Notes—Fiji. Chas. J. Phillips.
,, March 19. Display—Mauritius. H. J. Duveen.
,, April 16. Display—Roumania. G. B. Duerst.
,, May (?). Annual Dinner.
,, May 21. Annual Meeting.

Promises for Papers and Displays are regarded as conditional. Other Meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

SESSION 1906-7.

President: J. H. M. SAVAGE.

Vice-Presidents: HERBERT WOODS, W. GILL.

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Hon. Exchange Secretary:
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Hon. Secretary: ARTHUR S. ALLENDER, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings of the Society will be held in the HOTEL ST. GEORGE, LIME STREET, LIVERPOOL, on the dates named below, at 7.30 p.m.

1906.
Sept. 24. Paper: "Postmen and Foreign Posts." F. W. Calloway.
Display: South Australia, Liberia.
Oct. 8. Open Invitation Night.
Address: "The Advantages of Joining a Philatelic Society." T. Whitworth.
General Display.
Oct. 22. Paper: "Some Catalogue Values Compared." J. Hughes.
Display: Sierra Leone, Uruguay.
Nov. 5. Sale.
Display: Gold Coast, Russia.
Nov. 19. Paper: "Chili." J. G. Cuthbertson.
Display: Chili, India.
Dec. 3. Paper: "The Amateur Dealer." W. C. Taylor.
Display: Jamaica, Austria.
Dec. 17. Paper: "Bulgaria." J. Gordon.
Display: Bulgaria, Newfoundland.

1907.
Jan. 7. Paper: "Recollections of Early Collecting." J. Robinson.
Display: St. Lucia, Denmark.
Jan. 21. Paper: "Argentine Republic." J. H. M. Savage.
Display: Argentine, British Central Africa.
Feb. 4. Paper: "Commemorative and Historic Stamps." Dr. Ackerley.
Display: Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands.
Feb. 18. Paper: "Brazil." G. C. Dietrich.
Display: Brazil, St. Christopher.
Mar. 4. Discussion: "The Dealer," opened by A. Phelps. "The Amateur," opened by G. Burrow.
Display: Holland, Western Australia.
Mar. 18. Sale.
Display: Orange River Colony, Tuscany.
April 8. Paper: "The Postal System." Herbert Woods.
Display: For Special Prize.
April 22. Annual Meeting.
May 6. Notes: "Art and Philately." A. S. Allender.
Display: Philatelic Errors (limited to twelve stamps).

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

As heretofore, the Committee offer the following prizes for competition during the session:—

General Prize, Class I; value £1.
For the best exhibits during the session of the countries on the programme. Open to members whose collections number *over* 5000 *stamps* and to previous winners in Class II.

General Prize, Class II; value 10s.
For the best exhibits during the session of the countries on the programme. Open only to members whose collections number 5000 *stamps or under.* Previous winners in Class II are debarred from again competing in this class.

Special Prize; value 10s.
For the best exhibit of any *one* country on the programme. Open to all members.

(*Prizes shall be taken in stamps from the Society's monthly packet, or in stamps or philatelic accessories from any stamp dealer who is a member of the Society.*)

Any further information required may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1906-7.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents: J. H. ABBOTT, W. GRUNEWALD.

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Asst. Hon. Secretary and Comptroller: J. S. GEE.

Committee: G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN, J. H. TAYLOR.

The Meetings are held at the GRAND HOTEL, MANCHESTER, every Friday evening, at 7.30.

SYLLABUS.

1906.		
Sept.	28.	Paper—Confederate States. N. Heywood.
Oct.	5.	Elementary Discussion—St. Helena. Opened by W. D. Beckton.
,,	12.	Social Evening and Exhibition, 7.30 to 9.30.
,,	19.	Elementary Discussion—Sierra Leone. Opened by W. W. Munn.
,,	26.	Display, with Notes—Guatemala. J. R. M. Albrecht.
Nov.	2.	Elementary Discussion—British Central Africa. Opened by C. H. Coote.
,,	9.	Display, with Notes—Denmark. W. D. Beckton.
,,	16.	Elementary Discussion—Gambia. Opened by J. S. Gee.
,,	23.	Paper—The Descriptive Notes in a Collection. J. H. Abbott.
,,	30.	Elementary Discussion—Lagos. Opened by W. W. Munn.
Dec.	7.	Display, with Notes—New Zealand. L. L. R. Hausburg.
,,	14.	Elementary Discussion—British East Africa. Opened by G. F. H. Gibson.
1907.		
Jan.	11.	Exhibition of Interesting Stamps without regard to value. Limited to twelve by each member.
,,	18.	Elementary Discussion—Zululand. Opened by J. H. Abbott.
,,	25.	Paper—The Uses of Philatelic Literature. G. L. Campbell.
Feb.	1.	Elementary Discussion—Gold Coast. Opened by J. H. Taylor.
,,	8.	Display, with Notes—United States, 1870–1900. W. W. Munn.
,,	15.	Elementary Discussion—Griqualand. Opened by W. D. Beckton.
,,	22.	Paper—British Levant. I. J. Bernstein.
Mar.	1.	Elementary Discussion—British South Africa. Opened by J. Brooks.
,,	8.	Display, with Notes—Great Britain. J. S. Higgins, jun.
,,	15.	Elementary Discussion—Swazieland. J. R. M. Albrecht.
,,	22.	Paper—Finland. W. D. Beckton.

Members are particularly requested to bring to each meeting their stamps of the country under discussion.

On Friday, October 12th, there will be an Exhibition of stamps, including several Exhibits which gained Medals at the recent London Exhibition, from 7 to 9.30 p.m. The meeting will be of a social character (morning dress).

Early in 1907 a Smoking Concert will be held, of which further particulars will be announced later.

On Saturday evening, January 12th, 1907, a Lantern Lecture in connexion with the Junior Philatelic Society will be given at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, at 7.30, by Mr. F. J. Melville.

THE LIBRARY.—The books belonging to the Society are kept in a bookcase at the Grand Hotel, and may be borrowed on application to the Librarian.

All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society. Members may borrow one book at a time, with the privilege of renewal at the end of a fortnight, unless it is required by another member.

Hon. Librarian—G. L. CAMPBELL, 88 Windsor Road, Southport.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB is in active operation from October to June inclusive, and is open to members and corresponding members for the session, the packets of sheets circulating monthly. Details and Rules may be had on application to the Comptroller—J. S. GEE, 96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

THE fifth annual general meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, October 4th, 1906, at 6.30 p.m., at 65 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

BUSINESS:—To elect officers, discuss programme for ensuing season, and any other matter that may be brought forward.

All members able to do so are requested to attend. Those unable to be present would oblige by sending nominations for officers, suggestions, etc.

Sheets for the Home and American Exchange Section should reach the Secretary before 1 October.

The annual subscription (5s.) is now due (*vide* Rules 4 and 5), and should be sent without delay to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Kay, 2 Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

The Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1906–7.

President: Sir JOHN URE PRIMROSE, Bart.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. ROBERT M. MANN, Mr. J. WILSON PATERSON.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: Mr. J. L. THOMAS, 4 Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. ROBERT BORLAND, Lochside, Milngavie.

Committee:

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The President, Vice-President, Exchange Secretary, and Secretary and Treasurer, ex-officio.

SYLLABUS OF MEETINGS.

1906.		
Sept.	5.	Opening Night. General Display.
,,	19.	"South Australia," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
Oct.	3.	"Greece," John Muir, Esq.
,,	17.	"New South Wales," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
Nov.	7.	"Philippines," J. L. Thomas, Esq.
,,	21.	"Victoria," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
Dec.	5.	Paper, P. Douglas, Esq.
,,	19.	"Queensland," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
1907.		
Jan.	9.	Junior Night.
,,	23.	"New Zealand," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
Feb.	6.	Display, R. M. Mann, Esq.
,,	20.	"Tasmania," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
Mar.	6.	"India," R. Borland, Esq.
,,	20.	"Western Australia," E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
April	3.	"Canada," H. A. Wise, Esq.
,,	17.	Annual General Meeting.

The first meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, September 5th, at 8 p.m., when there was a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Dr. Calder, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, approved of, and signed, a number of new members were duly elected.

A general display was afterwards given by the members, and amongst the better things shown were: Great Britain, 1s., *green*, forgery, also a genuine copy, both with the same postmark; a nice lot of early Ceylon and other colonials, all in fine condition; Victoria, 2d. (litho), Queen on Throne, a very fine reconstructed plate.

A good programme has been arranged for the other meetings, and with the membership steadily increasing, a most successful season is anticipated. The value of the first two exchange packets amounted to over £200, and the sales reached £43. September packet, value £170, is now in circulation, and sales so far have been excellent.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, *and* not *to the* Editor.

V. H.—*France*, 1877–90, 10c., black on *greenish*. We have no doubt that Yvert and Tellier are right in putting this down as a chemical changeling. We have never seen a specimen the appearance of which was at all satisfactory.

T. C. G—We doubt the genuineness of the surcharges you mention: *Cape of Good Hope* 6d., surcharged "British Bechuanaland," in *red*, and 3d., surcharged "G" for Griqualand; also Ceylon, with "O. P. Service." *Cape* ½d. and 3d. are always Type 4, not Type 3, and the varieties you mention appear to be Nos. 80 and 84. The various fiscal stamps in your list probably never paid postage, although they may be found with postmarks.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1905-6. *Without shiny bars.*

		s. d.
3 h., pale brown (No. 360)	. used	0 1
5 h., deep green (,, 361)	. ,,	0 1
6 h., orange (,, 362)	. ,,	0 1
10 h., rose (,, 363)	. ,,	0 1

BAVARIA.

1881-1901. *Vertical wmk. Perf.* 11½.

2 pf., grey (No. 120)	. used	0 1
1 m., mauve (No. 100)	. ,,	0 1

BRITISH GUIANA.

1905-6. *Type* 28. *Multiple wmk.*

1 c., grey-green	0 2
1 c. ,, (C)	0 1
2 c., purple and black on red	0 3
2 c. ,, ,, (C)	0 2
4 c. ,, ultramarine (C)	0 3
5 c. ,, blue on blue (C)	0 4
6 c., grey-black and ultramarine	0 5
12 c., purple and violet	1 0
24 c. ,, green	2 0
48 c., grey and brown-lilac	2 8

COLOMBIA.

1902-3. *Type* 81. *Imperf.*

50 c., blue on rose (No. 344)	0 4

DENMARK.

Cat. No. *Various issues. Revised prices.*

29	2 sk., blue . used	0 3
31	3 sk., mauve . ,,	0 9
48	2 sk., dull blue and grey . ,,	0 2
50	8 sk., yellow-brown and grey . ,,	0 3
51	8 sk., deep brown and grey . ,,	0 3
53	16 sk., pale green . ,,	1 0
69	5 öre, blue and rose . ,,	0 8
70	5 ,, ,, carmine . ,,	0 8
89	12 ,, dull mauve . ,,	0 2
92	25 ,, green and grey . ,,	0 2
95	100 ,, yellow . ,,	0 3
101	3 ,, grey and blue .	0 2
102	4 ,, blue and slate .	0 3
103	8 ,, carmine and slate .	0 4
107	50 ,, purple and brown .	1 3
108	100 ,, yellow and grey .	2 0
120	10 ,, rose .	0 4
121	15 ,, lilac .	0 4
136	1 ,, orange-yellow . used	0 1
137	2 ,, carmine . ,,	0 1
138	3 ,, grey . ,,	0 1
140	15 ,, mauve . ,,	0 1
201	2 sk., dull blue . ,,	1 6
202	2 sk., bright blue . ,,	1 6
213	3 öre, violet-mauve .	0 3
219	8 ,, rose-carmine .	0 3
223	3 ,, reddish lilac . used	0 2
227	10 ,, carmine . ,,	0 2

DOMINICA.

1906. *Type* 9. *Wmk Crown C C.*

2d., green and brown (C)	0 3

ECUADOR.

1906. *Fiscal Stamps, surcharged* "CORREOS" *and new value.*

1 c. on 5 c., mauve	0 1	3 c. on 1s., blue	0 3

GRENADA.

1904-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

6d., purple and green	0 8	5s., green and carmine	6 6
2s., green and ultramarine	2 8	10s., green and magenta	12 6

INDIA.

1902-5. *Types* 41, 43, *and* 44. *King's Head.*

6 a., bistre . used	0 4
12 a., purple on red . ,,	0 3
1 r., green and carmine . ,,	0 2

JAIPUR.

1906. *Type* 2.

½ n., olive-yellow	0 1

JAMAICA.

1883-1904. *Wmk. Crown and C A. Perf.* 14.

2½d., ultramarine and black (Arms) . used	0 2
3d., sage-green (Queen) . ,,	0 2

1905. *Queen's Head. Multiple wmk.*

3d., olive-green	0 2

JAPAN.

1899-1901. *Types* 26 *to* 29.

5 rin, slate	0 1	8 sen, olive-green	0 3
½ sen ,,	0 1	10 ,, deep blue	0 4
1 ,, Venetian red	0 1	15 ,, mauve	0 6
1½ ,, ultramarine	0 1	20 ,, orange-vermilion	0 8
2 ,, yellow-green	0 1	25 ,, blue-green	0 9
3 ,, purple	0 2	50 ,, brown	1 6
4 ,, rosine	0 2	1 yen, scarlet	3 0
5 ,, orange	0 2		

MONACO.

1906. *Postage Due.*

			s. d.
1 c., olive.	15 c., claret on cream.	Set of six	5 0
5 c., green.	30 c., blue.		
10 c., rose.	50 c., brown on buff.		

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1905-6. *Wmk. Crown and N S W. Chalky. Perf.* 11½, 12, *compound with* 11.

½d., green	2 6

1906. *Wmk. Crown and A. Same perf.*

1d., scarlet	0 6
2d., ultramarine	1 0
6d., orange	3 0

NEW ZEALAND.

1903-6. *Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf.* 14.

2d., mauve (new shade)	0 5

1905. *Life Insurance Department. Design redrawn.*

1d., blue . used	0 1

NICARAGUA.

1900. *Type* 15.

50 c., dull red	2 0
2 p., orange-red	6 0
5 p., black	15 0

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Cat. No. 1902. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

10	½d., purple and green	. used	0 4
11	1d. ,, ,, carmine	. ,,	0 4
13	2½d. ,, ,, blue	. ,,	0 9
14	5d. ,, ,, chestnut	. ,,	1 3
18	10s., green and brown		12 6

N.B.—No. 28 *is catalogued in error, as it is not yet issued.*

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. *Provisional.*

8 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown . used	0 6

PERSIA.

1906. *Provisional issue.*

1 ch., violet, perf.	unused or used	0 1
1 ch. ,, imperf.	. used	1 0
2 ch., grey ,,	unused or used	0 2
3 ch., pale green, imperf.	,, ,,	0 2
6 ch., red ,,	,, ,,	0 3
13 ch., blue ,,	,, ,,	0 6

QUEENSLAND.

1905. *Types* 26 *and* 21. *Wmk. Type* 6. *Perf.* 12.

½d., green	0 6	1d., vermilion	1 0

SARAWAK.

1895. *No wmk. Reduced prices.*

2 c., Indian red	0 4
6 c., violet	0 6
8 c., deep green	0 6

1899. *Provisionals. Reduced prices.*

2 c., in black, on 12 c. (No. 9)	0 4
4 c., in red, on 6 c. (No. 7)	2 0
4 c. ,, ,, (,,) . used	2 0
4 c. ,, on 8 c. (No. 8)	1 0

SEYCHELLES.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

2 c., chestnut and green	0 1	12 c., sage-green and green	0 3
3 c., dull green	0 1	15 c., ultramarine	0 4
6 c., carmine	0 2	18 c., sage-green and carmine	0 5

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1902-4. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

5s., yellow and black (No. 17)	20 0
£1, violet and green (No. 19)	100 0

1904-5. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

Cat. No.		*Unused.*	*Used.*
20	½d., green and black	0 1	0 1
21	1d., carmine and black	0 2	0 1
22	2d., orange-brown and black	0 4	0 4
23	2½d., ultramarine and black	0 5	0 5
24	4d., olive-green and black	0 8	0 8
25	6d., mauve and black	1 0	1 0
26	1s., black and green	2 0	2 0
27	2s. 6d., brown and black	5 0	5 0
28	5s., yellow and black	8 6	—

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1906. *Type* 2. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

3 c., lilac (C)	0 2

TASMANIA.

1905-6. *Wmk. Crown over double-lined* A.

1d., rose-red (perf. 12½)	0 2	1d., rose-red (perf. 11)	0 2
2d., violet (,,)	0 3	3d., deep brown (perf. 11)	0 5

VICTORIA.

1903. *Wmk. V and Crown. Perf.* 11.

½d., green	0 2	3d., orange-brown	1 0
1d., rose-red	0 3	6d., bright green	1 0

1903. *Same wmk. Perf.* 12½×11.

½d., green	2 6

1905-6. *Wmk. Crown and double-lined* A. *Perf.* 12, 12½.

½d., green	0 1	4d., olive	0 6
1d., rose-red	0 2	1s., orange	1 4
1d., carmine	0 2		

1906. *Postage Due.*

1d., yellow-green and red	0 2

ALBUMS.

Some collectors like one kind of Album and some another. Indeed, there are probably few things in which stamp collectors are more at sixes and sevens than in Stamp Albums. As Philatelic Publishers we do our best to please all parties. Hence the great variety of Postage Stamp Albums included in our Publications. Here is a brief list. If you cannot find the Album you want in this list your case must be hopeless.

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OCTOBER, 1906.

Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVII. No. 196

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	65
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	69
NOTES ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS *(Continued from page 39.)*	75
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHINA, 1878-1905 By J. MENCARINI *(Continued from page 42.)*	78
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, MILAN	80
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	81
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	81
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	83
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	84

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. OCTOBER 31, 1906. NO. 196.

Editorial.

* * *

IN the last number of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* M. Maury gives an amusing account of the result of his searches for suitable designs for the Postage Stamps of the various French Colonies. Despairing, apparently, and perhaps not without reason, of obtaining anything satisfactory from the artists hitherto employed, M. Maury appealed, some months ago, to his readers in distant lands to furnish him with ideas, descriptions, sketches, etc. which might seem suitable to them, on the spot, to represent the colonies in which they resided and with whose products and general atmosphere they were acquainted. As he justly remarks, a device which might appear to a resident in Paris to be eminently emblematic of some province in the Far East, might seem simply ridiculous to the colonist in those parts; he therefore sought for local inspiration. And what did he get? After waiting for nearly twelve months, he declares that instead of inspiration he has received nothing but objurgation; and that the only suggestions made are to the effect that he should employ, at his own expense, a few of the numerous artists that he can so easily find in Paris to compose designs, which, his correspondents assure him, will be found acceptable. The official idea is well expressed in an extract from a letter of a "Colonial Functionary" who says: "We depended upon your journal to find emblems which would have the luck to please collectors, and therefore to sell well amongst them, and we see nothing come of it." The one and only idea (and it is not by any means confined to French Colonies) is to find a design that will catch the eye of the collector, and therefore will *sell well;* if it is entirely unsuitable, so much the better, there is the more reason for changing it and having a fresh issue!

In Search of a Design.

We do not know whether the much-discussed "Semeuse" design, in any of its various phases, comes up to M. Maury's ideal of an emblematic device for France; we fancy not, but in the number of his journal that lies before us he reproduces some more of the beautifully drawn pictures, containing full-length figures, standing and seated, which make so fine a show on a comparatively large scale, but which (as M. Maury should know by this time) are such complete failures when reduced to the size of a postage stamp, and printed from plates suitable for producing millions of copies at an infinitesimal cost. Even in France, where such work is artistically executed, all the designs from 1876 downwards have been failures—the two friends shaking hands over a tombstone, the Angel seated, like Bacchus, on a barrel of Bordeaux, the Lady grasping the "Rights of Man," the disconsolate female sitting on the ground and thinking how hard it is that she is not allowed a chair, and, finally, the Sower gaily tripping upon nothing—all are failures because they are reductions of beautiful pictures to too small a scale. The recent French Colonial issues, in which attempts have been made to introduce a certain amount of local colouring, are (we believe M. Maury agrees

with us here) simply monstrosities. Full-length portraits of native ladies and gentlemen, views of colonial scenery, are very suitable for reproduction on Picture Post Cards, and some of them looked very attractive in the large-scale essays shown at the Exhibition in May. But when they are reduced to the size of a postage stamp we have to examine them with a magnifying glass to see what the picture contains, and then it becomes only too evident that microscopic examination is something that they will not stand.

Let the stamp providers of France look back a little, and they need not go beyond the issues of their own country. Nothing could be better suited to its purpose than the design of the stamps of 1849. A fine profile, displayed as upon a coin, surrounded by a simple frame bearing the necessary inscriptions, the very pattern, in our humble opinion, of what the design for a postage stamp should be. Simple and effective, without the over-elaboration of detail, which adds nothing to the security against forgery, but rather the contrary. If a fresh profile is required to typify the Republic of the twentieth century, there are plenty of artists in France who can produce one; but it should be something robust and vigorous, not like the attenuated figure of the Sower, growing thinner each time that we see her—no doubt because she cannot rest, having nothing left to stand upon!

* * *

Milan Philatelic Exhibition.

We are glad to offer our congratulations to our fellow philatelists in Italy upon the success of the Exhibition, which took place there in the latter part of September, too late for us to make mention of it last month. As might have been expected, there was a magnificent show of the stamps of the Italian States, including the unique collection of Sicily belonging to Dr. E. Diena, which is probably one of the finest specialized collections in existence of the stamps of any country. But there were other fine collections there also, as may be seen from the notes given below, which our friend Mr. Castle has very kindly permitted us to extract from the report of the Exhibition, that he had written for the current number of *The London Philatelist.*

We give on another page the full list of the awards of the jury, which was composed of the following members:—Mr. M. P. Castle, London; Dr. Achillito Chiesa and Signor P. Cometta, Milan; Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Ouchy; Dr. E. Diena, Rome; M. Maurice Langlois, Paris; and Mr. William Moser, Dresden; a very strong bench, whose verdicts no one will be anxious to dispute. The following are brief notices of some of the principal exhibits:—

Class I. Division A.

Collections of Italian Stamps.

Cavaliere Cave Bondi, the winner of the King of Italy's gold medal, displayed a remarkably fine collection of the old Italian stamps. Among the many fine things contained in it were:—Papal States: ½ baj., *tête-bêche*, fine specimens of the high values, and split stamps on originals. Sardinia: a strong lot of all the four early issues, especially used, but as usual some of the shades were not to be seen unused. Lombardy: all values, unused. Modena: almost all the typographic errors used and unused, with many on the original; the large "B.G.," unused, and two of the 80 c., Provisional Government of 1859, on original. Naples: the Trinacria, unused, but not mint; and a number of specimens of the Cross, including a pair and four copies on one letter. Parma was very strong; the stamps of 1854–5 were shown unused, in shades, and there were two specimens of the 15 c. of 1852 *tête-bêche*, a great rarity. The rarest thing in Italian stamps is the 80 c. Parma, Provisional Government, in used condition; this was shown on an original cover, with a 20 c. We believe that the owner paid a very long price for this specimen, but it is doubtful whether another similar copy exists. The pages of Tuscany contained a great lot of stamps, the collection of the various obliterations being the strong point; there were sixteen copies of the 2 soldi, six of the 60 crazie, and six of the 3 lire, two of which were unused and one on a fragment of a letter. The other States were all well represented, but the collections of Romagna and Sicily were far behind those shown by M. Loli and Dr. Diena. The general richness of the collection, however, fairly earned the Grand Prize of the Exhibition.

M. Icilio Loli also showed a superb lot of Italian stamps, his specimens used on original, notably those of Romagna, being finer than those of Signor Bondi. The Romagnas probably could not be beaten, every value being shown in a profusion of varieties

of postmark, with many interesting split stamps and combinations of different values. The rare 6 baj., for example, was shown in no less than eight examples, including a pair, and of the 8 and 20 baj. there were many fine copies. Naples: the Trinacria, and ten specimens of the Cross, including three pairs. Tuscany: a fine strip of five of the 60 crazie; while all the remaining Italian States were represented by very numerous and beautifully selected stamps on entire original letters. As a whole, M. Loli's collection showed more evidence of research than that of the winner of the gold medal, and probably had taken many more years to make.

Class I. Division B.

Italian Rarities.

Prince Doria Pamphili had this section practically to himself, but could have well stood a fierce competition, as his exhibit was of the highest class. It included Roman States, ½ baj., *tête-bêche;* Modena, 40 c., *milky blue*, unused; Naples, Cross (2), unused; Tuscany, strip of 5 of the 2 soldi, and all the other rarities; while in Parma and in the "Estero" stamps the Prince was especially strong. In the Neapolitan Provinces were shown the two extremely rare errors the ½ tornese and the 2 gr. in *black;* and in Sicily the great rarity the ½ gr. *blue.* Altogether a very choice exhibit, and worthy of the philatelic reputation of the exhibitor.

Class I. Division C.

Collections of single Italian States.

Dr. Emilio Diena's matchless collection of Sicily, *hors concours*, overshadowed everything in this division. The collection is so complete that it is difficult to name anything wanting. Dozens of entire and reconstructed sheets showing the different plates, and the several retouches, constitute a monument to the doctor's philatelic research and labours. To mention only one thing, he has almost reconstituted the rare first plate of the 1 grano, in its two states of 100 varieties each! The collection of retouches is superb, as was only to be expected in the collection of the man who discovered them; and alike in sheets, unused stamps, used specimens, and in proofs and essays, this beautiful collection is worthy of the fame of the doyen of Italian collectors.

M. F. Gnecchi showed a fine lot of Tuscany, including a block of eight unused of the 1 quattrino on *blue* paper, two strips of 2 soldi (five in each), the 3 lire unused and used, and many other very rare stamps—altogether a fine show.

M. Leopoldo Rivolta showed, also *hors concours*, a finely specialized collection of Lombardy, used and unused, which reflected great credit upon his philatelic ability and knowledge. A specially interesting thing is the 5 c. of 1850, with an impression on the back showing part of a *tête-bêche* pair, and also noteworthy were two of the 15 c. on *laid* paper. Lombardy is a very nice and a very difficult little country, and M. Rivolta is to be congratulated upon his success in making so complete and choice a collection.

Divisions D, E, and F of this class included fiscal stamps, special postmarks, curiosities, errors, etc., and the exhibits contained many Italian stamps of philatelic interest.

Class II.

General Collections.

There was nothing meritorious in Division A, but in A(2) Frau Herxheimer displayed her remarkable collection of stamps issued since 1890. This was shown in London, and therefore need not be described again; suffice it to say that it is really a beautiful collection, and had there been a competition in this division, it might have well attained a gold medal. The division for beginners unfortunately evoked hardly any competition; two of the collections, shown by L. W. Crouch and Herr Kurt Kohl, being specialized, were awarded prizes in another class.

Class III.

Specialized Collections (other than Italian stamps).

A signal mistake was made by the Committee in not making more than one class for all the non-Italian stamps. This fact, no doubt, militated against competition from abroad, but none the less the class was very important and included a number of really fine collections. Mr. T. Buck's Turkey suffered in London from excessive competition, but at Milan its great excellence and philatelic work justly secured it a gold medal. It included the 20 paras of Issue I., with reversed design, the 5 piastres error of 1876, the 25 piastres Unpaid Letter stamp in *pale brown*, with many other errors, and altogether presented a really strong and scientific collection. It is noteworthy that the four winners of gold medals in this class were all exhibitors in London, and it is needless therefore to give any lengthened description of their exhibits. Mrs. Field's extensive collection of Great Britain and Colonies, the enormous and scientifically arranged collection of Holland and Colonies of Baron R. Lehmann, and the

Great Britain of Mr. S. Loder each worthily gained the distinction of a gold medal. Silver-gilt medals were awarded to M. M. Z. Booleman, for a good collection of Transvaals, and to the two remarkably fine lots of Luxemburg exhibited by M. Maroldt Thill and Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the latter being stronger in unused, while the former excelled in entire sheets, varieties of surcharge (in the Official stamps), and obliterations. Silver medals were awarded to M. L. Blanco for Spain and Colonies, and to M. J. Roussette for France and Colonies, both very good representations of these important countries.

In this class also was shown the superb philatelic work of Mr. William Moser as exemplified in his collection of Japanese stamps, which it is needless to say excited the same admiration in Milan as it did in London. Mr. Buck showed the collections of Tonga and Montenegro which gained awards at the London Exhibition, and were also deservedly admired at Milan for their completeness and richness; the jury were, however, unable to award more than one recompense to the same exhibitor in this class. As it was, the great majority of the competitors obtained medals; but this was not the fault of the jury, the Committee having thrown together in one section the preponderance of all the finest stamps in the Exhibition, other than Italian stamps.

Herr Ernest Vicenz's wonderful collection of Hamburg was also in this class, worthily securing the second grand prize of the Exhibition, and excited the same admiration as it did at London.

In Division B, M. Ferréol Welter was awarded a gold medal for his matchless collection of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine. An idea of the magnitude and importance of this collection may be gathered from the fact that there are no less than fifteen volumes containing nearly eleven thousand specimens, unused, used on original letters, and on postal cards. The obliterations which in this "country" have a special historical interest, were classified in the following order: 1, French; 2, Provisional; 3, Permanent; 4, Military Posts; and 5, *cachets* of free military postage. Beyond this there were shown a large number of curiosities—many of great scarcity and interest, and a special volume devoted to articles, works, and decrees relating to the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine. This collection reflects the greatest credit upon M. Welter, and is a monumental piece of philatelic work in the field of postmarks.

Class IV.

Rarities.

Those shown by Collectors included good lots of standard rarities of MM. Roussette and de Heer, but they were overshadowed by the exhibits of Dr. Chiesa and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, luckily, for the first two gentlemen, *hors concours*. Dr. Chiesa showed a strong lot of rarities from all the quarters of the globe, including the first issue of Roumania complete, the 3 lire Tuscany, all the rare Swiss, and many fine Colonial and United States stamps. M. de Reuterskiöld's show was not "extensive," but it was "peculiar," as he displayed his unrivalled sheet of the 5 c. Vaud, made up of an almost entire half-sheet, and completed to the hundredth variety by used specimens. This was undoubtedly one of the very finest things shown at Milan, as indeed it would be anywhere. Beyond this, however, the Baron exhibited all the varieties of the 1d. on 5s. Barbados, and practically complete made-up plates of the 1862 issue of British Guiana, and of the early Mauritius in their several stages of wear. In the Dealers' division of this class, Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler had a remarkably fine lot of Fiscals. Mr. P. Kosack also sent a good selection of rarities, notably of Germany, and M. Th. Lemaire a beautifully selected and highly interesting display of blocks, including, amongst other fine Brazilians, a vertical pair of the 30 reis of the 1843 issue *se-tenant* with a 90.

Classes V., VII., and VIII. were all fairly well filled, but do not call for any especial comment. Class VI. contained exhibits by Postal and Telegraphic Administrations, which were well represented. Class IX. was a novel feature, consisting of awards for the best show of stamps at the stalls of the dealers. In order to do justice to this innovation the jury were obliged to "take stock" at the several places of business, and found that so well provided were the dealers that they almost all deserved prizes.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*The Ph. R.* publishes some information and a warning on the subject of current 1d. stamps overprinted with the letters "CA," copies of which are said to be finding their way into the market as supposed "Officials." It appears that stamps thus treated are employed in the Crown Agents' office on receipts and for other non-postal purposes, as overprinted stamps are sometimes used by private firms; there is nothing official about them, and they should not be found used postally.

We have also to warn our readers that a rather dangerous forgery of the 2s., *brown*, is in existence. It is not quite a perfect imitation, but we do not propose to assist its manufacturers by telling them how it may be improved.

Ewen's Weekly gives a description of a very curious variety of the 1d. stamp of 1854, stated to be perf. 16 on three sides, and "*rouletted* about five" at the left-hand side. Four used copies are said to be known: one used at Manchester, February 7, 1855; one used in London, February 8, 1855; one used at Sheffield; and the fourth with an illegible postmark; thus at least three out of the four were used in different places, and presumably came from different sheets. All four are proved by their lettering to be from the left-hand vertical row of the sheet, and the presumption would be that sheets were imperforate at the left-hand side, and that the margin was *rouletted* off. Through the kindness of the owner of one of these specimens we have had an opportunity of examining it; it is probably the best of the four for that purpose, as it has the left margin still attached. At first sight the stamp appears to be entirely imperforate at left, but close examination shows that this is not quite the case, neither is it *rouletted*, in the ordinary sense of the term. There are traces of circular, or rather semicircular, cuts along the side, not entirely piercing the paper, and it seems to us to be a case of a blind perforation; but the curious thing is, that although the dents are indistinct and almost impossible to gauge, they are certainly larger than those of the 16 perforation, and we should say that they would run about 10 or 11 to the 20 mm.

It must be remembered that the stamps of this period were perforated, as at present, with a comb machine, and the copy before us appears to have been perforated with such a machine, but with the short vertical line of pins at the left-hand end of the row deficient or altered. It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, whether any injury happened to the machine at this point, necessitating the use of some less perfect single-line machine for perforating off this margin of the sheet; or whether any experiments were made, before the introduction of the 14 gauge, by substituting a row of larger pins, more widely spaced, for this particular row in the 16-gauge machine. Such pins would, of course, not fit into the bed plate; they would, therefore, have to be shorter than the others, and probably would fail to pierce the paper of any of the sheets, and thus might produce the appearance described.

We have since been shown, by Messrs. Coates and Marsh, two more of the copies referred to above, which show the abnormal perforation to be a kind of piercing in curved lines, like that of the stamps of Hanover, etc., *percés en arc*, but very rough, and with wide and irregular spaces between the semi-circular cuts. A curious circumstance is that although the three specimens we have seen come from quite different parts of the vertical row, the irregularities in the spacing of the cuts are identically the same on all three, as if the cutters had been inserted into the comb machine, as we suggested in the preceding paragraph.

British Guiana.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 48 c. on chalk-surfaced paper.

British Somaliland.—We are shown a copy of the 1 a. Official stamp, No. 102, with a wide space, fully equal to a letter, between the "S" and "H" of "BRITISH."

Mr. H. W. Hawkins assures us that he has seen a copy of the 1 rupee surcharged "SERVICE" (Queen's Head with Type 12, no doubt), which was used at Berbera for payment of postage and registration fee.

British South Africa Company.—We learn from the *M. C.*, which quotes the *Bazaar* as its authority, that the ½d. and 2d. of the current issue have appeared in *darker* shades of *green* and *brown* than before, and the 2½d. in a *brighter* shade of *blue*.

Ceylon.—Mr. J. T. Allen-Bolton shows us a copy of the 9d. of 1861, in a *deep brown* shade, with a tinge of *olive*, which he says has the clean-cut perforation. The colour is certainly not the *lilac-brown* of No. 25, and the perforations, so far as they go (they are only complete at top and left), are fairly clean; they have been cut away entirely at bottom, and the two or three holes remaining at right are not quite clean-cut. We hesitate to add an item to the Catalogue on the strength of this specimen.

We have received the 2 c., 5 c., 15 c., and 25 c. of the Maldives series; the name is surcharged in small, *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*, along the top of the stamp in each case.

Gambia.—Mr. Ewen assures us that we were mistaken in stating that there was no dearth of ½d. and 1d. stamps in this colony at the time of the issue of the recent provisionals. He says: "I had an order for sets from ½d. to 1s. in the colony just a day or two before the provisionals appeared, and the postmaster wrote me specially saying he could not execute my order till the mail arrived from England, as he was short of ½d. and 1d. stamps. Unfortunately he thought I wanted ordinary ½d. and 1d., so did not send provisionals instead." We are sorry if we were in error on the point in question, but we have little doubt that, if it were not for the pleasures and profits of speculative Philately, the colony would have managed to get along until the arrival of the mail. The primitive innocence of the Colonial Postmaster who, in Anno Domini 1906, thought that an English stamp dealer only wanted ordinary stamps, and therefore did not send him provisionals, is really quite refreshing to read about. It all seems to us to be further evidence of the fact that there were people in Gambia, perhaps not far from the post office itself, who were determined that no stock of these desirable provisionals should leave the colony at face value.

Gold Coast.—We have received the 2½d. with multiple watermark. The paper is unsurfaced.

2½d., lilac and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—A correspondent tells us that we were right in supposing that the ½ a. on ½ a. with the surcharge inverted was not an altogether accidental variety. He states that a sheet (or more perhaps) was done to oblige.

Jamaica.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles, from a "specimen" copy, a new ½d. stamp of similar design to Type 14, but redrawn to some extent and printed all in one colour. It is on the chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

½d., green; *new type, etc.*

Labuan.—A correspondent shows us a used copy of the "6 Cents," in *black*, on 8 c., of 1891, with the overprint struck diagonally, sloping from upper left to lower right.

Lagos.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2d. and 3d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Leeward Islands.—The same journal records the 1d. and 2½d. with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

1d., lilac and carmine; *new watermark and paper.*
2½d. ,, blue ,, ,,

Malta.—We are indebted to Mr. G. Miller for a copy of the *Malta Government Gazette* of the 5th inst., containing the following notice, in which the local authorities copy the example set by those at home a few years back:—

"[No. 198.]
"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"It is hereby notified that on and after the 10th instant embossed or impressed postage stamps, whether of the current or previous issues, cut out of envelopes, post cards, or newspaper wrappers, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of both local and foreign postage on any packet posted in this Island, provided that they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

"Medallions cut out of a registered letter envelope, and representing the registration fee of two pence, may be used on any registered packet, but not on ordinary packets.

"By command,
"E. M. Merewether,
"*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.*

"Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
"The Palace, Valletta,
"*October* 5, 1906."

Natal.—Since writing what appeared in our last number, on the subject of the varieties of the ½d. on 1d. stamp of March, 1895, we have done what we ought to have done at first, namely, consulted a practical printer. We submitted the case to Messrs. Brendon and Son, the printers of this journal, who have most kindly given us a description of the manner in which they themselves would have carried out work of this nature, a description which fully accounts for the varieties that are known to have occurred. They tell us that if there was only a comparatively small number of sheets to be overprinted, "it would not be worth while setting up the word 'half' one hundred and twenty times, and no doubt we should just set a couple of rows and print two rows at a time. If this course were adopted, we should have to print two rows right through the number of sheets, and then alter the lay on the machine, and print the next two rows right through the sheets, and so on."

It is evident that this was the method adopted in the case in question; after the first four rows on each sheet had been overprinted (two rows at a time), the abnormal letter "H" was removed, and an ordinary letter inserted. This new letter was somewhat out of position when the next two rows were overprinted, possibly it was put in upside down, and its position was corrected before the last four rows were done. Thus we get the long-legged "H" on the seventh stamp in the second and fourth horizontal rows of each sheet; the ordinary "H" too high on the same stamp of the sixth row; and the remaining rows normal, as far as that letter is concerned.

Since writing the above, however, we have been shown a sheet of 120 stamps, which proves that the note in the Catalogue is quite correct, for one printing at all events. This sheet is the lower half of a sheet of 240, but is probably a complete sheet as overprinted. The third stamp in the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth horizontal rows of the left-hand pane has the top of the "A" blocked up; and the first stamp in the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth horizontal rows in the right-hand pane has the "H" with a long left leg, and the "A" with the right leg broken off below the bar. Thus there must have been at least two printings from this setting of the type, one in which the long-legged "H" remained throughout the printing, and another in the course of which it was removed after the first four rows had been surcharged. There was, no doubt, at least one other printing in which the abnormal "H" does not occur at all, and in which presumably the defective letters "A" do not occur.

We may add that the sheet has the plate No. "3" under the second stamps from the left and right of the bottom row.

New Zealand.—A correspondent shows us a horizontal strip of three of the current 1d., perf. 11 at top and bottom, and imperf. vertically. We have an idea that this variety has been noted already, but we cannot now find a reference to it.

The Aust. Ph. informs us that the 3s. "Stamp Duty" stamp exists with the "N Z" and Star watermark, and perf. 14.

3s., violet; *wmk.* Type 41; *perf.* 14.

Queensland.—*The Aust. Ph.* for September contains an interesting article upon the so-called "retouched" 2d. of the issue of 1890–4. We were puzzled at first by a reference to a variety "which originally showed LA," as, of course, all the varieties included those letters; but we presume that the MS. of the article showed those letters *joined*, which the printer was unable to reproduce, and that whoever corrected the proofs omitted to insert the word "joined," which would have rendered the description intelligible.

We all know that the Queensland stamps of that period exist in four varieties of type, repeated in blocks of four throughout the sheets; the same varieties appear in various values of the issues assigned to 1887–9 and 1890–4, No. 2 in each block of four having the letters "LA" of "QUEENSLAND" joined (as in Type 12 in the Catalogue), and No. 3 in each block of the 2d. (plate of 1887) having a long tail to the "P" of "PENCE." In the course of the period 1890–4 a new plate of the 2d. was made, in which these conspicuous defects do not appear. We gather from the paper referred to that varieties 1 and 4 remain unaltered, but we are not told distinctly whether the minor defects which distinguish Nos. 2 and 3 in the new plate also existed in the earlier, or whether these are new types altogether; we suppose, however, from the use of the word "retouch" that the types remain the same, and that the conspicuous defects alone were corrected. Our publishers' Catalogue uses the same expression "retouched," but we are not sure that it is quite a correct one; at any rate, it may be well to explain that the "retouching" was done, not to the *plate* from which the stamps were printed, but at some earlier stage in the process of reproduction. The method employed must have been somewhat as follows: There was one original die, no doubt with the space for the value left blank; from this four matrices or reversed impressions were taken, in which all the portions showing *white* in the stamps would be in relief, and from these four all the plates were produced. There were minor defects in all four, by which each of them could be identified, and one of them showed the letters "LA" joined. Into these matrices would be inserted similar reversed impressions of the words denoting the different values; one of these impressions of the 2d. had the defect which produced a long stroke to the letter "P." Finally the *clichés*, of which the printing plates were composed, would have been made from these completed matrices, arranged in a square block of four. It is evident that a set of plates for various values must have been produced from the same matrices, or from exact reproductions of them, showing the same defects; and we must suppose that later on the defect which joined the "LA" was removed, and that then a fresh plate for the 2d. value was produced from the same block of four matrices, with the value label also corrected by cutting short the long stroke of the "P." Both of these defects could only be corrected in the reversed impressions, in which the defects were in relief, and it must therefore have been the matrices that were retouched.

A correspondent of *The Aust. Ph.* states that in addition to the plate of the 9d., mentioned in August, in which there were three copies of the variety with the name in the larger type, there was another plate containing only one copy of this variety, which was in the second row from the bottom.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 1d. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

1d., grey-black and carmine; *new wmk. and paper.*

South Australia.—A correspondent shows us some curious varieties of perforation from this colony: ½d., *brown*, Type 15, apparently imperf. at right, perf. 15 at top, bottom, and left, and with two vertical lines of the same perforation running through the stamp; 2½d. on 4d., also perf. 15, a block of four, doubly perforated at top, at left, and between the two rows horizontally; 6d., Type 25, perf. 12½ × 11½, a block of six, doubly perf. horizontally between the two rows; and 1s., *brown*, Type 1, wmk. Star, a strip of four, perf. 11½ at top, bottom, and left, imperf. vertically between the stamps and at the right-hand side, but with a large margin at that side, the outer edge of which is perf. 11. The paper was no doubt supplied in books, perforated at one side for convenience in removing the sheets as required for use.

Southern Nigeria.—In reference to the suggestion made in our June number, to the effect that a variety of shade of the 2s. 6d. stamp might possibly be due to fading, a correspondent at Calabar tells us that the climate of the colony in the rainy season has a most deleterious effect upon the colours of stamps, even when they are kept in airtight cases. He assures us that in some instances the whole stamp fades, but that more often the central portion is affected, sometimes turning from *black* to a *light yellow* colour! Philately must indeed be carried on under difficulties in that part of the world.

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We have received the 1 c., *green*, on unsurfaced paper, and it seems to be a question whether it exists with the chalky surface, as originally announced. We have also the 4 c. with the frame in a new shade; we should be inclined to call that of No. 27 *scarlet*, and that of the new variety *rose*. Both the copies before us are on unsurfaced paper.

Tasmania.—A correspondent shows us a reprint of the "Halfpenny" on 1d. of 1889, corresponding with that of the 2½d. on 9d., referred to in the note after No. 166 in the Catalogue. The same correspondent shows us a horizontal pair of the 2d., postal fiscal, No. 338, imperf. between the two stamps; also a block of twelve, two vertical rows of six, of the 3d., No. 334, surcharged "1d." in large, *sans-serif* type, in *black*, which he believes was at one time available for postage. The peculiarity of this block consists in the fact that the surcharge is upside down on the upper

three pairs. We fancy, however, that this provisional was not issued until after the stamps surcharged "REVENUE" ceased to be allowed to pay postage.

Trinidad.—We have received the 2½d., Type 10, printed in *blue* on white paper; it has the multiple watermark, but the paper is unsurfaced.

2½d., blue; *multiple wmk.*

Mekeel's Weekly notes this stamp with chalky surface. Do both varieties exist?

Victoria.—We have received the 5d. on the Crown and "A" paper, perf. 12 × 12½.

5d., chocolate; *new wmk.*

Mr. C. B. Donne kindly sends us the following information relative to the supposed "reprints" described in an article by Capt. Ohrt in our June number. It appears that the stamps in question were really current fiscals, which were at that time available for postage. We quote Mr. Donne's letter in full:—

"With reference to Capt. Ohrt's article on 'Some Unknown Reprints of Victoria' which appeared in the June number of the *Monthly Journal*, and upon which you ask for information, I beg to say that the writer of the article is mistaken in his conclusions regarding the stamps of which he gives a list being reprints, as in order to be reprints the stamps in his list would first have to go out of issue. This they have not yet done, as they are still in use in the colony, and are on sale at the post office at the present day.

"During the year 1884 the Duty stamps, quoted in Capt. Ohrt's article, were made available for postage, the idea being to have one set of stamps to be available for both postage and duty purposes. This state of affairs continued until June 30th, 1901, when fiscal stamps ceased to be available for postage, and from July 1st, 1901, up to the present time they have been used for the purpose of paying stamp duty on legal documents, such as Transfer of Land, etc.

"At the time the postmarked-to-order sets were sold by the Postal Department, which was about the year 1900, all the stamps contained in the set were in issue and on sale at the post office, as the set sold postmarked-to-order for £5 purported to be a set of all the stamps at that time in issue. The only Duty stamps reprinted for the sets marked 'Reprint' were the two penny values mentioned in Capt. Ohrt's article. Purchasers of a set of postmarked-to-order current issues were given copies of any odd stamps that were in stock bearing the word 'Reprint.'

"The various shades mentioned by Capt. Ohrt are various printings of the stamps due to the ink used being of a slightly different shade, probably owing to being not mixed with exactly the same quantities of the various ingredients that the inks are composed of, or possibly the source of supply from where the inks were obtained had been changed, as I understand they are supplied by contract; the £25, £50, and £100 stamps during recent years have been produced by lithography, which accounts for their altered appearance as compared with the earlier issue."

PART II.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that three more values of the current series have appeared perf. 15.

1 f., grey; *perf.* 15.
3 f., orange ,,
30 f., orange-brown; *perf.* 15.

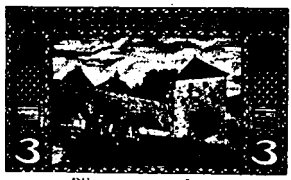
The *M. C.* states that the Newspaper stamp, Type 14, is now issued with the same perforation.

(2 f.), orange; *perf.* 15.

Bosnia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps, to be issued on November 1st. The titles of the pictures we copy from some of our foreign contemporaries, who are better informed than ourselves.

View of Doboï.

View of Mostar near the Bridges.



Plima tower at Jaïce.

Pass of Narcuta, with View of the Proj

Ramatal.

Road in the Valley of Urba.

Old Bridge at Mostar.

Seraïevo.

Post by Beast of Burden.

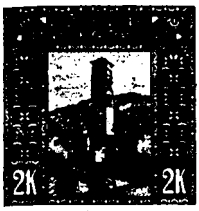
Tourists' Pavilion at Jezero.

Mail wagon with Horses.

Market at Seraïevo.

Postal Motor-car.

The Carsija at Seraïevo



The Lucas Tower at Jaice.

Emperor of Austria.

We are shown the following varieties of the issues of 1900 and later:—

1. *Imperf., in pairs and blocks.*
1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 25 (heller), 1 k.
40 (h.), *with figures in* black.

2. *Perf. about* 6½.
1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 (heller), 2 k.
20, 30 (heller), *with figures in* black.

3. *Perf.* 12½ *horizontally and* 6½ *vertically.*
1, 2, 3, 10, 25, 50 (heller).
30 (h.), *with figures in* black.

Most of the imperforate varieties are referred to in the note under No. 136*a* in the Catalogue, and we should suppose that imperf. and partly perf. sheets have been obtained and perforated 6½ unofficially.

Belgium.—We have seen what, we are told, is the new shade of the 10 c., to which we alluded in August. It is *very slightly* more *rosy* than before, the difference being hardly perceptible in some cases.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—The J. M. Bartels Co., of Boston, kindly sends us a copy of the 1 c. of a "new permanent design" for this Republic, and we give an illustration of it herewith. It is well engraved, in *taille-douce*, by the Hamilton Bank Note Co.; the portrait in the centre is in *black*, and represents Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, who gives a name to the monetary unit of the new issue. The stamp is perf. 12.

1 c., black and deep green.

Dominican Republic.—We have received the new stamps chronicled last month, and our ideas of the colours of some of the frames are as follows: 1 c., *rose-red*, 2 c., *orange-brown*, and 10 c., *purple.*

France.—*Offices in China.*—We are shown a pair of the current 15 c. of Indo-China, with Chinese surcharge only, the word "CHINE" being omitted.

(*Mongtzé.*)—According to a list given in *L'Echo de la T.*, the 25 c. of Indo-China, issue of 1892, was surcharged for use here.

25 c., black on *rose.*

French Colonies.—We copy the following from *L'Echo de la T.*:—

Dahomey.—This colony is to be supplied with the French West African types: 10 c. and 35 c. ordinary, and 20 c. Postage Due stamps have already appeared.

10 c., carmine and blue.
35 c., black and carmine on *yellow.*
Postage Due. 20 c. ,, ,, ,,

French Guinea.—The West African types are also to be employed here. Two stamps have appeared.

35 c., black and carmine on *yellow.*
Postage Due. 20 c. ,, ,, ,,

Guadeloupe.—Two new stamps have been provided for this colony.

35 c., black on *yellow*; Type 31.
Postage Due. 20 c., brown on *yellow*; Type 58.

Ivory Coast.—Two more of the West African series are announced.

35 c., black and carmine on *yellow.*
Postage Due. 20 c. ,, ,, ,,

Senegal.—The same additions have been made to the West African series for this colony.

35 c., black and carmine on *yellow.*
Postage Due. 20 c. ,, ,, ,,

Upper Senegal and Niger.—We do not know whether the whole set for this district has been put on sale, but there is, at any rate, a 35 c. to be added to the present list, in the colours described above, and a full series of Postage Due stamps, with a 20 c. substituted for the 30 c.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the Official stamps, Type 61, are now printed on paper covered with a watermark of crosses and circles, reminding one of the old game of "noughts and crosses."

2 pf., grey; *with wmk.*
5 ,, green ,,
20 ,, blue ,,

German Empire.—*Offices in Turkey.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1 piastre stamp has appeared on the watermarked paper.

1 pias. on 20 pf.; *with wmk.*

Nicaragua.—*Mekeel's Weekly* tells us of the 5 c. and 6 c. of Type 36 surcharged "Vale 30 c." and "Vale 50 c.," respectively, the first being also overprinted "B—Dpto Zelaya" in *black*, and the second "Cabo" in *purple.*

30 c., in *black*, on 5 c., blue; "B—Dpto Zelaya."
50 c., in *red*, on 6 c., slate; "Cabo."

This is said to be the first appearance of the 6 c. in circulation.

Our contemporary also gives a long list of varieties overprinted "Cabo," single, double, horizontal, vertical diagonal, inverted, etc. etc., but as neither the colour nor the type of the surcharge is mentioned we do not know how far some of these differ from those we listed in April, and in any case the interest of varieties of this nature is extremely slight.

We have also received some more of the "Cabo"-nized varieties, which are so plentiful just now:—

5 c., Type 36, *surcharged* "CABO," *as illustrated last month, in* black *instead of* violet.
10 c., Type 36, *same surcharge, in* black, *inverted.*
Various stamps surcharged "CABO," *in small capitals, in* violet.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 20 c., *of* 1900, Type 15.
10 c., *of* 1902 ,,
30 c., 50 c., *Postage Due stamps*, Type 42, *surcharged* "1901 Correos" (Types 22, etc.).

Norway.—We are shown two very distinct varieties of the 1 kr. on 2 sk. of last year, corresponding with Nos. 23 and 24 of the Catalogue, but we should call the colours *orange-buff* and *yellow-buff*, respectively. The deeper-coloured stamp is on rather thinner paper than the other, and our publishers tell us that they found only one sheet of it in their stock.

Paraguay.—We are shown a used copy of the 20 c. "1904," Type 39; it is perf. 11½ × 12, like the 30 c. chronicled last month.

20 c., purple.

Persia.—Mr. Allen-Bolton shows us a copy of one of the surcharged 50 c. of 1886 which seems to have a double overprint "12" and "18," like No. 121 in the Catalogue. The figures "18" are not clear, but the Persian numerals are certainly those for 18 and not for 12, and the surcharge appears to be double.

"12" and "18" on 50 c., grey-black.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—We find that No. 127 should be described as perf. 12½, not 13½. The latter is a misprint; we do not know of this stamp with that perforation.

Azores.—According to *Der Ph.* there are two low values to be added to the list of the new series chronicled in August.

2½ r., grey; *name, etc., in* red.
5 r., orange ,, black.

Writing of this issue, *The A. J. of Ph.* says:—

"The announcement of a real unsurcharged set of their own for the Azores Islands calls to mind that, when the first set of Azores appeared in 1868, philatelic editors jumped to the conclusion that the stamps were temporary provisionals, the regular issues of Portugal having been utilized by surcharging the name of the colony. Yet Azores has kept on issuing the same sort of 'provisionals' ever since."

The last sentence is not quite correct; the surcharged issues for Azores were superseded in 1892 by the series for Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada; none of the subsequent regular issues of Portugal have been adapted to colonial use, but only the Commemorative sets of 1894, 1895, and 1898 (the last with the name altered). During the last fourteen years the complaint has not been chronic, but intermittent, with increasing intervals, which are a very hopeful sign.

A correspondent tells us of the following varieties that are not included in our publishers' Catalogue:—

Cape Verd Islands.—
400 r. on 2½ r.; *perf.* 11½.

Macao.—
18 avos on 2½ r.; *perf.* 13½.

Portuguese Congo.—
65 r. on 15 r.; *perf.* 11½.
65 r. on 25 r. ,, 11½.
115 r. on 50 r. ,, 11½.
115 r. on 2½ r. ,, 12½.
400 r. on 80 r. ,, 12½.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—
130 r. on 5 r.; *perf.* 13½.

Timor.—
5 avos on 50 r.; *perf.* 11½.

The Ph. J. of I. publishes a letter warning collectors that a great number of varieties of reprints or forgeries of stamps of the various Portuguese Colonies (Crown type) have been put on sale in Bombay.

Roumania.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the two sets of Commemorative labels, which we have been chronicling piecemeal during the last few months, are exactly alike in point of values and colours. In one all the values are of the upright design, of which we gave an illustration in August, in the other all the values are of different, oblong designs, the remainder of which we hope to illustrate in due course. The list, in each case, is as follows:—

1 ban., black and bistre.
3 ,, ,, brown.
5 ,, ,, green.
10 ,, ,, carmine.
15 ,, ,, violet.
25 ,, ,, blue.
40 ,, ,, deep brown.
50 ,, ,, yellow-brown.
1 leu ,, vermilion.
2 lei ,, orange.

Twenty very fine and large stamps to be provided for.

But this is not all; from the same source we gather that there is to be another set of eleven values, ranging from 5 bani to 3 lei, to commemorate, celebrate, and recuperate the finances of an Exhibition at Bucarest. Truly the Philistines are not far wrong when they characterize Philately as a "Rum mania"!

Salvador.—Our publishers show us a copy of the 3 c. on 26 c., *yellow-brown*, similar to No. 465 in the Catalogue, but with "1906" in *blue*, instead of in *black*. This will be a companion to No. 461.

"3" in *black*, on 26 c., yellow-brown; "1906" *in* blue.

Mekeel's Weekly announces another of the new Official series.

Official Stamp. 13 c., black and sepia.

Spanish Colonies.—The *M. C.* quotes from a Spanish journal a report that some of the stamps of Elobey, etc., have been surcharged in *violet*, "GUINEA CONTINENTAL" in a circle, with "CORREOS—ASSOBLA." in the centre. It sounds like an undated postmark, applied to order, but there may be something in it—probably Philately.

Switzerland.—An esteemed contemporary, on the other side of the Atlantic, is publishing what we can only term an entirely fancy article on the stamps of Zurich. It may fairly be referred to under the heading "New Issues and Varieties," since at least one of the varieties mentioned is quite new to us. We are told of a "variety of the 6 rappen, which has both horizontal and vertical amaranth-red lines, which have been subjected to some retouching," whilst on a subsequent page we find this variety multiplied by ten, and listed as:—

"6 rappen, ground with retouched horizontal amaranth-red lines, Types I to V.
"6 rappen, ground with retouched vertical amaranth-red lines, Types I to V."

These hitherto-unheard-of rarities are priced at 7 dollars each, or it may be at 7 dollars the set of five, in a table which professes to show "the classification of the 4 and 6 rappen, according to their rarity, together with figures denoting their approximate price as known to-day."

Some of the prices quoted in this table appear extremely reasonable, and we hope the publishers of our contemporary are prepared to furnish the stamps in unlimited quantities, for there is likely to be a run upon them. The 4 rappen "without amaranth-red lines" are cheap enough at 5 dollars each, as we

presume original specimens are meant, and not the reprints, and so are the 4 rappen "with vertical amaranth-red lines" at 6 dollars for Types I, II, IV, and V; but we do not quite understand why Type III of the very same thing should be priced at 80 dollars. In the case of the 4 rappen with horizontal lines, Type V appears to be the rarity, being estimated at 240 dollars, as compared with 120 dollars for Type III, and 100 dollars only for Types I, II, and IV. We can only suppose that the prices have been picked out of catalogues published at various periods during the last thirty or forty years; much of the remaining information, however, is entirely original.

United States.—*Cuba.*—It was hardly possible that the recent troubles in Cuba should pass away without some sort of philatelic manifestation. A correspondent of *Le C. de T.-P.* (whose letter is produced by our contemporary without comment) states that the revolutionary party celebrated its arrival at Cienfuegos by an issue of stamps. The values were 3 c., *blue*, 5 c., *black*, and 10 c., *green*, of separate and more or less primitive designs, which we gather were impressed, in the first instance, upon the Cuban 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, and also upon various coloured papers—*violet*, *rose*, *yellow*, and *orange*.

The concluding paragraph of the letter alluded to expresses the somewhat ominous hope that these stamps "will not suffer the fate of their brethren, the stamps of *La Union*." If these varieties are near relations of the bogus curiosities supposed to have emanated from the town of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippine Islands (see *M. J.*, September, 1902), we would suggest that one of the Hundred Fires (Cienfuegos) would be a very appropriate destination for them.

Philippines.—We have at last received a set, or partial set, of the long-looked-for stamps that are to replace the ordinary United States issues in these islands. Each value bears a different portrait, as listed below, but the surroundings are the same in all. The head is in an oval frame, partly covering a shield with stripes in the lower part and a horizontally lined ground in the upper; an Eagle forms a crest above the shield; there is foliage at each side; the inscription "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" is in the upper spandrels, "CENTAVOS" at foot, and there are numerals denoting the value in each corner.

2 c., green; Rizal.
4 c., carmine-rose; McKinley.
6 c., purple; Magellan.
8 c., brown; Legaspi.
10 c., blue; Lawton.
12 c., crimson-lake; Lincoln.
16 c., dark violet; Sampson.
20 c., light brown; Washington.
26 c., deep sepia; Cabriedo.
30 c., olive-green; Franklin.

Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 39.)

* * * *

Eighth Issue.

9

10

11

1884 (end of)? These new stamps were first noted in *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1885, and were probably issued at the end of 1884, or very early in 1885.

The printers were the American Bank Note Co., of New York; and the stamps were engraved in *taille-louce*, and printed on wove paper. Perf. 12.

The first values that appeared were the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos, which, as late as 1891, were followed by the 50 c. and 1 and 2 pesos. I do not know the size of the sheets or the number printed.

The issue was as follows:—

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, scarlet.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, orange.
20 ,, brown.
50 ,, purple.
1 peso, carmine.
2 pesos, brown.

* * *

The so-called Parisot Issue.

12

In 1891 some of the stamps of 1879 and 1880 were surcharged as shown in the above illustration, and some of them were allowed to frank letters to France and elsewhere. These stamps are looked upon as

speculative, and they are not generally collected, or listed in the leading catalogues. A full account of them may be found in the *Monthly Journal* for 1901, and in *Le Timbre-Poste* for the same year.

* * *

Ninth Issue.

13

14

In *The A. J. of Ph.* for October 31, 1894, the following appears :—

"Mr. John H. Drummond, of Santo Domingo, writes us the following :—

"'About the middle of February or March we will have a new issue of stamps. I send you an extract from a daily paper here giving full particulars.

"'Extract from *Boletin di Comercio:* We read in the last number of the *Boletin de Correos y Telegraficos*, dated September 20th, 1894, that it has been decided by the Ministry of the Department to issue new postage stamps of the following types and in the quantities given :—

150,000	1 c., green,	of the value of	$1,500
150,000	2 c., red	,,	3,000
150,000	5 c., blue	,,	7,500
50,000	10 c., orange	,,	5,000
500,000	stamps.	Total—	$17,000

"'These stamps are similar to those of the preceding issue, differing only in having the figure representing the value in the four corners. The National Bank will issue the stamps by agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.'"

Under date of September 2, 1895, the same paper announces that the 1 c. and 2 c. were issued on July 5th, and are perf. 12½ × 14.

In the number dated November 1, 1895, *The A. J. of Ph.* states the 5 c. and 10 c. have just been issued, so I shall not be far wrong in putting October, 1895, as the date of issue for these stamps.

I do not know where they were printed, or by whom. I have a block of 1 c., green, in ten horizontal rows of five, which may be half a sheet.

About 1898 (?) the perforation was changed to 14; the earliest date I have with this perforation is May 10, 1898 (on 2 c.).

I have pairs of all the values imperf., but probably these are printer's trials.

REFERENCE LIST.

July and October, 1895. Types 13, 14. *Wove paper. Perf.* 12½ × 14.

July 5, 1895 { 1 centavo, green. 2 centavos, scarlet.

October, 1895 { 5 centavos, blue. 10 ,, orange.

1898 (?). *As last. Perf.* 14.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, scarlet.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, orange.

Varieties. Imperf., probably not issued.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, scarlet.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, orange.

* * *

Tenth Issue.

15

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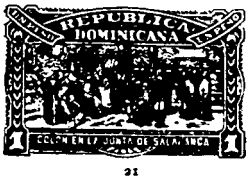
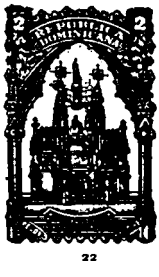


21



22

The L. P. for March, 1899, has the following interesting note :—

"The Government have decided that the bones of Christopher Columbus, which we thought were recently conveyed to Seville, really repose in the cathedral at San Domingo. (Or perhaps they are a duplicate set!) These were apparently discovered in this sacred edifice in 1877, and are now to be reinterred in a costly tomb, towards the expenses of which stamp collectors will be invited to contribute. Stamps of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., 1 and 2 pesos, are to be in use between February 27, 1899, and the same date in 1900, to the exclusion of all other stamps. The surplus from the sale of these stamps during the twelve months will be devoted to the cost of the tomb!"

In the *Monthly Journal* for June, 1901, the following appears :—

"The whole series was withdrawn from sale on November 1, 1900, and the remainders are in the hands of the Columbus Memorial Society, which hopes to

sell them for a large sum, and to erect a Columbus Museum with the proceeds! The numbers issued are given us as follows :—

1 c., 250,000.	20 c., 25,000.
2 c., 200,000.	50 c., 25,000.
5 c., 200,000.	$1·00, 25,000.
10 c., 150,000.	$2·00, 25,000."

I doubt if the remainders of this issue have ever been placed on the market; I have certainly not seen any quantity of them, and I find the higher values difficult to obtain, which they would not be if the above numbers had been sold.

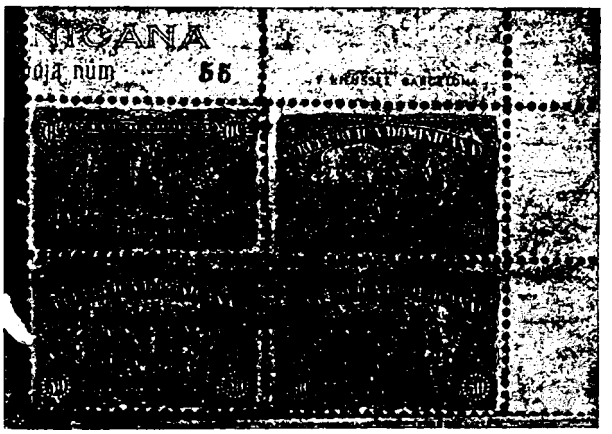
The L. P. for July, 1900, states :—

"Information has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to the effect that the whole of the eight values of the new stamps are issued, unperforated, in sheets of twenty-five."

I am not sure—from the above note—that we can accept the imperf. stamps as *issued* for postal use. I think probably these stamps were printer's waste that got on the market. I have unused blocks, but have not yet met with any used copies.

The stamps were lithographed in Barcelona, Spain, by F. Rieusset, whose imprint appears in the margin of the sheets. I do not know how many stamps there were in a sheet.

In January, 1900, the colour of the 1 c. was changed to *green*, to conform with the requirements of the Postal Union.



23

Tête-bêche varieties are known of the 10 c. and 50 c. The inverted copy of the 50 c. is in the top row, and is the second stamp from the right-hand side of the sheet. I do not know where the 10 c. occurs.

REFERENCE LIST.

FEBRUARY 27, 1899, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

Types 15 *to* 22. *Lithographed in Barcelona by F. Rieusset. Perf.* 11½.

1 centavo, brown-purple.
(The voyage of Mendez and Fiesco from Jamaica to San Domingo.)

2 centavos, rosine.
(The rebellion of Enriquillo.)

5 centavos, blue.
(The tomb of Columbus.)

10 centavos, orange.
(The Genius of Spain guarding the tomb of Columbus.)

20 centavos, brown.
(Toscanelli replying to Columbus.)

50 centavos, yellow-green.
(La Casas defending the Indians.)

1 peso, black on *azure*.
(Columbus at the Salamanca assembly.)

2 pesos, brown on *buff*.
(Mausoleum of Columbus in San Domingo Cathedral.)

Varieties.

(*a*) *Tête-bêche.*

10 c., orange.
50 c., yellow-green.

(*b*) *Imperf.* (*probably not issued*).

All the above eight values.

JANUARY, 1900. *As last, colour changed.*

1 centavo, yellow-green.

Imperf.

1 c., bluish green.

* * *

In the *M. J.* for June, 1901, is the following :—

"The ¼ c. and ½ c. of the Columbus issue are, we are told, the result of another *error*, which apparently was equally intentional. Those values were not originally included in that series, but when the person who was having the stamps made in Europe saw that the ¼ c. and ½ c. were given in the list for the issue of last year, he wrote to ask if he should order Columbians of the same values. The Dominican Government is said to have cabled 'No,' but some official (in San Domingo or Europe?) translated this into 'Yes'; consequently the stamps were ordered, and were made from the dies of other values, as there was no time to make fresh designs. Only 5000 of each are stated to have been printed; they were sent out in October last, and were only in use (on sale?) for one day, having *all* been purchased by a friend of our informant."

The stamps are in sheets of twenty-five, and the following inscription is on the left side of a sheet of ¼ c., *black*, in my collection :—

"REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.
25 SELLOS DE CORREO de ¼ centavo. Hoja num. 305."

No name of printer is given, but from the poor style and appearance of the work I conclude that they were lithographed in Barcelona by F. Rieusset.

These stamps were certainly used postally, as I have envelopes franked with both values addressed to Puerto Plata, and another addressed to Bordeaux, via New York.

REFERENCE LIST.

AUGUST (?), 1900. Types 17 *and* 22. *Lithographed in Barcelona by F. Rieusset.*

(*a*) *Imperf.*

¼ centavo, black.
½ ,, ,,

(*b*) *Perf.* 11½.

¼ centavo, black.
½ ,, ,,

(*To be continued.*)

NOTE ON
The Postage Stamps of China, 1878-1905,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

By J. MENCARINI.
(*Of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service.*)

(*Continued from page* 42.)

* * * *

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

ISSUE OF 1894.

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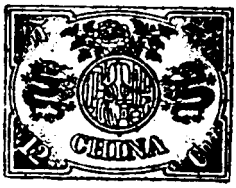

11

12

16th November, 1894. Types 4 to 12. Printed in honour of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday. Lithographed, the first issues in Japan and later issues at Shanghai, on white wove paper, the 1 candarin to 6 candarins in blocks of twenty stamps, the three highest values in blocks of twenty-five stamps. Perforation, 12. No record being accessible to distinguish the Japanese from the Shanghai imprint, the issues of each cannot be given; the only record available shows that a local printer, named Yih Tze-yün, printed 8542 sheets for the Statistical Department in November, 1894.

(*A*) Watermarked with Type 3:—

11.	1 candarin,	geranium-red.	Stamps issued, 100,077.
11*a*.	,,	orange-vermilion.	
11*b*.	,,	pale vermilion.	
12.	2 candarins,	olive-green.	Stamps issued, 78,404.
12*a*.	,,	green.	
12*b*.	,,	yellow-green.	
12*c*.	,,	deep green.	
13.	3 candarins,	yellow.	,, 188,494.
13*a*.	,,	light yellow.	
13*b*.	,,	orange-yellow.	
13*c*.	,,	ochre.	
14.	4 candarins,	rose.	,, 44,689.
14*a*.	,,	pale rose.	
14*b*.	,,	deep rose.	
15.	5 candarins,	deep chrome-yellow.	Stamps issued, 32,779.
15*a*.	,,	orange-yellow.	
15*b*.	,,	orange.	
15*c*.	,,	yellow.	
16.	6 candarins,	carmine-brown.	Stamps issued, 54,247.
16*a*.	,,	brown.	
16*b*.	,,	pale brown,	
16*c*.	,,	deep brown.	
17.	9 candarins,	grey-green.	Stamps issued, 56,182.
17*a*.	,,	green.	
17*b*.	,,	emerald.	
18.	12 candarins,	orange.	,, 33,509.
18*a*.	,,	pale orange.	
19.	24 candarins,	carmine-red.	,, 34,035.
19*a*.	,,	rose-carmine.	
19*b*.	,,	rose.	
19*c*.	,,	carmine.	

Varieties.

(*B*) *Tête-bêche* (bottom left-hand stamp of plate):—

20.	9 candarins,	green.	Stamps issued, 2341.
20*a*.	,,	emerald.	

(*C*) Imperforate either horizontally or vertically:—

11*c*. 1 candarin, red.
17*c*. 9 candarins, green.

(*D*) The same set unwatermarked; thicker paper. Cancelled specimens are unknown, but as whole sheets have been seen, it is surmised that when it was found necessary in 1897 to reprint from the stones, for surcharging purposes, thicker and unwatermarked paper was used:—

21.	1 candarin,	brick-red.	
22.	3 candarins,	gold-yellow.	
23.	4 ,,	pale rose.	
24.	5 ,,	orange-yellow.	
25.	6 ,,	red-brown.	
26.*	9 ,,	emerald.	
27.	12 ,,	orange.	
28.	24 ,,	carmine.	

* The plate was evidently retouched, as on reprinting for surcharging purposes the *tête-bêche* stamp was correctly placed on the sheets.

(*E*) 1st January, 1897. Retouched plate, figures "2" altered; watermarked as regular issue. No specimen is known unsurcharged of this stamp:—

29. 2 candarins, yellow-green. Stamps issued, 202,739.*

ISSUE OF 1897.

13

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16th August, 1897. Types 13 to 20. Rectangular frame. Inscribed "IMPERIAL CHINESE POST." Lithographed in Japan, from designs proposed by the Customs Statistical Department in Shanghai, on white wove paper, in blocks of twenty stamps. Value in cents (100 cents = $1). Perforation, 11 to 12.

30.	½ cent, brown-purple.	Stamps issued,	481,200.
30*a*.	,, lilac-rose.		
30*b*.	,, claret.		
30*c*.	,, dark brown.		
31.	1 cent, yellow.	,,	433,200.
31*a*.	,, gold-yellow.		
32.	2 cents, deep orange.	,,	1,248,000.
33.	4 cents, brown.	,,	912,000.
33*a*.	,, light brown.		
33*b*.	,, dark brown.		
33*c*.	,, red-brown.		
33*d*.	,, bistre-brown.		
34.	5 cents, rose.	,,	360,000.
34*a*.	,, pale rose.		
34*b*.	,, deep rose.		
35.	10 cents, green.	,,	360,000.
35*a*.	,, deep green.		
36.	20 cents, brown-lake.	,,	168,000.
36*a*.	,, lilac.		
37.	30 cents, carmine	,,	168,000.
38.	50 cents, yellow-green.	Stamps issued,	360,000.
38*a*.	,, green.		
38*b*.	,, deep green.		
39.	1 dollar, carmine and rose.	,,	51,600.
40.	2 dollars, orange and yellow.	,,	12,930.
40*a*.	,, pale orange and pale yellow.		
41.	5 dollars, yellow-green and rose.	,,	7,200.

* This is probably a mistake; the stamps are shown to have been only issued with a surcharge, and we presume are included in one of the following lists.—ED. *M. J.*

ISSUE OF 1898.

21

22

23

28th January, 1898. Types 21 to 23. Rectangular frame. Printed in London, on white wove paper, the ½ cent to 50 cents values in blocks of twenty stamps, the 1 dollar to 5 dollars in blocks of forty-eight stamps, from copper plates impressed by steel dies, by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, from the same designs as the preceding issue, but with inscription "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST." The groundwork has a geometrical or lace-work background, and the stamps have a much better finish. Values in cents. Issued concurrently with preceding issue. Perforation, 14 to 15½.

(*A*) Watermarked with Type 3.

42. ½ cent, seal-brown.
42*a*. ,, light brown.
42*b*. ,, dark brown.
42*c*. ,, red-brown.
43. 1 cent, orange-yellow.
43*a*. ,, orange.
43*b*. ,, dark ochre-buff.
43*c*. ,, light ochre-buff.
44. 2 cents, cardinal-red.
44*a*. ,, scarlet.
44*b*. ,, orange-red.
44*c*. ,, red.
44*d*. ,, pale red.
44*e*. ,, pale orange.
45. 4 cents, red-brown.
45*a*. ,, yellow-brown.
46. 5 cents, salmon.
46*a*. ,, dark salmon.
46*b*. ,, red.
46*c*. ,, pale red.
46*d*. ,, dark red.
46*e*. ,, orange.
46*f*. ,, red-orange.
47. 10 cents, deep green.
47*a*. ,, light green.
48. 20 cents, light red-brown.

48*a*. 20 cents, brown-lake.
48*b*. ,, claret.
49. 30 cents, rose.
49*a*. ,, rose-red.
50. 50 cents, light green.
50*a*. ,, green.
51. 1 dollar, red and pale rose.
51*a*. ,, carmine and salmon.
52. 2 dollars, yellow and red.
52*a*. ,, yellow and carmine.
52*b*. ,, yellow and salmon.
53. 5 dollars, green and pale rose.
53*a*. ,, green and salmon.

N.B.—Most of the above (Nos. 42 to 53*a*) are known to have, by error, been issued imperforate either horizontally or vertically. The higher denominations are used chiefly for Postal Money Orders, stamps to the value remitted being affixed to each Order.

On the 26th May, 1899, the stock of watermarked paper, 110 reams, enough to print about 13,000,000 stamps, was forwarded to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to print on without regard to the stamps fitting the watermark, after the exhaustion of which paper the stamps were to be printed on plain paper.

(*B*) Unwatermarked :—*

54. ½ cent, brown.
55. 1 ,, ochre.
56. 2 cents, scarlet.
57. 4 ,, yellow-brown.
58. 5 cents, salmon.
58*a*. ,, orange-yellow.
58*b*. ,, red-orange.
59. 10 cents, deep green.
59*a*. ,, yellow-green.
60. 20 cents, brown.
61. 30 ,, rose.
62. 50 ,, green.
63. 1 dollar, carmine and salmon.
64. 2 dollars, yellow and red.
65. 5 ,, green and salmon.

(*C*) 10th July, 1905. Unwatermarked :—

66. 5 cents, mauve-violet.

* These stamps were printed from the same dies as, and were similarly perforated and issued simultaneously with, the watermarked issue, from 1902, as stocks of the earlier imprints were exhausted at the Customs Statistical Department. No record having been kept of the issue of the watermarked or unwatermarked stamps separately, only the total issued, irrespective of watermark, from 1898 to 31st December, 1905, is given below :—

½ cent	20,732,000
1 ,,	56,891,000
2 cents	40,635,000
4 ,,	4,956,000
5 ,,	5,478,000
10 ,,	7,071,000
20 ,,	1,478,000
30 ,,	635,000
50 ,,	505,000
1 dollar	378,064
2 dollars	410,512
5 ,,	792,128
Total stamps issued	139,961,704

(*To be continued.*)

International Philatelic Exhibition, Milan.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The King of Italy's Gold Medal.

This was awarded to the Cavaliere Augusto Cave Bondi for his general collection of the Italian States, Italy, Italian Colonies and Foreign Offices, and San Marino.

The Gold Medal of the Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

To M. Ernest Vicenz, for his specialized collection of the postage stamps and "entires" of Hamburg.

Class I.

Division A.—*General Collections of Italy, Italian States, etc.*—Gold Medal: M. Icilio A. Loli. Division B.—*Italian Rarities.*—Gold Medal: Prince D. Alphonse Doria Pamphili. Division C.—*Special Collection of any one Italian State.*—Silver Medal: Comm. Francesco Gnecchi. Division D.—*Collections of Fiscals.*—Silver Medal: M. Ettore Focacci. Bronze Medal: M. Lorenzo Finati.

Class II.

Division A.—*General Collections.*—Silver-gilt Medal: M. Georg von Hessling. Silver Medal: Dr. R. Ferrario. Bronze Medals: M. Fred Mongeri and M. Gustavo di Luggo. Division A (2).—*General Collections confined to Stamps issued since* 1890.—Silver-gilt Medal: Frau Sanitätsrat Herxheimer. Division B.—*Beginners' General Collections.*—Silver Medal: MM. C. and A. Lugner.

Note.—Two exhibits entered in this Division by Mr. L. W. Crouch and M. Kurt Kohl, junior, being specialized collections, were transferred by the jury to Division A (2) of Class III.

Class III.

Division A.—*Special Collection of one country (other than Italy).*

Gold Medals: Mr. T. Buck (Turkey), Mrs. Field (Great Britain and Colonies), Baron R. Lehmann (Holland and Colonies), and Mr. S. Loder (Great Britain).

Silver-gilt Medals: M. M. Z. Booleman (Transvaal), M. C. E. Hoffmann (Swiss Fiscals), M. Maroldt Thill (Luxemburg), and Mr. Stewart-Wilson (Luxemburg).

Silver Medals: M. I. Blanco (Spain and Colonies), and M. J. Roussette (France and Colonies).

Bronze Medal: M. C. Walch (Fiscals of Alsace-Lorraine).

Division A (2).—*Beginners' Special Collections of a Single Country.*—Silver Medal: M. Kurt Kohl, junior (Roumania). Bronze Medal: Mr. L. W. Crouch (United States of America). Division B.—*Special Collection of Obliterations.*—Gold Medal: M. Ferréol Welter (Alsace-Lorraine). Division C.—*Special Collection of Varieties, Errors, and Curiosities.*—Bronze Medal: M. Leon de Raay.

Class IV.

Division A.—*Rarities (shown by Collectors).*—Silver Medal: M. J. Roussette. Bronze Medal: M. D. M. de Heer. Division B.—*Rarities (shown by Dealers).*—Silver Medals: Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler (Fiscals), and Herr P. Kosack (Postage Stamps).

Class V.

Division A.—*Philatelic Works.*—Silver Medal: "Sveriges Filatelist Förening." Silver Medal: Herr P. Ort. Bronze Medal: Junior Philatelic Society. Division B.—*Catalogues.*—Silver Medal: Herr P. Kohl. Bronze Medal: Señor Galvez Jimenez. Division C.—*Journals.*—Bronze Medals: "Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung," "Madrid Filatelico," "Nederlandsche Philatelist," and "West End Philatelist." Division D.—*Printed Albums.*—Bronze Medals: Mr. F. F. Arnd, Mr. C. F. Luecke, and Messrs. Yvert and Tellier.

Class VII.

Division A.—*Blank Albums.*—Silver Medal: Herr P. Kohl. Bronze Medal: Mr. D. Field.

CLASS IX.—*Displays by Dealers.*

Silver Medal: Mr. M. Z. Booleman. Bronze Medals: Messrs. A. Bolaffi, E. Constantino and Co., U. Fagiuoli, R. Mezzadri, and E. J. Ravel.

SPECIAL MEDALS.

These were offered by particular persons, firms, and societies, and were distributed as follows:—

GOLD MEDALS.

Offered by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to Mr. T. Buck.
" " Dr. Chiesa, to Mrs. Field.
" " Mr. D. Field, to Mr. S. Loder.
" " Messrs. Gelli and Tani, to M. Loli.
" " Herr P. Kohl, to Prince Doria Pamphili.
" " M. Th. Lemaire, to Baron R. Lehmann.
" " Postwertzeichen-Handler Verein, to M. Ferréol Welter.

SILVER-GILT MEDALS.

Offered by Herr P. Kohl, to Herr G. von Hessling.
" " Mr. D. Field, to Madame Herxheimer.
" " Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to M. M. Z. Booleman.
" " The "Union des Timbrophiles" (Luxemburg), to M. Maroldt Thill.
" " Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
" " Messrs. Tchakidji and Yaremdji, to M. C. E. Hoffmann.

SILVER MEDALS.

Offered by Mr. D. Field, to Señor I. Blanco.
" " "Société Française de Timbrologie," to M. J. Roussette.
" " M. M. Z. Booleman, to Comm. E. Gnecchi.
" " Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to M. E. Focacci.
" " Mr. E. Tron, to Dr. R. Ferrario.
" " Herr P. Kohl, to Messrs. C. and A. Lugner.
" " Mr. A. Beddig, to Herr Kurt Kohl.
" " Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to M. J. Roussette.
" " M. Rivolta, to the Société Philatelique de Suède.
" " " to Herr P. Ohrt.
" " " to Herr P. Kohl.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Offered by M. Montanari, to M. Fred Mongeri.
" " " to M. G. Di Luggo.
" " " to M. Lor. Finati.
" " Messrs. Yaar and Co., to M. C. Walch.
" " The Junior Philatelic Society, to M. D. M. de Heer.
" " Mr. D. Field, to the Junior Philatelic Society.

It should be added that the collection of Victoria entered by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (as No 35 in the Catalogue) was not shown.

Notes and News.

New Stock Books. The following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Cape of Good Hope (2 vols.)	£1094
Chamba, Faridkot and Gwalior	262
Fiji and Cook Islands	1082
Gambia and Gold Coast	385
Grenada and St. Christopher	509
Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies } Heligoland and Malta }	329
India	346
Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala	187
Lagos and Sierra Leone	467
Newfoundland	914
Sweden	229
New South Wales (3 vols.)	2240
Labuan	—

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

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Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
T. H. HINTON, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

SEASON 1906-7.

THE season will open with a Social Reunion and Smoking Concert at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Monday, October 22nd, at 7.30 for 8 p.m.

Meetings will be held on the second Thursday in each month, at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., at 8 p.m.: *i.e.*—

1906—November 8th and December 13th.
1907—January 10th, February 14th, March 14th, and April 11th.
May 9th—Annual General Meeting and Display by members of not less than ten stamps, with notes.

During the season Displays or Papers will be given by the President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), Mr. W. Schwabacher, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, Mr. Heginbottom, and the Hon. Sec.

All members who can do so are invited to attend, bringing with them any new issues, novelties, or duplicates for exchange. Country members who may be in town on these occasions, or any visitors, will be cordially welcomed.

The official organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent post-free to all members. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; annual subscription, 5s. There are a limited number of vacancies for life membership at a fee of £2. 2s. Rules and application forms post-free from the Hon. Sec., T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
President: R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents: T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.
Committee:
Mr. F. T. Collier. Mr. H. Grindall.
Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.
Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, Six Ways Branch, Aston, Birmingham.

A donor of 50s. has the privileges of Membership for life. Entrance fee 5s. Annual Subscription 5s. This includes *The Stamp Collector* each month.

It allows members to participate in any one section of the Exchange. The others are 1s. each per annum. Thus a subscription of 7s. entitles the member to participate in all three packets for the whole year.

No commission is charged if members take exchange for what is purchased from their sheets, but 5 per cent is deducted from the net cash balance paid over by the Hon. Treasurer.

Cash is paid immediately on the return of every packet.

A supply of the Society's sheets (25 covers and 50 inside sheets) costs 1s. 2d.

All subscriptions commence on October 1st.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1906-7.

(Each Meeting commences at 8 p.m.)

Oct. 4. Annual Meeting.
,, 18. Display: Australia 1890-1902. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
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,, 22. Inspection of Auction Lots
,, 29. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
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Jan. 3. Lantern Disp'ay. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
,, 24. Paper: "New Zealand." Mr. T. W. Peck.
Feb. 7. Display: Stamps of Italian States on Originals. Mr. A. P. Walker.
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The two Auctions will be held at the Acorn Hotel, Birmingham. All the other Meetings will be held at 308 Birchfield Road.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

Session 1906-7.

President: James J. F. X. King, F.E.S., 1 Athole Gardens Terrace.
Vice-Presidents: John Brown, Robert M. Mann, John Muir.
Committee:
Murray Graham, Thomas Kennedy, W. A. R. Jex Long, E. Moser, A. W. Scott, Isador J. Simons, George J. Taylor, James K. Riddoch.
Hon. Treasurer: Thomas N. Wallace, 27 Oswald Street.
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The Society meets at 562 Sauchiehall Street, at 8 p.m.

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The evening was devoted to a display of the stamps of Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Leeward Islands, being the first portion of the valuable collection belonging to Ernest Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., Woodfield, Rochdale, which he kindly has placed at the disposal of the Society for exhibition at their meetings; these were all used, practically complete, with all varieties of shades, perforations, etc., and were greatly admired.

The Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch).

Session 1906-7.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President: Mr. John Walker, 3 Great King Street.
Vice-President: Mr. Alexander James, 10 Dean Terrace.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
Mr. Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens.
Members of Committee:
Mr. J. Penman Mackenzie, 114 Spring Gardens, Abbeyhill.
Mr. H. B. M'Gill, 20 Findhorn Place.
Mr. Ernest Humphries, 13 Stanley Street, Portobello.
Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton, 6 Seaforth Terrace, Blackhall.

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Junior Philatelic Society.

OFFICERS, 1906-7.

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Vice-Presidents: W. Darwen. B. W. H. Poole.
Committee:
P. Beaumont. G. B. Browne. D. Ellis.
C. J. Patman. J. D. Ragg. A. J. Sefi.
A. Selinger. R. Shepherd.
Exchange Superintendent:
James Feeney, 28 Hemberton Road, Clapham, S.W.
Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange:
W. Darwen, 38 Featherstone Street, City Road, E.C.
Librarian: E. A. Smart, 96 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, S.E.
Counterfeit Detector: Charles Nissen, 7 Southampton Row, W.C.
Expert Committee:
H. Ler (Secretary), 3 Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, S.E.
Curator of Permanent Collection of Stamps:
R. Halliday, Kent Villa, Diamond Road, Slough.
Hon. Auctioneer:
E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, F.A.I., Binduli, Spencer Road, Grove Park, W.
Auditor:
C. B. Purdom, Letchworth, Herts.
Treasurer:
H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.
Assistant Secretaries:
E. J. Homewood and L. J. Magnee.
General Secretary:
L. Savournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

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The Society's Diploma will be given to members only, in the competitive contests outlined in the Philatelic Press from time to time, subject to the following regulations and conditions:—

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7. Collections should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Examining Committee, c/o Mr. C. Nissen, 7 Southampton Row, W.C., not later than seven days before the meeting night on which they are to be displayed; or, if not bulky, they may be handed in to him at the preceding meeting. All collections to be returned by post must contain stamped addressed wrapper for their return, and it is recommended that the usual fee of 2d. be added for registration while in the post.

SUMMARY OF 1905-6 REPORT.

New Members elected	190
Members dropped	20
Present Membership	610
Branch Membership	167
Ordinary Meetings held	19

Nineteen displays, sixteen papers, two debates, a lantern lecture, a concert, a visit to Tapling Collection, a garden party, two competitive displays, one hand-book published, six auctions, 172 books issued from library, expert advice on 627 stamps, an original philatelic play successfully presented at the Bijou Theatre, London, entitled "The Lady Forger." Three new branches inaugurated with aggregate membership of 167.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* **Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,** *and* **not** *to the* **Editor.**

CARDIFF.—1. The overprint "4 Cents" on your 2 c. U.S. must, we think, be a portion of a postmark of some kind, unless it is an altogether fancy impression. 2. The Transvaal stamps surcharged "V.R.I." with the "I" dropped are well known; the variety exists in several values, on the fourth stamp in the fourth row in one of the printings.

E. G. H.—We are very much obliged for your letter and its enclosures, but your correspondent seems to acknowledge that the issue could quite well have been avoided, and the fact that specimens were sent home to be distributed among the offices of the Postal Union does not make it any better.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
President: R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents: T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.
Committee:
Mr. F. T. Collier. Mr. H. Grindall.
Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.
Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, Six Ways Branch, Aston, Birmingham.

A donor of 50s. has the privileges of Membership for life. Entrance fee 5s. Annual Subscription 5s. This includes *The Stamp Collector* each month.

It allows members to participate in any one section of the Exchange. The others are 1s. each per annum. Thus a subscription of 7s. entitles the member to participate in all three packets for the whole year.

No commission is charged if members take exchange for what is purchased from their sheets, but 5 per cent is deducted from the net cash balance paid over by the Hon. Treasurer.

Cash is paid immediately on the return of every packet.

A supply of the Society's sheets (25 covers and 50 inside sheets) costs 1s. 2d.

All subscriptions commence on October 1st.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1906-7.

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5. In matters of dispute the decision of the Examining Committee is final, and members entering are permitted to do so only on this understanding.

6. The Diplomas will be awarded, not so much for large and valuable displays, as for the knowledge, accuracy, and skill displayed in the arrangement and selection of the stamps.

7. Collections should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Examining Committee, c/o Mr. C. Nissen, 7 Southampton Row, W.C., not later than seven days before the meeting night on which they are to be displayed; or, if not bulky, they may be handed in to him at the preceding meeting. All collections to be returned by post must contain stamped addressed wrapper for their return, and it is recommended that the usual fee of 2d. be added for registration while in the post.

SUMMARY OF 1905-6 REPORT.

New Members elected . . .	190
Members dropped	20
Present Membership	610
Branch Membership	167
Ordinary Meetings held . . .	19

Nineteen displays, sixteen papers, two debates, a lantern lecture, a concert, a visit to Tapling Collection, a garden party, two competitive displays, one hand-book published, six auctions, 172 books issued from library, expert advice on 627 stamps, an original philatelic play successfully presented at the Bijou Theatre, London, entitled "The Lady Forger." Three new branches inaugurated with aggregate membership of 167.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—***All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, *and not to the* Editor.**

CARDIFF.—1. The overprint "4 Cents" on your 2 c. U.S. must, we think, be a portion of a postmark of some kind, unless it is an altogether fancy impression. 2. The Transvaal stamps surcharged "V.R.I." with the "I" dropped are well known; the variety exists in several values, on the fourth stamp in the fourth row in one of the printings.

E. G. H.—We are very much obliged for your letter and its enclosures, but your correspondent seems to acknowledge that the issue could quite well have been avoided, and the fact that specimens were sent home to be distributed among the offices of the Postal Union does not make it any better.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
1899-1900. *Type* 69.

	s.	d.
16 c., orange	4	0

AUSTRIA.
1906. *Numerals in colour of stamp.*

5 h., green	0	1
10 h., carmine	0	2
20 h., brown	0	3
25 h., ultramarine	0	4
30 h., red-lilac	0	5

AUSTRIAN CRETE.
1906. *Surcharged on Austrian issue as above.*

5 c. on 5 h., yellow-green	0	1
5 c. on 5 h., blue-green	0	1
10 c. on 10 h., carmine	0	2

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.
1900. *Type* 7.

1d., violet and carmine-rose . . *used*	0	2
4d. ,, olive-green . . ,,	1	0

BOSNIA.
1900. *Type* 3.

1 krona, carmine . . *used*	0	4
2 kronen, ultramarine . . ,,	1	3
5 ,, deep blue-green . . ,,	3	0

CANADA.
1906. *Postage Due.*

5 c., purple	0	4

DUTCH INDIES.
1892-5. *Type* 5.

12½ c., grey	1	0

1902. *Type* 11.

20 c., greenish slate . . *used*	0	6

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.
1904-5. *Stamps of Indo-China surcharged in Chinese only* (CHINE *omitted*).

2 c., claret on yellow (A 87)	12	0
5 c., deep green (A 88)	8	6
10 c., rose (A 89)	15	0
15 c., brown on azure	10	0

GAMBIA.
1902. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

2s., deep slate and orange (No. 54)	7	6

GOLD COAST.
1902-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

	Ordinary.		Chalky.	
1d., lilac and carmine	0	3	0	2
2d. ,, orange-red	0	4	0	3
3d. ,, orange	—		0	5
2s. 6d. ,, yellow	—		3	3

GREECE.
1861-2. *Athens print. With figures at back.*

20 l., Prussian blue on bluish (No. 18) . . *used*	10	0
20 l., steel-blue on yellowish (No. 19) . . ,,	6	0

GRENADA.
1904-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

½d., purple and green	0	9	2d. purple and brown	1	6
1d. ,, carmine	1	0	2½d. ,, ultramarine	2	6

GWALIOR.
1902. *Service. Queen's Head.*

2 a., violet	1	6

HAYTI.
1906. *New types.*

1 c., blue	0	1	3 c., slate	0	1
2 c., yellow	0	1	7 c., green	0	2

HONG KONG.
1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

20 c., grey-black and chestnut . . *used*	0	8

INDIA.
1883-99. *Service. Queen's Head.*

3 pies, carmine (No. 537a)	1	0

JHIND.
1903-6. *Service. King's Head.*

2 a., purple	2	6	8 a., magenta	6	0
4 a., olive-green	4	0	1 r., carmine and green	10	0

MAURITIUS.
1879-80. *Type* 22.

17 c., rose . . *used*	1	3

MOHÉLI.
1906. *"Name in tablet" type.*

1 c., black and red on azure	0	1
2 c., brown and blue on yellow	0	1
4 c., claret and blue	0	1
5 c., yellow-green and carmine	0	1
10 c., red and blue	0	2
20 c., red and blue on green	0	3
25 c., blue and red	0	4
30 c., brown and blue	0	5
35 c., black and red on yellow	0	6
40 c., red and blue on straw	0	6
50 c., brown and red on azure	0	8
75 c., black and red on orange	1	0
1 fr., sage-green and red	1	3
2 frs., purple and red on flesh	2	6
5 frs., purple and blue	5	6

MOROCCO AGENCIES.
1905. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

50 c., lilac and violet	25	0

NATAL.
1902-3. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

2s. 6d., purple	8	0

NEW ZEALAND.
1902-6. *Wmk. Type* 41. *Perf.* 14.

2d., mauve (288) . . *used*	0	1
3d., brown (290) . . ,,	0	2
5d., sepia (292) . . ,,	0	4
6d., rose-carmine (296) . . ,,	0	4
1s., orange-brown (297) . . ,,	0	4

NORTH BORNEO.
1897. *Type* 34.

1 c., black and bistre-brown . . *used*	0	3

1901-4. *Surcharged* "BRITISH PROTECTORATE."

10 c., brown and slate-lilac . . *used*	0	8

NORWAY.
1905. *Provisionals. Variety on* THIN *paper.*

1 kr. on 2 sk., buff-orange	3	6

RUSSIA.
1906. *New types.*

5 roubles, pale blue, deep blue, and green. . *used*	6	0
10 ,, pale grey, scarlet and yellow . . ,,	6	0

RUSSIAN LEVANT.
1903-4. *Russsian stamps, laid vertically, surcharged.*

20 paras on 4 k., carmine . . *used*	0	2
1 pi. on 10 k., blue . . ,,	0	1
2 ,, 20 k., red and blue . . ,,	0	4
5 ,, 50 k., green and purple . . ,,	1	0
7 ,, 70 k., orange and brown . . ,,	1	6
10 ,, 1 r. ,, ,, . . ,,	2	0

SALVADOR.
1900-6. *Various issues. Revised prices.*

Cat. No.			
257	1 c., vermilion	2	0
263	3 c. on 12 c., purple	4	0
265	5 c. on 24 c., slate-blue	5	0
267	5 c. on 1 p., yellow	6	0
283	2 c. on 12 c., purple	6	0
290	2 c. on 12 c. ,,	6	0
305	2 c. on 12 c., green	5	0
306	3 c. on 12 c. ,,	7	6
321	1 c. on 13 c., carmine	7	6
324	2 c. on 12 c., green	4	0
327	5 c. on 24 c., blue	2	6
329	2 c. on 12 c., green	6	0
330	3 c. on 12 c. ,,	3	0
333	1 c. on 2 c., pale green	15	0
724	25 c., orange	2	6

N.B.—Many of the above can be supplied in pairs, if desired.

SIAM.
1906. *New types.*

1 att, yellow and green	0	1
2 atts, purple and blue-green	0	1
3 ,, yellow-green	0	2
4 ,, grey and red	0	3
5 ,, carmine	0	3
8 ,, black and ochre	0	4
12 ,, indigo	0	6
24 ,, brown	0	10
1 tical, blue and orange-brown	2	3

SUDAN.
1903. *Provisional.*

5 m. on 5 p., brown and green	0	8
5 m. ,, . . *used*	0	3

1903-6. *Official. Surcharged* "O.S.G.S."

2 p., black and blue . . *used*	0	4
1 m., brown and pink (round stops) . . ,,	0	9

1904. *Army Official.*

1 m., brown and carmine (large surcharge) . . *used*	0	4
1 m. ,, ,, (small surcharge) . . ,,	4	0
1 m. ,, ,, (! No. 203) . . ,,	4	0

1905. *Army Service.*

2 m., green and brown . . *used*	0	3
5 p., brown and green . . ,,	10	0

SWITZERLAND.
1906. *Type* 9. *Granite paper. New wmk. Perf.* 11½.

10 pf., vermilion	0	2

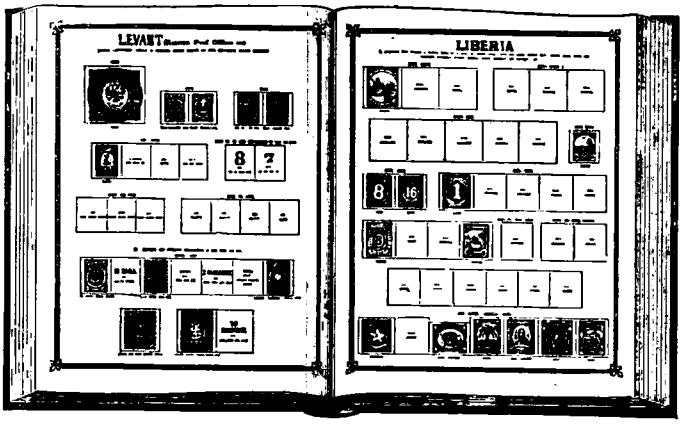
TRINIDAD.
1904-6. *Britannia type. Multiple wmk.*

1d., black on red	0	3
1d ,, (C)	0	2
6d., lilac and black (C)	0	8

WURTEMBERG.
1881-1903. *Official Stamps. Type* 61.

10 pf., rose	(No. 307)	0	3
20 ,, ultramarine	(,, 308)	0	5
2 ,, grey	(,, 314)	0	1
3 ,, brown	(,, 315)	0	1
50 ,, marone	(,, 321)	1	0
30 ,, black and orange	(,, 323)	0	8
40 ,, ,, carmine	(,, 324)	0	9

THE "IDEAL" ALBUM



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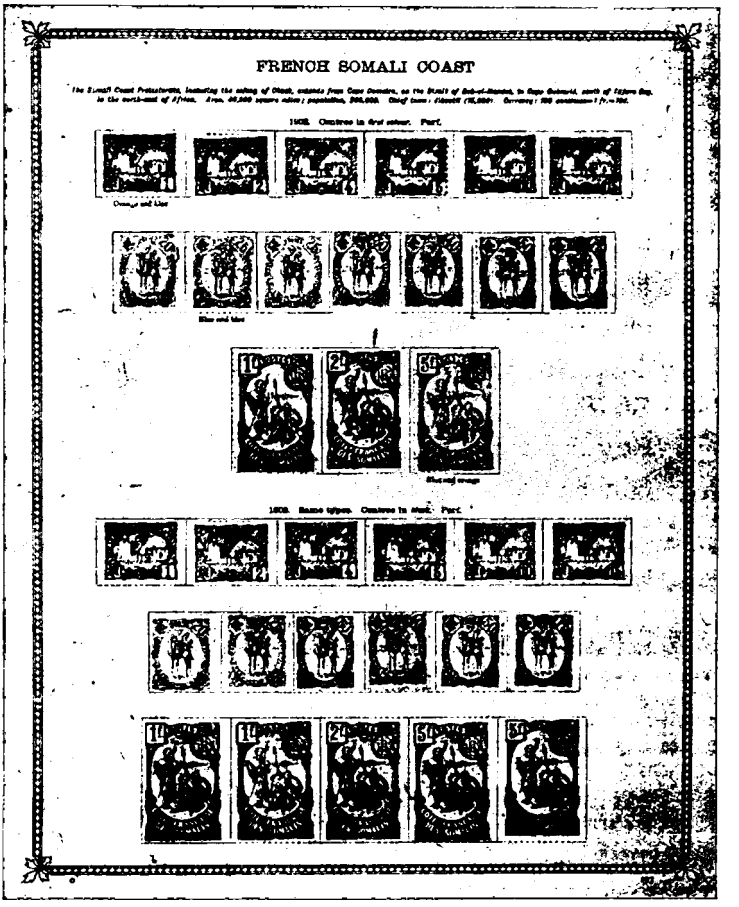

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NOVEMBER, 1906.

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Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

. XVII. No. 197

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	85
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	87
NOTES ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS *(Continued from page 77.)*	94
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF DENMARK AND THE DANISH COLONIES By L. HANCIAU *(Continued from page 32.)*	97
MY SOUVENIRS REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN By PIERRE MAHÉ *(Continued from page 43.)*	100
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	102
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	102
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	103
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	104

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have agreed to keep *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* on all their bookstalls throughout Great Britain, and our friends will oblige us very much if they will order at the bookstalls whenever they are travelling.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. NOVEMBER 30, 1906. No. 197.

Editorial.

* * *

THE weather has been very damp and disagreeable of late, and places which were threatened with a water famine only a few months ago are now, we believe, in danger of being swamped. Philatelists, however, are not as a rule depressed by bad weather; the worse it is outside the more closely they stick to their stamps, and if the damp penetrates into the house their stamps stick all the more closely to them and to the pages of their albums. But that pitch of dampness is seldom reached in this country, and we therefore think it unnecessary for us to publish weather reports or forecasts in the *Monthly Journal;* it is a flood of a very different nature that we are now referring to, one that may affect stamp collectors and stamp catalogues to a very considerable extent—one which, if it spread widely, might almost swamp Philately altogether.

A Coming Flood.

We learn from an article in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the new contract for the printing of the postage stamps of the United States, during the next four years, has been awarded to the American Bank Note Co. This has no very special interest for us; a fresh contract is made every four years, and, as a rule, some changes take place at the commencement of each fresh period. It is consoling, however, to learn that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has had the contract for the last twelve years, has only succeeded in keeping it by the adoption of methods not unknown in municipal workshops nearer home, that is by tendering for the work at an estimated rate which never covered the actual cost, and making up the deficiency from public funds. As soon as the Department was compelled to put in a bid which was not below the real cost of the work as shown by past experience, the contract was secured by a private firm. But all this does not concern collectors. To quote our contemporary:—

"The new feature in the proposals is a provision requiring that the name of the office's city and state be printed on all the stamps for Presidential offices, of which there are 6000. In detail, the names of twenty-six large offices of the country where the salaries of the postmasters amount to $6000 and over" . . . are "to be engraved on the stamp, while on" the stamps for "the remaining 5974 offices the names will be printed after the stamp has been engraved."

The object of this is, we are told, to prevent robbery of stamps from post offices, by rendering it easier to identify stolen stamps, and thus make it far more difficult to dispose of them. It is not for us to express an opinion as to whether this very drastic remedy is, or is not, out of all proportion to the evil with which it is intended to cope; neither is it our intention to abuse the United States authorities for doing what they have a perfect right to do, or to suggest that the varieties thus produced are unworthy of the attention of philatelists; we wish merely to point out the results, as far as collectors are concerned. There will be no logical reason for excluding any of the contemplated series from specialist collections and specialist catalogues; practical reasons may easily be found. The stamps with the

names of the offices engraved upon them may almost be regarded as upon a similar footing to the British, French, and German Colonials, in uniform designs with the names of the various colonies inserted; those with the names overprinted may be held to correspond with the stamps overprinted elsewhere for use in foreign or colonial offices. Their *status* will not be exactly the same, because we do not gather that the stamps sold at one office will only be available for use at that office, or that the revenue of each office will be dealt with separately to any greater extent than at present; we presume that all the stamps will be current for postal purposes throughout the United States, and therefore that the whole issue will be a general one. Still, the differences will be there, and it may be worth while to consider what the result will amount to in figures and cash.

The current issue of United States postage stamps consists of fourteen values, amounting in all to about £1 18s. 0d.; the sets for the 6000 offices would amount to 84,000 stamps, of a face value of £11,400. It is a large order, even for a specialist, especially if it has to be repeated every four years. What are we to do with them?

* * *

The Simplified Catalogue. THIS seems a fitting subject for discussion, in view of the deluge referred to above. We gather from letters, articles, and "symposia" in divers of our contemporaries, that there is general agreement upon one point, and perhaps upon one point only, namely that something ought to be done. Upon the question of what is to be done and how it is to be effected, there appears to be the same number of different opinions as of people who take the trouble to write and express them. It seems to be universally agreed that the current catalogues, such as that of our publishers for example, are far too full of detail, and of what are acknowledged to be minor varieties, to be suitable for the beginner or for the general collector. The beginner, naturally, cannot tell us exactly what he wants; if he could do so, he would be able to construct it for himself by means of the current catalogue and a blue pencil; and that would be a very good way of doing it, because he would then have before him the full lists of varieties that exist, as well as the simplified list of those that he would be contented with for the time. For we do not wish to divide collectors into two distinct classes, one working with the simplified catalogue and desiring no other, and a second working with the specialized catalogue and looking down perhaps upon the first. What we want to do is to assist the beginner to start upon simple lines, which may also serve for the general collector who does not desire to go very deeply into the subject, and at the same time to guide the more ambitious philatelist in his efforts to extend his collection and develop it, if he chooses, into a specialized one.

Our own personal opinion, expressed already in these pages, is that what is really wanted is a classified catalogue, distinguishing plainly the principal from the minor varieties, but at the same time including the latter, so that the collector who has advanced beyond the beginner stage may know what to look for and what varieties are best worth preserving. For, in our experience, collectors of all classes are anxious to ascertain the relative rarity and value of minor varieties, even though they may not collect them; they may be very glad of a simplified catalogue for collecting by, but they will want a catalogue of quite a different sort for purposes of pricing their duplicates, and the catalogue to suit them best will be one that combines the simplified and the specialized in one. Whether this long-looked-for, classified catalogue will ever make its appearance, is another question. It will be a very difficult work to compile, but all the greater credit to the philatelist or syndicate of philatelists that succeeds in compiling it.

* * *

The Work of the Firm of De La Rue. WE have received for review a copy of a reprint in book form of some papers by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, which were published last year in *The Philatelic Journal of India*. We reviewed these papers exactly twelve months ago, and now that we see them again we are really unable to say anything fresh about them, unless we endeavour to pick out fresh errors in the lists, which would be an ungrateful task. We are still filled with admiration for the enormous

amount of patient labour involved in the compilation of the elaborate chronological lists in the book before us, but our admiration is still very largely mingled with regret that so much valuable time should have been spent upon work of which we are unable even now to see the practical use. The work was laborious, certainly; it was interesting to its author, no doubt; but from a philatelic point of view it does not seem to carry us any "forrader." If such a work were published by Messrs. De La Rue, with all the authority of their records, showing exactly what stamps they printed at different dates and (if such details are recorded) the nature of perforation employed, it would be of great value to philatelists, and especially to compilers of catalogues and handbooks. In the present instance we have, unfortunately, no further information than that which is already included in catalogues, etc.; it is arranged in a new form, it is true, but has that form any advantages over the more usual one? We do not wish to say one word in disparagement of patient labour, but while there is so much good work of that kind still waiting to be done, we are sorry to see a sound and earnest philatelist devoting his time to work for which there was no urgent necessity. The labour bestowed upon the chronological lists of the work of Messrs. De La Rue would have gone far towards constructing, out of similar materials, the Classified Catalogue that we want so much.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—In reference to the 1d. stamps with a curious nature of perforation at the left side, which we described last month, another correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that he has met with similar copies from the left-hand side of sheets, and also with copies from the right side, and showing a similar perforation at right. This peculiar method of separation thus appears to have been applied to both sides of certain sheets, presumably as an experiment.

Australian Commonwealth.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 4d., Postage Due stamp, Type 2, watermark Crown and "N S W," perf. 11 × 12. We fancy that this is No. 127 in our publishers' Catalogue, which we noted in April, 1904.

British Honduras.—A correspondent shows us a horizontal pair of the "FIVE" on 3 c. on 3d. (No. 49 in the Catalogue), the right-hand stamp of which has a wide space between the letters "IV" of "FIVE." We gather that this is the right-hand stamp of the second row in the left lower pane of the sheet, and if it existed on all the sheets it seems curious that it has not been described before, but we can find no record of it.

British South Africa.—We have received a 2s. 6d. of the 1898 issue, Type 11.

2s. 6d., bluish grey.

Dominica.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 1s. of the current issue on chalk-surfaced paper.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the receipt of the 2 rupees stamp on chalk-surfaced paper, with the multiple Crown and "C A" watermark.

2 r., dull lilac and purple; *new watermark and paper.*

Gambia.—The same journal quotes the following curious letter, which we may consider forms the last chapter in the official history of the recent provisionals:

"The Postmaster presents his compliments to Messrs. Ewen, and informs them that the balance remaining of unsold half-penny surcharged stamps, has this day been destroyed under direction from the Secretary of State and by a special Board appointed by His Excellency the Acting Governor.

"General Post Office,

"Bathurst, Gambia, 16th October, 1906."

Balance! Was there really a balance in the Post Office of these rarities that were selling outside at eight to fifteen shillings each? It would be interesting to know how many copies it consisted of. Well, well. Wonders never cease, especially in Africa.

Gibraltar.—A Continental journal chronicles the 1d. and 2½d., in new colours, on *white*, chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark, but it seems doubtful whether they are actually issued yet.

1d., carmine; *new watermark and paper.*
2½d., ultramarine " "

Grenada.—We have been shown two curious varieties of this colony; one is the 6d. of 1883 (Type

11), in *rose* instead of *mauve*, the other is the "1d. SURCHARGE POSTAGE" on 6d., with what appears to be a large capital "I" instead of the figure "1." We have little doubt that the first is a changeling of some kind, but the second certainly seems to have an abnormal type of numeral.

India.—We have received the new ½ anna stamp; the only change made is the substitution of the inscription "INDIA POSTAGE & REVENUE" for "INDIA POSTAGE" alone, in the lower part of the oval band.

½ a., pea-green; *new type.*

A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 1 rupee, No. 547, with two of the varieties of the "On H. M. S" surcharge. Whereas the note after No. 548 in the Catalogue says that it is only known with one variety.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—The correspondent who informed us that the ¼ a. on ½ a., with inverted surcharge was done to oblige, tells us that he did not wish to suggest that there was any difficulty whatever in obtaining this variety. Any one who asked for it could get as many struck off for him as he wished.

Soruth.—From a very interesting article in *The Ph. J. of I.* upon the "Postal Arrangements in some of the Native States," we gather that Soruth is officially known as Junagad. The earlier stamps of this State were originally chronicled under the name Joonaghur, but for many years past they have been listed under Soruth, as that is the name given on the current stamps. We also learn that 1 anna of a Koree is equivalent to ¼ anna of a Rupee.

Jamaica.—We are shown the 2½d. with the defective "V" in "SERVICE," to which we alluded in September; it has the single watermark. The same correspondent shows us the same variety of the ½d. with multiple watermark, and the paper chalk-surfaced. We have also received the 1d. of the new type, of which we give an illustration. The paper is unsurfaced.

1d., carmine; *new type; multiple wmk.*

Natal.—Our publishers have shown us sheets of the "HALF" on 1d. stamp of 1895 which contain no prominent varieties, and which were evidently overprinted all in one process, the whole 120 stamps at a time. We find that these sheets were described in an article by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., in our number for July, 1903. In the same article were mentioned three prominent varieties, the positions of which, on the sheets on which they occurred, had not then been identified:—"(1) 'H,' left limb extended downwards. (2) 'A,' right limb missing below cross-bar. (3) 'F,' followed by stop." We then only knew the position of the variety with the peculiarities of (1) and (2) combined, we now know the position of the stamps with the broken "A" unaccompanied by the abnormal "H." We still want to know the positions of those with the abnormal "H" alone, and with the stop.

New South Wales.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 1d. of 1897, on chalk-surfaced paper, perf. 11 all round; and Mr. Hadlow has shown our publishers the 20s. Postage Due stamp perf. 11½, 12.

1d., carmine; *wmk. Cr. and* "N S W"; *perf.* 11.

Postage Due.

20s., green; *wmk. Cr. and* "N S W"; *perf.* 11½, 12.

New Zealand.—We have at last received the 5s. perf. 14, which was announced prematurely some time back; it is in the *bright vermilion* shade, so No. 299 in the Catalogue may stand, but 300 may safely be struck out. We have also to add the same stamp with mixed perforations, our publishers having received a strip from the bottom of a sheet perf. both 14 and 11 at foot. The 14 perforation is somewhat out of line, straying away into the margin, towards the right, and the authorities have therefore kindly added a second row of perforations, gauging 11, in the correct position. This really might be termed a work of supererogation. We may add that the paper used is that of the smaller stamps, and shows the watermark upright, parts of two or more in some of the stamps.

The Aust. Ph. chronicles the current 9d. stamp, perf. 14.

9d., purple; *wmk.* Type 41; *perf.* 14.
5s., vermilion ,, ,,
5s. ,, ,, *mixed perf.*

North Borneo.—We are shown the 6 c. of 1901–4, No. 122 in the Catalogue, with no stop after the word "PROTECTORATE" in the overprint. The words appear to be identical with Type 48 in other respects.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us of a variety of the 1d. "V. R. I." first printing, which is not given in the Catalogue, to which perhaps it should be added. It has the letters "V. R." too close together and no stop after the "R." This variety is mentioned in the London Society's work, where it is stated to be the result of a correction of the error listed as No. 130, with the missing "I" inserted, but the spacing of the other letters unaltered. Is it possible that this was the first state of the setting and that the "I" and the stops before and after it dropped out in the course of the printing?

Some question has been raised as to the propriety of including in our publishers' Catalogue, Nos. 111*a* and 111*b*, the 1d. and 1s. stamps in their old colours overprinted "V. R. I." These stamps were formerly omitted from the Catalogue, not because there was any doubt as to the authenticity of the surcharge, but because it was believed that none of them had ever been regularly issued to the public or used. The story was that some small stock of them was in the hands of a bank or business firm which claimed (apparently with justice) the right to use these stamps, and that they were accordingly overprinted and handed back to their owners for use. Whether any of them were really used, or whether they were afterwards confiscated (as irregular) and destroyed, or whether, as seems far more likely, some of them fell into the hands of the numerous enthusiastic philatelists at that time in South Africa, we are unable to say—all kinds of contradictory statements have been made—but it seems certain that they were intended to be used, and it is quite certain that they were not all destroyed. According to an account

obtained from an official source, which has recently been sent us, a few of these stamps were found on hand at Bloemfontein (these may be the little stock referred to above) and were overprinted in error; the overprinting of such stamps was then stopped, but no attempt was made to prevent the use of those that had already been overprinted, and which of course would have passed for postage without question. We are always glad to reduce our lists when we can, but we do not at present see any sufficient excuse for striking out these particular items.

Queensland.—In reference to what we wrote last month on the subject of the varieties of type of the 2d. of 1890-4, Lieut. Napier, R.N., kindly informs us that we were right in supposing that the minor defects in the four varieties are identically the same as those that distinguish the four varieties of the issue of 1887-9. The prominent marks alone were removed, that is to say those producing the joined letters "LA" and the long tail to the "P." The most noticeable of the minor defects which distinguish the four varieties are described to us as follows:—

Var. 1. In the lower part of the right side of the stamp two of the white dots are merged in one.

Var. 2. In the left lower spandrel there is a thin white line running through the top of the triangular ornamentation.

Var. 3. The left-hand side of the outer frame projects at the top.

Var. 4. There is a line of shading either absent or very faint in front of the centre of the throat.

St. Helena.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 2½d. of 1893, which has the appearance of being formed from the 6d., *grey;* we are inclined to think, however, that the colour of the stamp has changed, although it is an unused specimen with original gum.

St. Vincent.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2½d. stamp, with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

2½d., lilac and blue; *new wmk. and paper.*

South Australia.—We have received the 4d. in Type 27, and with watermark Crown "A," perf. 12.

4d., orange-red; *new type and wmk.*

Our publishers have been shown a copy of the 1d., Type 6, watermark Type 13, perf. 11½ all round. It would come before 198 in the Catalogue.

The Aust. Ph. describes "two types of the overprinted O. S. wide" (our Type 53) "on the 1d. rosine. One is thicker than the other, the stops on the former being much larger than those on the latter. The seraphs on the first are thick and flat at the extremes whereas on the second they come to a very fine point." Heavy inking and printing may perhaps be the cause of the thickness of the letters, but we are quite unable to account for the presence of seraphim.

Tonga.—The Government of Tonga is inviting offers for a considerable stock of remainders of the 2½d. and 5d. of the issue of 1895; there are stated to be 145 sheets of the lower value and 532 sheets of the higher, each containing seventy-two stamps. We should think that these may turn out to be rather heavy stock.

Trinidad.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two more of the Postage Due stamps with the multiple watermark.

Postage Due. 3d., black; *new wmk.*
6d. ,, ,,

Victoria.—We have been shown a copy of the 6d. Too Late stamp, which appears from the postmark attached to it to have been used on "Feb. 3, 1855." Unless "1855" is a mistake for "1856," this would show that the stamp was in use some months earlier than the date of issue given in the Catalogue. The date assigned to it by Moens was January 1st, 1855.

With reference to Captain Ohrt's article in June and the letter from Mr. Donne which we quoted last month, a correspondent points out to us that the second part of the note after No. 438 in the Catalogue is now shown to be incorrect. It seemed hardly necessary to mention so obvious a fact, but we now recommend those of our readers who have not already done so to strike out that part of the note.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the £2 stamp with Crown and "A" watermark.

£2, blue; *new wmk.; perf.* 12½.

Western Australia.—We have received a very pretty 6d. stamp, in a design similar to that of the 2½d. of 1901, Type 19, but differing in the foliage at each side, and in having the inscriptions in white on colour. The watermark is a small Crown between the letters "W" and "A," but it seems to be an improvement upon that shown in Type 18, both the Crown and the letters being more regular. Perf. 14. The stamp is no doubt the work of Messrs. De La Rue, and perhaps not of recent manufacture; it is a vast improvement upon the Victorian adaptations of recent years.

6d., violet-mauve; *new type and wmk.*

The Editor of *The Aust. Ph.* inquires about the *status* of various stamps of this colony overprinted with the word "Medical." We were given an account of the origin of these varieties in January, 1904, which seemed to show that they possessed no real philatelic interest.

The same journal tells us that the 1d. stamp, watermark "V" and Crown, has been found perf. 12½ at top, 12 at sides, and 11 at bottom, a combination of the 12½ × 12 comb-machine and the 11 single-line.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent has sent us a copy of a letter from the gentleman who was responsible for the issue of the provisional stamps of 1904, which he claims are unjustly characterized as "speculative" in our publishers' Catalogue. We cannot honestly say that we think that this letter, which is at once a defence of the stamps in question and an acknowledgment that some defence was required, places them in a very much more favourable position than that which they occupied already, but we have been urged to publish it as a contribution to the history of the issue, and we therefore do so. The letter is dated "Zanzibar, 19th August, 1906," and the extract sent us runs as follows:—

"This issue was absolutely *bona fide*, but my ignorance of the stamp-dealing world may have given it

the appearance of a speculation. I did my best to stop the rush when it came, but without avail, as I could not absolutely refuse to sell without withdrawing the issue altogether. I had no idea that in a small place like this there were so many agents and speculators in stamps, or I would not have made the issue. It happened that we were waiting to start the new issue until our old stock was exhausted, and we ran short of the lower denominations and had a certain number of the higher to spare, so I overprinted them in the Government Press.

"My issue was—

1 anna, orange	. .	13,370	less specimens*
1 ,, black	. .	8,000	,,
2 annas, green	. .	4,010	,,
2½ ,, lilac	. .	4,670	,,
†8 ,, grey	. .	3,349	,,
		33,399	

and to show it was *bona fide* I enclose a copy of the reply of the Secretary, General Post Office, London, acknowledging the receipt of the samples sent him."

We must explain once more that, when we state our belief that an issue was "speculative," we do not necessarily imply that it was made solely for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Post Office or of enabling the officials to have a little gamble. This issue is acknowledged to have been unnecessary, and to have been made principally for the purpose of getting rid of certain surplus stock. It was an issue of a nature that could be (and was) at once absorbed by speculators, and was thus prevented from serving any legitimate purpose and deprived to a very great extent of any legitimate philatelic interest. Issues which are both unnecessary and almost entirely absorbed by speculators may fairly, in our opinion, be termed "speculative"; and if an expurgated catalogue were planned this is certainly one of the, alas! very numerous, sets that should be unhesitatingly struck out.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—We have been shown a number of surcharged varieties, some of which are new to us, and we find that although the overprints are sometimes in a distinct *blue* colour, and sometimes in an equally distinct *violet* or *purple*, there are others in which it is difficult to say which name should be used. For instance, we find Nos. 58, 71, 72, and 73, with "05" in a tint which is neither of the two referred to above, and which might be termed *violet-blue* (probably a true *violet* colour).

The following are not in the Catalogue:—

1.60 on 8 g. lilac (G); *surcharge inverted, at top of stamp.*
"05," in *blue*, on ½ g., green (No. 8).
5 c. (Type 7), in *violet*, on 16 g., black.
5 c/m., in *violet-blue*, on ½ g., green (No. 29).

New type of surcharge (as noted in September), similar to Type 8, *but larger, and followed by four dots*, and "05" in taller type than before. *All in* black.

"05" on ½ g., green.

We believe that a whole series of stamps exists with this type of Amharic surcharge and value overprinted in *black*.

Postage Due Stamp.

Large "T," *as* Type 22, *but with serifs, in* pale blue.
1 g., green (No. 1).

Austria.—*L'Echo de la T.* tells us that the 40 heller stamp has been issued without the shiny bars.

Bosnia.—We find that we were in error in supposing that the abnormal varieties, which we chronicled last month, were in any way unofficial. Imperforate sheets are, we presume, only issued by accident, but the 6½ perforation is an undoubtedly official, if unusual, gauge. In a supply of the new pictorial issue received by our publishers direct from the Post Office, they found an entire sheet of the 5 krone *imperforate*, and a sheet of the 1 k., with a mixed perforation which requires detailed description. The sheet contains twenty-five stamps, in five rows of five, there are therefore six lines of perforation each way; of the vertical lines in this sheet, the 1st, 3rd, and 6th gauge 12½, while the 2nd, 4th, and 5th gauge about 9½; of the horizontal lines, the 1st and 3rd gauge 9½, the 2nd and 4th gauge 12½, and the 5th and 6th gauge about 6½. At least three different machines seem to have been tried upon this sheet, producing some curious combinations. All the other sheets received were regularly perforated 12½. Possibly the abnormal sheets form a special prize for purchasers of large quantities!

The 1 (heller), and we suppose the other oblong stamps also, are in sheets of 40, eight horizontal rows of five.

Mr. Adolf Passer kindly sends us some further information about the varieties which we had supposed to be unofficial, or partially so. He tells us that he possesses all the values of the issue of 1900, imperf., perf. 6½, and perf. compound of 12½ and 6½, and that all of these varieties were undoubtedly sent out by the Government Printing Office of Austria, and sold at Bosnian Post Offices. He adds that all the Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin stamps are perforated with single-line machines, and are commonly perforated horizontally by one machine, and vertically by another, hence the numerous varieties of compound perforations. In times of great demand for postage stamps all the perforating machines in the factory are liable to be employed, those generally used for fiscals (gauging from 12½ to 14), and those used for postal stationery (producing, we presume, the 6½ gauge), and nevertheless it seems that sheets are occasionally sent out imperforate altogether.

Brazil.—A correspondent tells us that he has recently obtained a copy of the 20 reis Postage Due stamp, Type 82, perf. 11½.

Postage Due. 10 r., green; *perf.* 11½.

Colombia.—We have received the 20 c., Type 57, on *yellowish* or *toned* paper, which we chronicled in July perf. 12 × 13½, with two other varieties of perforation.

20 c., brown on *toned; perf.* 13½.
20 c. ,, ,, ,, 10½.

* 730 of each variety sent home for distribution amongst the countries of the Postal Union.

† These were evidently the 8 a. stamps overprinted "Two and Half."

In January last we copied from *Mekeel's Weekly* a description of two varieties of type of the current 1 c., Type 96 in the Catalogue. The same journal now states that the 5 c. also exists in the same two varieties.

Bolivar.—The 50 c., Type 23, reaches us in two fresh varieties of colour and paper. We trust that there is to be no repetition of the deluge of a few years back.

50 c., purple on *green laid; imperf.*
50 c. ,, *white wove* ,,

Panama (Canal Zone).—Our publishers show us some varieties which we fear indicate that some more 1 c., 2 c., and 8 c. provisional stamps have been made recently; they at all events show peculiarities not described in Mr. Toppan's book, which we noticed in our September number. The same values as before have been converted, so that we still have "1 ct." on 20 c. and "2 cts." on 1 peso, with overprints like that shown in Type 96 in the Catalogue (p. 577), but there has been some resetting of the type, producing at least one prominent variety. Mr. Toppan describes two settings, differing principally in the space between the word "CANAL" and the bar above it; the measurements are as follows: 1 c. first setting: between the two bars 17½ to 17¾ mm.; from top bar to "CANAL" 3½ mm.; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 3 mm.; "ZONE" to top of numeral 4 mm.; bottom of numeral to bar 1½ mm. 1 c. second setting: between the two bars 16½ to 17 mm.; top bar to "CANAL" 1½ to 2 mm.; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 3 mm.; "ZONE" to numeral 3 mm.; numeral to bar 3 to 4 mm. The first setting of the 2 c. is almost identical with that of the 1 c.; there is a little more space between the top bar and "CANAL" and a little less between "ZONE" and the top of the numeral; but Mr. Toppan's second setting of the 2 c. is very different from that of the 1 c.—distance between the bars 17 to 17½ mm.; top bar to "CANAL" 2¼ mm.; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 3¾ mm.; "ZONE" to numeral 4½ mm.; numeral to bar 1 mm.

Now we have before us specimens of the 1 c. and 2 c. showing a setting which is certainly different from either of those described above for the 2 c., and which we suspect is a new one for the 1 c. also. It corresponds, however, in measurements with the second setting of the 1 c., and normal specimens cannot, we fancy, be distinguished from those of that setting; but we find a marked variety upon one stamp of that value, showing a space of 3 mm. between the first two letters of "CANAL," the "C" being away near the word "PANAMA" at left, while the other letters are in their normal position. This may be the last stamp of a setting of fifty, in five horizontal rows; it is the right-hand stamp of a row, and has "AMERICAN BANK NOTE" alongside it in the margin.

This is a third setting for the 2 c., at any rate; the measurements are very regular on the few specimens (of both values) that we have examined. Between bars 17 mm.; top bar to "CANAL" 2 mm.; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 3 mm.; "ZONE" to numeral 3 mm.; numeral to bar 3 mm. We find a variety of the 2 c. with last "A" of "PANAMA" at right slightly below the level of the other letters. There are also varieties, as in the previous settings of similar type, with accented letters "À" scattered promiscuously about the word "PANAMÀ," which should have an accent on the last letter only.

Finally (for the present) we have the 8 c. on 50 c. in a setting that is new to us; the 50 c. has the third Panama surcharge, as given in our publishers' Catalogue, in *carmine*, "CANAL ZONE," Type 93, in *black*, and "8 cts.", Type 95, in *carmine*, a combination which is not described by Mr. Toppan. Moreover, in a block before us, one stamp has "PAMANA" at left, an error that we cannot find listed on the 50 c., and another copy shown us has the first letter of "CANAL" from a wrong fount, the fount shown in Type 96, instead of that of Type 93.

1 c. on 20 c., violet; third *setting* (?).
1 c. on 20 c. ,, *space between* "C" *and* "A."
2 c. on 1 p., lake; third *setting.*
2 c. on 1 p. ,, *last* "A" *of* "PANAMA" *dropped.*
"8 cts.", Type 95, on 50 c., bistre-brown; third *Panama surcharge.*
8 c. on 50 c.; *error* "PAMANA."
8 c. on 50 c.; *wrong fount* "C" *in* "CANAL."

Ecuador.—We are shown a used copy of the 1 sucre of 1897, Type 37, in a kind of *lavender-grey* tint, which we think must be due to exposure to light or to chemical action of some kind.

France.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the Sower type has undergone some further so-called improvements. The Lady seems to have been greatly touched in various directions, and has every excuse for being somewhat touchy. She is still left without visible means of support, perhaps to afford her no ground for complaint. The 10 c. appears, of course, in the new type, and a 35 c., but we are not told the colours of either of these novelties. There is also a 45 c., in Type 13. Another contemporary tells us the colour of the 35 c.

10 c., vermilion (?); *redrawn type.*
35 c., violet ,,
45 (c.), green and blue; Type 13.

Offices in China.—We have received the 20 c., Type 6, of Indo-China, with the usual surcharge for use in these offices.

20 c., red on *green.*

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—Our publishers show us a variety of the 1 piastre on 25 c. of 1902 (No. T 23 in the Catalogue), in which the figure "1" after the word "PIASTRE" is omitted. This occurs on the stamp at the right lower corner of a pane, not the right-hand pane, as the copy before us has a bit of blank paper and the corner stamp of the adjoining pane attached to it at right. We understand that only a very few sheets with this error were discovered.

Error. "1 PIASTRE" on 25 (c.), blue.

French Colonies.—*Mauritania.*—According to *Le C. de T.-P.* for October the ordinary postage stamps for this territory were to be surcharged with a letter "T," for use as Postage Due stamps, but an extract from a decree, quoted in the November number in support of this statement, seems rather to imply the contrary. It runs as follows:—"Until the postage due stamps are put in circulation, the following procedure will be adopted in charging letters:—the postage stamps in use will be employed, obliterated with the

stamp 'T' as well as with the postmark." It is plain therefore that the so-called *surcharge* is simply an additional *obliteration*, indicating the purpose for which the stamps have been used. The stamp "T" is no doubt the well-known mark applied to insufficiently prepaid letters.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that the 5 pf. Municipal Service stamp (Type 51) has now appeared on the watermarked paper described last month.

5 pf., green ; *watermarked.*

German Empire.—*Offices in Morocco.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the 10 c. has appeared on the watermarked paper.

10 c. on 10 pf., carmine ; *wmkd.*

Greece.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 50 l. of 1901 *imperforate*, also a block of forty of the 10 l. of 1906 in the same condition. He believes the latter to be unique. What has become of the rest of the sheet?

Hayti.—*L'Echo de la T.* announces a new set of Postage Due stamps, in an oblong design, of which we hope to give an illustration shortly. The values are stated to be in *centimes de piastre*, but are not so denoted on the stamps. Perf. 12.

Postage Due. 2 c., vermilion.
5 c., blue.
10 c., violet.
50 c., olive.

Holland.—This country perpetrated its first overprinting this year ; we hope it is not going to make a practice of producing fresh values in that manner, but we have now received the 20 c. Postage Due stamp surcharged "6½" and with the figures "20" barred, in *red.* The copy before us is variety I., and is perf. 12½.

Postage Due Stamp. 6½ on 20 c., ultramarine and black.

It should be remembered that there is no difficulty in producing any required value of these stamps, without having recourse to overprinting.

Italy.—We have received the new 5 c. stamp which, contrary to recent custom in regard to the low values, bears a portrait of the King in profile to left. The portrait is in an oval frame, with "POSTE ITALIANE" on an arched label above, "CENTESIMI" on a similar label below, and a numeral in a circle at each end of the lower label. Watermark Crown ; perf. 14. We should guess the work to be that of Messrs. De La Rue. We understand that two other values of the new series have also been seen.

5 c., green ; *new type.*
10 c., rose ,,
25 c., blue ,,

Liberia.—Messrs. Coates & Marsh have shown our publishers a copy of the current 25 c. Official stamp, with double surcharge, the second impression of Type 88 being inverted in the right lower corner, and in *blue*, instead of *red.*

Luxemburg.—M. Hanciau sends us a cutting from a Continental paper, of which the following is a free translation :—

"A PHILATELIC TREASURE.

"There has recently been discovered, at the Luxemburg Post Office, a stock that had been overlooked of unused stamps of former issues, dating from the years 1877 to 1895, 750,000 copies in all, of the facial value of 350,000 francs. This discovery excited the interest of stamp collectors to the highest degree, and offers poured in when the news spread. The Government has now sold the lot to a stamp dealer in the town for the sum of 155,000 francs."

Nicaragua.—According to a New York journal divers current stamps have been met with overprinted with the word "Destace," the meaning of which appears to be unknown.

Norway.—In reference to our note in the last number, on the subject of varieties of shade of the 1 kr. on 2 sk., Mr. Harald Kjellstedt kindly informs us that he has the 2 kr. on the 2 sk. in *dark orange-buff*, in addition, we suppose, to the same stamp in the paler colour.

Paraguay.—The 5 c. dated "1904" now appears in *yellow ;* we are shown an unused copy.

5 c., yellow ; *perf.* 11½ × 12.

The *D. B.-Z.* tells us that the 1 c. Official stamp, Type 66 "1904," has appeared in *orange*, instead of *green ;* we presume that the colour of the 2 c. will be altered also.

Official Stamp. 1 c., orange.

Persia.—We have received another value in Type 49, with the background, and overprinted with Type 50, in *black*, as usual.

10 ch., brown, pale brown, and black ; *imperf.*

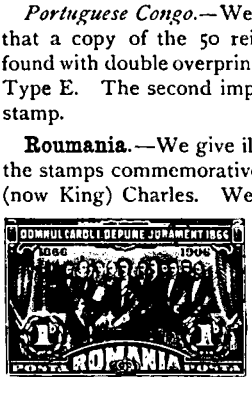
Portuguese Colonies.—*Azores.*—We have received the new stamps recently chronicled, and we should call the colour of the 10 reis *green*, simply ; the impressions of the 20 r. and 200 r. appear to us to be in *purple*, and the 75 r. is on *pale buff* paper. Perf. 11½ × nearly 12.

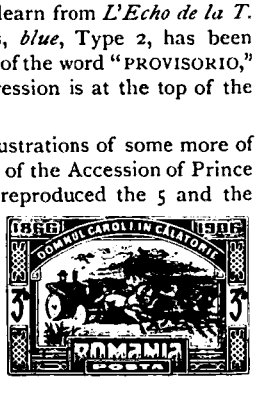
Mozambique Company.—We have received the Postage Due stamps chronicled in June. We should be inclined to correct the list of colours as follows—10 r., *slate ;* 20 r., *pale brown ;* 30 r., *dull orange-red ;* 50 r., *grey-brown ;* 60 r., *dull lake.* All the tints are dull, or, as the tintometrists perhaps would say, "saddened." Perf. 11½ × nearly 12. Unsurfaced paper.

Nyassa.—We are shown copies of the 100 reis of Mozambique, Type 3, surcharged "NYASSA," on paper of a *pale rose* or *salmon* tint ; but we fancy the abnormal colour is due to exposure or soaking ; the gum is entirely absent.

Portuguese Congo.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that a copy of the 50 reis, *blue*, Type 2, has been found with double overprint of the word "PROVISORIO," Type E. The second impression is at the top of the stamp.

Roumania.—We give illustrations of some more of the stamps commemorative of the Accession of Prince (now King) Charles. We reproduced the 5 and the





15 bani in August, and we hope to do the same for the 25 and 50 bani, and the 2 lei, in due course.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles an *error* of the 25 bani of this series, with frame in *olive-green*, instead of *blue*. How can this have occurred? There is no stamp in the set with a frame in that colour; perhaps it is a colour proof.

We feel ashamed, and Roumania should be so, of giving another long list of newly issued stamps so soon, but we learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the threatened Exhibition series has already made its appearance. The stamps are described as of large size, as advertisement posters should be; they measure 44 × 25 mm., the four lower values being oblong and the others upright rectangles. There are six different pictures in the collection; three of them represent buildings of the Exhibition, the fourth shows King Charles on horseback, the fifth the Queen at her work-table, and the sixth an Angel teaching a labourer to plough—perhaps one of the unemployed at Hollesley Bay with the President of the Local Government Board as the angel. We gather that the centres of all are in *black* or *brown*.

5 bani, black and yellow-green.
10 ,, ,, red.
15 ,, ,, violet.
25 ,, ,, blue.
30 ,, brown and red.
40 ,, ,, green.
50 ,, black and orange.
75 ,, sepia and brown.
1 l. 50 b., brown and lilac.
2 l. 50 b., deep brown and yellow.
3 l., deep brown and yellow-brown.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* adds another value to the list of the new Official stamps.

15 c., black and orange-brown; *Franqueo Oficial.*

Switzerland.—We have received the 2 c., Type 9, on the new watermarked paper, and we find that we were mistaken in supposing that, as used for the lower values, it no longer contains coloured threads. They are still there, but they require looking for.

L'Echo de la T. adds the 12 c. on the same paper.

2 c., ochre; *new wmk. perf.* 11½.
12 c., blue ,, ,, (?).

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the date given at the head of the list commencing with No. 35 in the Catalogue is incorrect, and we have been shown copies of the 1 fr. and of the 40 rappen on thick paper used in January and February, 1856. The stamps on thick paper with a differently coloured thread for each value (including the 1 fr.) came into use in 1855-6. We hope to rearrange the list to some extent in the next edition.

With reference to the retouched 20 c. mentioned in September, *L'Echo de la T.* tells us that the retouching in question was done on the plate, about ten of the stamps on a sheet showing the shading at the top recut and darkened, to a greater or less extent; these are thus minor varieties of type of No. 177 in our publishers' Catalogue.

United States.—*Philippines.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps chronicled last month.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles the higher values of the series; they have the Coat-of-Arms of the city of Manilla in the centre, instead of a portrait.

1 peso, orange.
2 pesos, black.
4 ,, dark blue.
10 ,, green.

The Arms are described as follows: A castle in gold on a *red* ground in the upper half, and a composite animal, with the head of a sea lion and the tail of a dolphin, on a *blue* ground in the lower half. The colours are indicated heraldically, and the frame is the same as that of the lower values. We presume that the Philippine *peso* is equal to one-half of an American *dollar*.

Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 77.)

* * * *

Eleventh Issue.

23

THIS issue was produced by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York, which presumably was also responsible for the *errors* or *essays* of design that are mentioned below, which were at one time catalogued as issued varieties, but are now believed to be of an entirely fancy nature.

The L. P. for March, 1901, says :—

"We now hear of a 20 c., rose, caused by the insertion of a transfer of that value in the stone for the ½ c."

This statement is not correct, as I have a *block* of four of the error 20 c., *carmine-rose*, and it must have been produced by using the wrong colour for one or more sheets of that value.

In the *M. J.* for June, 1901, Major Evans writes as follows :—

"We have seen the so-called *error* of the 5 c. of the current issue, with the words 'ATLANTICO' and 'MAR CARIBE' transposed. It is an *error* that can only have been made on purpose, presumably by the use of a transfer from a die that was not approved. The map is identical with that on the other values, but it is set lower down in the frame, having only seven lines of shading at foot, including one which touches the lower part of the island, instead of nine; and the wrongly placed words must have been inserted after the rest of the map was completed. In the 2 c. a still more extraordinary *error* occurs, in which the map is drawn the wrong way, with Hayti at the right instead of the left, but it is not an inverted transfer, all the names on the map being the right way up in the stamp; it is a different drawing of the map altogether, looked at from the north instead of from the south. We have seen a horizontal pair of this variety."

These varieties are perf. 12, the ordinary stamps of these values being perf. 14.

In March, 1902, the *M. J.* notes the 50 c. in its normal colour, *black*, but with "CINCO" instead of "CINCUENTA" at foot. This stamp must, I think, have been specially printed to order and never issued.

I must warn my readers against some rather good forgeries of this issue. I have the 2 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c., and I believe that other values exist. The value in words on these forgeries is always in rather smaller type than in the genuine, and the perforation of all I have gauges 13, whereas in originals the perforation of the 2 c. is 14, and that of the 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c. is 12.

REFERENCE LIST.

1900. *Lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., in New York.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 14.

½ centavo, blue.
½ ,, rose.
1 ,, olive-green.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, red-brown.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12.

10 centavos, orange.
20 ,, purple.
50 ,, black.
1 peso, brown.

Error of colour.

20 centavos, rose (in colour of ½ c.).

Variety. Vertical pair imperf. between.

½ centavo, rose.

* * *

Twelfth Issue.

24

In 1901 a new set of stamps appeared, of the above design. They are surface-printed in two processes, the Arms in *lilac* for all the values, from one plate, and the rest of the design in a different colour for each value, from separate plates. From the appearance of the stamps and the style of the plates used, I have no doubt that they are the work of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. According to *The A. J. of Ph.* for April, 1901, the number of each value ordered was as follows :—

½ c., 150,000.	10 c., 280,000.
1 c., 460,000.	20 c., 50,000.
2 c., 900,000.	50 c., 35 000.
5 c., 600,000.	$1, 25,000.

REFERENCE LIST.

1901. Type 24. *Surface-printed in two colours, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London. Perf.* 14.

½ centavo, lilac and carmine.
1 ,, ,, olive-green.
2 centavos ,, green.
5 ,, ,, orange-brown.
10 ,, ,, orange.
20 ,, ,, marone.
50 ,, ,, black.
1 peso ,, brown.

Thirteenth Issue.

25

26

27

28

29

The following is from the *M. J.* for March, 1902 :—

"We have received a set of stamps, of oblong shape, the nature of which was sufficiently evident without the inscription 'SERIE COMMEMORATIVA' which figures upon each of them. What the event may be that is commemorated this time we do not know, neither does it very much matter, but we note that there are dates given, '1502' and '1902'; we presume that something happened in those parts at the earlier date, which is supposed to be an excuse for what is happening there now. In the centre of each stamp is a portrait (a view on the highest value), in *black;* the frames vary with the central picture, and have emblems at the sides:—On the 1 c. and 10 c. Ships of the two periods; on the 2 c. and 5 c. an Indian Messenger and a Telegraph Post; on the 12 c. and 20 c., a Man with a torch and an Electric Light; and on the 50 c. a Mounted Courier and an Express Train."

The same paper for April, 1902, says :—

"*The A. J. of Ph.* has been informed that the lithographic stones from which the Official stamps were printed have been duly destroyed (cleaned off, no doubt) in the presence of the Dominican Consul, and that the plates of the regular postage stamps of this issue have been forwarded to San Domingo, where it is expected they will also be destroyed. The same journal is already able to announce the 1 c. with centre inverted; doubtless others will follow. We also glean from the same source some information as to the three gentlemen whose portraits figure upon these labels. Duarte is stated to have been 'the man who gave the first cry against the Haytian monarchy, in 1844'; Sanchez fired the first shot in the rebellion of the same date. Thus one did the shouting and the other did the shooting, whilst Mella, the third of the trio, very appropriately founded the Trinitarian Club, which had for its object the overthrow of the Government of that period. All these things happened in 1844, and we are quite unable to understand what they have got to do with either 1502 or 1902, but we suppose money was wanted, and the Republic could not wait till 1944."

All the values are known with the centres inverted; specimens are fairly common unused, and probably some of them were used postally. Genuine used copies of the ordinary stamps are not very common, but I must warn my readers against bogus postmarks, which were made in 1902 or 1903, to the order of Mr. Bela Szekula, at that time of Geneva, now of Bucharest. This person sold quantities of stamps on letters addressed to "Edward J. Bothwell, Esq., Trujillo, Peru" (which address is printed), notwithstanding the fact that these stamps were not available for postage outside the Republic. The date on these envelopes is January 20, 1902, and the stamps were not issued until February 25, 1902. The vendor informed his customers that he postmarked the stamps, so that they knew what they were buying. It is as well, however, to put these facts on record, so that collectors may not accept such specimens as *used* postage stamps. Full particulars will be found in the *M. J.* for November, 1903, pages 86, 87.

REFERENCE LIST.

FEBRUARY 25, 1902. Types 25 *to* 29. *Engraved in taille-douce, and printed in New York by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. Perf.* 12.

Issued to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of San Domingo.

Centres all in *black.*

Type 25.	1 centavo,		black and deep green	(Sanchez).
,, 26.	2 centavos		,,	red (Duarte).
,, 26.	5	,,	,,	blue (Duarte).
,, 27.	10	,,	,,	orange (Sanchez).
,, 28.	12	,,	,,	mauve (Mella).
,, 28.	20	,,	,,	rose (Mella).
,, 29.	50	,,	,,	brown (Fortress of San Domingo).

Errors. Centre inverted.

1 c.,	black and	deep green.
2 c.	,,	red.
5 c.	,,	blue.
12 c.	,,	mauve.
20 c.	,,	rose.
50 c.	,,	brown.

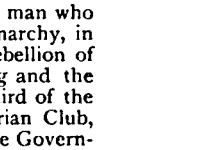
Varieties.

(*a*) *Imperf.* (*probably not issued*).
1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, and 50 centavos.
(*b*) *Vertical pair imperf. between.*
12 c., black and mauve.

* * *

Fourteenth Issue.

In 1904 there appears to have been a shortage of 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, and the De La Rue stamps of 1901 were surcharged locally.



30

REFERENCE LIST.

1904. *Stamps of* Type 24. *Surcharged in* black *locally with* Type 30.

2 c. on 50 c.,			lilac and	black.
2 c.	,,	1 p.	,,	brown.
5 c.	,,	50 c.	,,	black.
5 c.	,,	1 p.	,,	brown.
10 c.	,,	50 c.	,,	black.
10 c.	,,	1 p.	,,	brown.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Surcharge inverted.*

2 c. on 50 c., lilac and black.
2 c. ,, 1 p. ,, brown.
5 c. ,, 50 c. ,, black.
5 c. ,, 1 p. ,, brown.
10 c. ,, 50 c. ,, black.
10 c. ,, 1 p. ,, brown.

(*b*) *Surcharge printed* "doscts" *for* "dos cts."

2 c. on 50 c., lilac and black.
2 c. ,, 1 p. ,, brown.

(*c*) *Pair of stamps, one with and one without the* "2" *of the surcharge.*

2 c. on 1 p., lilac and brown.

(*d*) "5" *with small top.*

5 c. on 50 c., lilac and black.
5 c. ,, 1 p. ,, brown.

(*e*) *As* (*d*), *but surcharge inverted.*

5 c. on 50 c., lilac and black.
5 c. ,, 1 p. ,, brown.

(*f*) "0" *in* "10" *inverted and below the level of the* "1."

10 c. on 1 p., lilac and brown.

(*g*) *As last, but inverted.*

10 c. on 1 p., lilac and brown.

(*h*) "1" *in* "10" *without serif.*

10 c. on 1 p., lilac and brown.

This must also exist inverted, but I have not yet met with it.

* * *

Fifteenth Issue.

31

16 de Agosto

1 1904 1

32

REFERENCE LIST.

AUGUST 16. 1904. *Official stamps*, Type 31, *surcharged locally for postal use. Perf.* 12.

(*a*) *Surcharged with* Type 32 *in* black.

1 c. on 20 c., black and yellow.

Variety. Surcharge inverted.

1 c. on 20 c., black and yellow.

(*b*) *Similar surcharge* (*but without figures* "1"), *in* red *on the* 5 c., *in* black *on the other values.*

2 c., black and scarlet.
5 c. ,, deep blue.
10 c. ,, yellow-green.

Varieties. (i.) Black *surcharge.*

5 c., black and deep blue.

(ii.) *Surcharge inverted.*

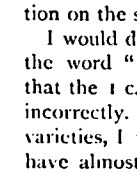
2 c., black and scarlet.
5 c. ,, deep blue.
10 c. ,, yellow-green.

* * *

Sixteenth Issue.

33

34



35

36

NOVEMBER (?), 1904. *Postage Due stamps*, Type 33, *surcharged locally for postal use with* Types 34, 35, *or* 36.

(*a*) *Surcharge in* violet.

1 c., Type 34, on 2 (c.), sepia.

(*b*) *Surcharge in* black.

1 c., Type 34, on 2 (c.), sepia.

I have not seen either of the above stamps used and but *very* few unused, and I think it is probable that the violet and the black surcharges are essays or trials, and that they were not issued.

(*c*) *Surcharge in* carmine.

1 c., Type 34, on 2 (c.), sepia.
,, 35 ,, 2 (c.) ,,
1 c. ,, 36 ,, 4 (c.) ,,

Errors and varieties.

(i.) *Surcharge inverted.*

1 c. on 2 (c.), sepia.
2 (c.) ,,
1 c. on 4 (c.) ,,

(ii.) "DOMIHICANA," "H" *for first* "N."

1 c. on 2 (c.), sepia.
2 (c.) ,, (normal and inverted).

This is *about* the middle of the bottom row in each sheet.

(iii.) "DOMINICAN," *final* "A" *omitted.*

1 c. on 2 (c.), sepia.
2 (c.) ,, (normal and inverted).

(iv.) *Word* "CENTAVOS" *omitted.*

1 c. on. 2 (c.), sepia.
2 (c.) ,,

(v.) "CENT VO," "A" *omitted.*

1 c. on 4 (c.), sepia (normal and inverted).

(vi.) "ENTAVOS," "C" *omitted.*

2 (c.), sepia.

(vii.) *Figure* "1" *omitted.*

"CENTAVO" on 4 (c.), sepia.

(viii.) *Very thick* "S" *in* "CORREOS."

1 c. on 4 (c.), sepia (normal and inverted).

This variety occurs on the next stamp at the left-hand side to the variety "CENT VO."

(ix.) *Surcharge misplaced*, "CENTAVOS" *at top of stamp, and* "DOMINICANA" *at foot.*

2 (c.), sepia.

(x.) *As last, with error* "DOMIHICANA."

2 (c.), sepia.

(xi.) *Name omitted, reading only* "CENTAVOS / CORREOS" *at top of stamp.*

2 (c.), sepia.

This is a curious and interesting issue, and I regret that, so far, I have not been able to secure full sheets with the errors, so as to enable me to fix their position on the sheet.

I would draw attention to the fact that the 2 c. has the word "CENTAVOS" correctly in the plural, and that the 1 c. on 2 c. also has this word in the plural, incorrectly. In looking down the above list of varieties, I notice that the 1 c. on 2 c. and the 2 c. have almost all the same errors, which leads me to

conclude that a setting was first made for the 2 c. stamp, and that afterwards a figure "1" was inserted in the same setting.

An entirely new setting was made for the 1 c. on 4 c., the errors and varieties in which were quite different from those in the former setting.

The earliest dated copy I have found is a 1 c. on 2 c., used November 22, 1904.

* * *

Seventeenth Issue.

In 1905 a new set of stamps was issued, of the De La Rue type, but with the borders all in *black* and the central Arms in varying colours.

The earliest date I have seen is on a 1 c., upon a cover addressed to our publishers, and postmarked "JUN. 7. 1905."

REFERENCE LIST.

JUNE(?), 1905. Type 24. *Printed in London by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd. Perf.* 14.

½ centavo,	orange and	black.
1 ,,	ultramarine	,,
2 centavos,	lilac	,,
5 ,,	lake	,,
10 ,,	green	,,
20 ,,	olive-green	,,
50 ,,	red-brown	,,
1 peso	grey	,,

* * *

Eighteenth Issue.

Sometime in 1905, probably pending receipt of the above-named stamps, a provisional issue was made by overprinting the old 20 c., *brown*, of 1884 with the date and new values.

I do not know when this was issued and I have no dated copies.

DIEZ

1905

CENTAVOS

37

REFERENCE LIST.

1905. *The* 20 c. *stamp of* 1884, Type 10, *overprinted as* Type 37, *in* red.

2 centavos on 20 c., brown.
5 ,, 20 c. ,,
10 ,, 20 c. ,,

Surcharge inverted.

2 c. on 20 c., brown.
5 c. ,, 20 c. ,,

The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 32.)

* * * *

ACCORDING to the terms of a contract dated July 5th, 1850, the manufacturers of the stamps had to furnish two millions of copies, which were delivered at the following dates:—

	1 sch., blue.	2 sch., rose.
November 1, 1850	80,000	40,000
,, 25 ,, ...	20,000	20,000
December 24 ,, ...	100,000	100,000
February 14, 1851	1,100,000	540,000
For which was paid—		
For Dies, Matrices, and other materials required . . .	1000 marks	
For printing, pressing, gumming, and packing at 10 sch. per 1000	1250 ,,	
Total . .	2250 marks	

The superintendence of the manufacture, and the settling of the account for the special paper, which was obtained from Bavaria, were entrusted by the Department of Finance to the Postmaster of Altona, Mr. Tönnichsen.

Reprints.

There are no complete reimpressions of the stamps of 1850. Mr. Rosenkranz says: "Of the two first stamps, of 1850, I had a few copies struck off in 1894, on wove paper, in two processes, but these cannot be considered reprints, as they lack the underprint of the Eagle, of which I do not possess an original *cliché*."

[Mr. Phillips has shown us some of these impressions, which are in his reprint collection; they show the general design of the stamp in colour, with the Arms embossed in the centre, but when closely examined it is easy to see that the underprint, shown in the illustration on page 31, is absent. These were printed singly, on ordinary paper, with large margins. We have seen the following:—

1 sch., blue.
2 ,, rose.
3 ,, green.
3 ,, yellow. ED. *M. J.*]

Essays.

I have seen impressions of the adopted type on white paper:—

Without numerals, black.
2 schilling, blue.

Several other types that were not adopted are known:—

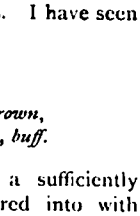
In 1849, Doctor Ahlmann, the head of the Post

Office Department, made some rough drawings of stamps in pen and ink, upon which there was to be an inscription stating that "this stamp is accepted at all the Post Offices of the Duchies in payment of postage to the amount of 1 Schilling," because the Administration regarded the stamps as a species of paper money. The inscription "Post Schilling" originated from this.

The first of these bore the date "1849," and the letters "H. B. A. R." in the corners; the second (see illustration) was dated "1850," and had the letters "A. T. O. F."; the third had the same date as the second and the letters "A. F. N. L." I have not the slightest idea whether these letters were the initials of some of the members of the provisional Government, or whether they were chosen accidentally.

Before taking into consideration the offers of various local artists, the Government endeavoured to make arrangements with M. Wiener, of Brussels, who had engraved the Belgian stamps, and whom Dr. Ahlmann had seen on his journey through Belgium. But it seems that the charges of this engraver were too high, and the negotiations were therefore broken off; it was thus that some precious time was lost.

On May 15th, 1850, a lithographer named Bindemann, of Kiel, proposed the design shown in the accompanying illustration, which bears the Arms of the two Duchies in a pearled circle, with the word "Post" at top, and "Schilling" below, the letters "S" and "H" in small ovals in the upper corners, and numerals in the lower; the background is formed of radiating wavy lines. I have seen the following varieties:—

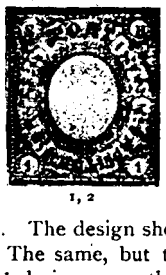


1 sch., blue on *yellow-brown*.
1 ,, black on *red-brown*.
1 ,, blue } on *white, rose, brown*,
1 ,, black } *straw, dark grey, buff*.

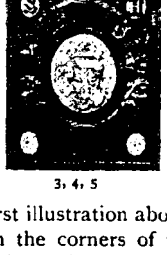
Lithography not being considered a sufficiently safe process, negotiations were entered into with Messrs. H. W. Köbner and Lehmkuhl, printers, at Altona, and after long discussion a contract was made with that firm, on July 2nd, 1850, on the condition that specimens were to be submitted within a fortnight. It was under these circumstances that the following Essays were submitted one after the other, all produced by Claudius, the engraver, to the order of Messrs. Köbner and Lehmkuhl:—

(*a*) *In large size.*

There were five types which closely resembled one another. All had the Arms in relief, in an oval, in the centre; the letters "S" and "H" in the upper corners, the word "POST" above the oval and "SCHILLING" below, on a ground of lines or fancy pattern, in *black*. All also had an underprint of solid colour, showing the inscription "SCHLW. HOLST. POSTSCHILLING" in uncoloured letters, in an oval form, circles or ovals in the corners with a lined ground, and the central oval blank.



1, 2



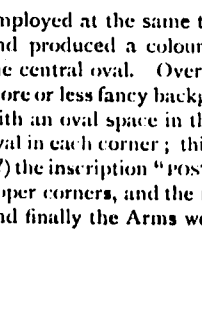
3, 4, 5

1. The design shown in the first illustration above.
2. The same, but the circles in the corners of the *black* design are rather larger and are lined horizontally. Both of these have the inscriptions in ordinary letters and a ground of horizontal and wavy lines, forming a very indistinct pattern.

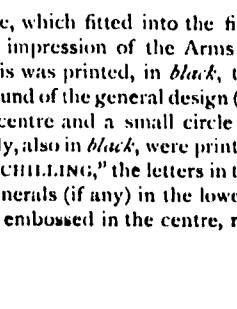
3, 4, 5. The inscriptions are in double-line letters, and the ground pattern becomes more and more distinct, with slight variations in its design. In 3 and 4 there are no numerals in the lower corners, in 5 there are double-line figures "2."

1.	1	sch.,	black	and dull yellow.
2.	1	,,	,,	,, brown.
	1	,,	,,	,, dull yellow.
3.	0	,,	,,	,, dark green.
	0	,,	,,	,, yellow-green.
	0	,,	,,	,, blue-green.
	0	,,	,,	,, grey-brown.
	0	,,	,,	,, dull red.
	0	,,	,,	,, pale yellow.
	0	,,	,,	,, yellow-brown.
	0	,,	,,	(without underprint).
4.	0	,,	,,	and grey.
	0	,,	,,	,, deep blue.
	0	,,	,,	,, yellow.
	0	,,	,,	,, dull red.
	0	,,	,,	(without underprint).
5.	2	,,	,,	and grey.

[Most elaborate safeguards seem to have been thought necessary. The Essays described above were produced in quite as complicated a manner as the stamps finally adopted, if not more so. Each required three impressions, and in some instances four separate dies appear to have been employed. There was one (*a*) for the coloured underprint, as described above, and in some instances a second die (*b*) seems to have been

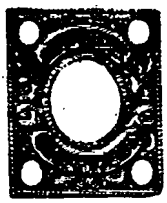


a



b

employed at the same time, which fitted into the first and produced a coloured impression of the Arms in the central oval. Over this was printed, in *black*, the more or less fancy background of the general design (*c*), with an oval space in the centre and a small circle or oval in each corner; thirdly, also in *black*, were printed (*d*) the inscription "POST-SCHILLING," the letters in the upper corners, and the numerals (if any) in the lower, and finally the Arms were embossed in the centre, not



c

d

always in correct register with the coloured impression of the Arms, when that was present.

M. Hanciau has shown us copies of some of the Essays described, which were lent him by Mr. Kosack, of Berlin, and we have ventured to add a description of the manner in which they were produced. The specimen shown us of Type 1 is the only one that has the coloured impression of the Arms in the centre, as well as that in relief.—ED. *M. J.*]

(*b*) *In small size.*

Type 6. Embossed Arms in a white oval, in the centre of a rectangle with a fancy background; no inscriptions or indication of value. [We must suppose that these little details were to be added by a second impression.—ED. *M. J.*]

6

The following varieties are known, all on white paper:—

No value, orange-red.
,, blue.
,, brown.
,, green.

Type 7. Arms in plain relief in the centre; inscriptions in double-line capitals: "POST" above, "SCHILLING" below, "S" "H" in the upper corners; no numerals to denote the value. Impression in *black*, underprint in colour.

7

[We gather from the book of Mr. Rosenkranz that this consists of a *black* impression of a design resembling Type 6, with inscription, also in *black*, added by a second impression, and that the underprint resembles that of Types 1 to 5, with the inscription in white letters on a solid ground. It is difficult to show this in an illustration in one colour only. The inscriptions added are similar to those of Types 3, 4, and 5.—ED. *M. J.*]

No value, black and green.
,, ,, yellow-brown.
,, ,, pale yellow.
,, ,, buff.

Type 8. Double-headed Eagle, with wings displayed; its body covered with a kind of coat of mail;* the words "POST" and "SCHILLING" above and below respectively; "S" and "H" in the upper corners, and figures "1" in the lower. Impression in *black*, with underprint in colour.

8

[We have examined a copy of this, and it appears that the Eagle and inscriptions are engraved in this case upon a background resembling Type 6, and that there is an underprint of solid colour showing an inscription in white letters as previously described, but apparently without the white oval in the centre. The copy before us has the underprint in a *grey-green* tint, which is not very easily seen under the *black*.—ED. *M. J.*]

1 sch., black and grey-green.
1 ,, ,, brown-yellow.
1 ,, ,, yellow.
1 ,, ,, (without underprint).

Type 9. The same as the last, but with the body of the Eagle cut away for the reception of an impression of the Arms in white relief.

9

1 sch., black (without underprint).
1 ,, rose ,, ,,
1 ,, brown ,, ,,
1 ,, black and red.
1 ,, ,, ,, green (with the coloured underprint covering the space for the Arms also).

Type 10. The same as the last, but with a more elaborate and conspicuous underprint, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, but the outlined ovals partly surrounding the Arms are not visible.

10*a*

1 sch., black and dark green.
1 ,, ,, ,, orange-yellow.
1 ,, ,, ,, dark blue.

Type 11. Eagle with wings displayed as before, with the Arms in white relief in the centre; the Eagle is on a ground of horizontal lines, wider apart than before and without the pattern in it which seems to appear in Types 8, 9, and 10. "POST" and "SCHILLING" above and below, but no letters or figures in the corner ovals.

11

[According to the description given by Mr. Rosenkranz, the copies known of this Essay are impressions in various colours of a design for an overprint.—ED. *M. J.*]

No value, dark green.
,, blue-green.
,, olive-green.
,, greenish brown.

Type 12. The same, but with coloured underprint of Type 10*a*.

No value, black and dark green } corner
,, ,, olive-green } ovals blank.
,, ,, greenish brown } corner ovals
,, ,, light blue } with vertical lines.

Type 13. Double-headed Eagle, of somewhat smaller size and with a blank oval in the centre which was used for the underprint of the stamps as issued.

No value, deep red.
,, pale blue.
,, pale grey.

Type 14. Similar to Type 11, but with the Eagle slightly reduced in size, the word "SCHILLING" placed lower down, and an oval space left in the centre; underprint of Type 13, in colour; Arms in plain relief in the centre. [This appears to be the adopted type, without the letters or figures in the

* Mr. Rosenkranz says, "The body of the Eagle resembles a bee hive," and it is certainly something like a straw hive upside down.—ED. *M. J.*

corner ovals, and with the design printed in *black*. ED. *M. J.*]

No value, black and blue.
" " red-brown.
" " yellow-brown.

Type 15. The same as the last, but the corner ovals are filled with oval patches of the same colour as the underprint of the Eagle.

No value, black and yellow-brown.

Type 16. The same as 14, but with the letters "S" and "H" inserted in the upper corners, and numerals in the lower.

1 sch., black and red-brown.
1 " " deep red.
1 " " blue.
3 " " yellow-brown.

* * *

On the 24th December, 1850, the Government promulgated the law relating to the postal tariff, to come into force on the 1st January next. It contained the following paragraphs :—

"§ 15. For newspapers in addressed wrappers, if dispatched franked by means of stamps, postage will be charged at the rate of—

Up to the weight of 2 loth inclusive, $\frac{1}{10}$ sch.
Above 2 loth and up to 4 loth inclusive $\frac{2}{10}$ sch.

for all distances.

"§ 20. The postage on letters, matter sent in wrappers, and packets up to 2 lbs., as also the charges for registration, can be paid by means of postage stamps. The stamps bear the Arms of Schleswig-Holstein, and are on sale at the post offices; the one-tenth schilling stamps are only sold in entire sheets."

In reference to this, in a notification of the Finance Department, dated December 28th, 1850, directions are given :—

"Paragraph 15, and the regulation in paragraph 20, to the effect that the postage on packets up to 2 lbs., and the charges for registration can be paid by means of postage stamps, will not come into force until the post offices shall have received further instructions upon this point."

These further instructions were never issued, and the $\frac{1}{10}$ sch. stamps also had no opportunity of making their appearance, as the Danish Government rendered their issue unnecessary by suppressing the insurrection in Holstein.

In accordance with a law of April 18th, 1851, the Danish stamps were brought into use in Schleswig, and by letters patent of June 17th, 1853, and May 24th, 1854, into Lauenberg and Holstein respectively.

On retaking possession of these Duchies, the Danish Government permitted the public to make use of the stamps of the Revolutionary Government up to the end of August, 1851, after which date all that were returned from the different offices were burnt, together with the postal records of the Duchies.

I now come to the issues of Denmark proper.

(*To be continued.*)

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(*Continued from page* 43.)

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* * * *

The Stamps of Greece.

1. The Stamps.

ONE finds quoted everywhere, in works of all kinds and in circumstances the most unlikely, the well-known expression "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." It seems that these words, which Virgil imitated in his *Æneid*, form the 665th line in the tragedy of Sophocles, *Ajax*. Edouard Fournier tells us this in his invaluable book, *L'Esprit des Autres* (a little show of erudition, from time to time, looks well in an article, and hurts no one).

We all know that the line, when freely translated, means "Distrust the Greeks and their gifts." Well, certain circumstances occurred under which I did not consider myself obliged to follow this somewhat deceptive advice, which may be very good all the same for timorous souls, and the result showed that I was well inspired in my refusal to be bound by it. I have lived for many years, and I live still among the Greeks—the Greek stamps—and I have never derived from them other than the greatest satisfaction, ever increasing in degree, as may be seen from what follows.

The time I speak of was about 1868, when I had not been two years in the Rue de Clichy. The stamps of the first issue of Greece were scarce at that period, unused; up to that time no one except Laplante had had any of them in that condition, and they fetched long prices. That first issue was not in use much more than a year, from October, 1860, to the middle of 1861, when the first Athens printing was made, known afterwards as the "fine Athens print." Unused copies of the Paris edition were therefore considered rare, or at all events as of some value.

One evening, when it was getting late and I was thinking it was time to seek my well-earned rest, a man came into the shop—he was fairly well dressed—

and asked me if I would buy some stamps from him. I could not guess what sort of an affair it might be, and I did not fancy that it would be good for much—though in that I was mistaken—and I inwardly cursed this man who was keeping me from going to sleep! However, I had nevertheless to look pleasant, for one never knows what may turn up, and I congratulated myself later on having done so.

On my asking this nocturnal visitor what were the stamps that he had to sell, he drew from the hind pocket of his overcoat—which was not the work of a first-class tailor—a roll, wrapped up in a bit of crumpled newspaper, and tied with a rotten piece of string. When he had opened the roll I was struck dumb with astonishment at seeing that this dirty paper and string, which one would hardly touch with a pair of tongs, enclosed entire sheets, 150 stamps on each, of the seven values of the Greek stamps, Paris edition! I could scarcely believe my eyes. The sheets were not gummed, but they were in the most perfect condition, with the exception of the middle row of each, the eighth; they had all been tightly folded across the middle and were almost broken along the fold, the stamps of that row being rendered practically valueless.

My man then informed me that he was a dealer in waste paper, who lived at Levallois-Perret, on the outskirts of Paris. I did not ask him where he had found these sheets, but I perceived by what was written on the tabs attached to the corner of each, that they were those that had served for keeping an account of the printing. I much regret now that I did not preserve those tabs, which bore notes of the number of each value that had been printed, but I had no idea then that some day I might want to write an article upon these very stamps. If youth but knew!

The stamps having been examined, the next thing was to fix the price. Their owner commenced by saying that he had not decided upon any price, and that I knew what they were worth better than he did. He was quite right there, but it was not for me to agree with him. I therefore pointed out to him that it was usual for the seller to put a price on his goods, and for the buyer to bargain with him. He then changed his tone, and said to me, "Listen,"—and now the romance begins—"my wife and I have talked it over together, for I have a habit of never doing business without consulting my wife, and I have always found the benefit of it. She told me that she would not like me to part with this lot for less than 180 francs, (£7 4s.), and made a stipulation—*sine quâ non*, as she herself put it, for she knows something of Latin. She is aware that you are a bookseller, and she insists that, besides the 180 francs, I am to bring her back the *Memoirs of Latude*."

Latude, as is well known, was a person who was kept prisoner in the Bastille for thirty-nine years. It seems that the wife of this dealer in old paper had received an education superior to the position that she occupied; she was a great reader, she had a library, and was an enthusiastic admirer of Latude and his Memoirs, of which she had a few odd pages. The business was soon settled. I had in my bookshelves at that very time a copy of the best edition of the Memoirs in question, adorned with steel-engraved portraits of Henri Masers de Latude and of Madame Legros, the brave woman who was Latude's good angel during his imprisonment. I hastened to look for this volume which was to clinch the bargain, and I handed it over to the seller of the stamps. We were both of us well pleased: he with having done what he considered an excellent stroke of business, and having at the same time gratified a whim of his wife; and I with having made a purchase which was likely to turn out, sooner or later, and which in fact did turn out, a most profitable one.

These sheets were not, as might have been supposed, "proofs," but were what are technically termed "good sheets"—that is to say, the first that leave the press when the printing is actually commenced. They bore, near the left lower corner of the 10 lepta with large figures "10" on the back, and near the right lower corner of all the other values, the following inscription in one line:—"Typographie Ernest Mayer, rue de Verneuil 22, à Paris."

There are many people who do not know, and who have asked the question, why one value alone, the 10 lepta of the Paris series of Greek stamps, had the large numerals on the back. The reason is this: this number "10" was an essay of a control mark, which was to be applied, in smaller size, to all the values (with the exception of the 1 lepton and the 2 lepta, which never had the control numbers) of the issues first printed at Athens. The 10 lepta, Paris print, without the figures on the back, was never on sale in the post offices in Greece.

The hundred and forty uninjured sets were sold at various prices, the first of them at 35 francs the set; afterwards I let them go at 20 francs, and at last, when I began to sell off my stock, the few that remained were sold at lower prices still.

There is a certain amount of analogy between this affair of the Greek sheets and that of the French stamps that were found at the death of M. Hulot, Director of the Stamp-printing Department of the Mint at Paris. Among these latter, the lucky purchaser, M. Vervelle, was fortunate enough to discover a portion of a sheet (80 stamps?) of the 1 franc, *vermilion*, of 1849; a fragment which contained the single inverted stamp that existed in the sheets of that value.

If, one of these days, some philatelist who is fond of statistics should take it into his head to draw up a table of the comparative values of stamps at different periods, some distance apart, he will find it very difficult to make sure of the actuality of the prices at which they were quoted in the various catalogues in which they appear. Thus I find that in the catalogue of Madame Nicolas, published in 1865, the stamps of Greece, of which we have been speaking, are priced, unused, at 8 fr. 50 c. the set of seven values; the 10 lepta without figures at back and the same stamp with the large figures are quoted separately at 2 francs each, making 10 fr. 50 c. for the eight stamps, whilst we know that the last-mentioned stamp was even at that time really a somewhat valuable one. We find also in the same catalogue a large number of stamps that were rare, and even very rare, at that period, quoted at prices the unreality of which is equally manifest. As a matter of curiosity, I copy a few of

the most characteristic examples, premising that all of them are for *unused* copies :—

	fr.	c.
South Australia, 1d., green, imperf.	–	50
Austria, Mercury, rose	25	00
,, ,, red	15	00
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, yellow	10	00
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	1	00
Spain, 2 reales, 1851	11	00
,, 2 ,, 1852	12	00
,, 2 ,, 1853	12	00
United States, 90 c., blue, 1857	5	00
France, 1 fr., vermilion, 1849	20	00
Great Britain, 1d., black "V.R."	30	00
Moldavia, 54 p.	2	00
,, 81 p.	2	50
,, 108 p.	2	50
Portugal, Doña Maria, 50 r., green	1	50
,, ,, 100 r., lilac	2	00
Prussia, 2 sgr., blue, solid ground	3	00
Newfoundland, 1 s., vermilion	3	00

I know well that I shall be told that, in my first catalogue, I myself committed some most egregious blunders; but you must remember this—my catalogue was compiled in 1862, and at that time we had nothing to guide us, for none of the preceding catalogues contained any indication of prices. The market values of stamps had not then been fixed, intercourse between those interested in stamps being too restricted to permit of the interchange of information as to prices. What, then, were we to do if we wished to quote them? One could only invent them on the basis of facial values, and that was how it was done. But in 1865, three years after this first catalogue had been published, some progress had been made; more was known, and M. E. Regnard, the editor of the Nicolas catalogue, was one of the best informed of philatelists. He frequented all the stamp shops, and no one was in a better position to know the value of things; one may therefore with reason be astonished at the prices quoted for the Greek stamps and at others, similar to those I have mentioned above (to name no more), given in that catalogue. I repeat, therefore, that it would be impossible to undertake and successfully carry out such a work as I have referred to, and to establish a comparison of prices upon a sound basis, since, even at the present day, one cannot find two catalogues that are in perfect agreement upon this question.

In reference to catalogues and prices, I should just like to say a few words, and to give an example of what happens. The publisher of one catalogue quotes a certain stamp which he does not possess, and of which he may not obtain a specimen for some time to come, at the price at which he considers that he ought to be able to sell this stamp if ever he obtains a copy. Another publisher, who possesses a specimen of the stamp, quotes it at a much higher price than that of the former; having purchased the stamp at a higher price than that at which it is offered by the other man (which was merely a "feeler"), he must of course price it higher still. But see where the difference lies; the publisher of the second catalogue can supply the stamp; his price is therefore a real one, while the price quoted by the first publisher is purely fictitious. This is a truth which should be borne in mind by every collector.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

New Stock Books. The following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
British Bechuanaland and Zululand	£329
Cyprus and Uganda	979
Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands	514
Mauritius	820
Natal	558
New South African Republic and Abyssinia	631
New Zealand, 3 vols.	1471
North Borneo	301
Orange River Colony	621
St. Vincent	488
Salvador, vol. I.	128
Straits Settlements to Johor	614
Trinidad and Ionian Islands	713

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

City of London Philatelic Society.

LATE ENTERPRISE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Patrons: F. W. LAKE. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
President: W. B. EDWARDS, B.SC.
Vice-Presidents: E. A. KLABER. J. R. BURTON.
Hon. Librarian and Hon. Exchange Superintendent: ALBERT H. HARRIS, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
Hon. Counterfeit Detector: H. W. WESTCOTT, 11 Dalkeith Road, Ilford, Essex.
Hon. Secretary: J. L. EASTWOOD, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.
Hon. Treasurer: W. H. EASTWOOD, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.
Committee: Messrs. BURTON, BUTCHER, CONSTANTINIDES, W. H. EASTWOOD, J. L. EASTWOOD, EDWARDS, HARRIS, JACKSON, E. A. KLABER, and WESTCOTT.
Official Organ: "STAMP COLLECTOR'S FORTNIGHTLY."
Headquarters for Meetings: MILLS' RESTAURANT, 14 Broad Street Place, Liverpool Street, E.C. (Adjoining Finsbury Circus.)

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1906-7.

1906.
Oct. 17. President's Opening Address.
Display with Notes: U.S. of America. J. R. Burton.
Nov. 21. Paper: "China, its Posts and Postage Stamps." F. J. Melville.
Competitive Display: European; Great Britain and Colonies excepted. (Limited to 25 stamps, catalogue value of not more than 5s. each.)
Display with Notes: New South Wales. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. 19. Display with Notes: Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
Display with Notes: New Zealand. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

1907.
Jan. 16. Competitive Display: Africa, on and below the Equator Unlimited.
Paper and Display, with Lantern: "College Stamps of Great Britain." L. Savournin.
Feb. 20. Paper: "My Philatelic History." W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.
Display with Notes: Queensland. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Mar. 20. Display with Notes: Cyprus, Gibraltar, and Malta. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Four ten-minute Papers by Members, and Discussion.
April 17. Competitive Display: Any ONE Country in South America.
Paper: "Mails Abroad." A. H. Harris.
May 15. Annual Meeting.
General Sale and Exchange at each Meeting.

Additional Meetings will come between the above meetings, and will take place on the first Wednesday in each month, beginning November 7th, 1906. They will be purely informal, the members gathering together for the purpose of comparing collections, exchanging stamps, and having a general sociable and philatelic good time. Members may introduce friends to the meetings of the Society, but the same friend may not be present as a visitor more than *twice* during the season.

Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Librarian: T. F. NEWTON, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

Hon. Treasurer and Comptroller Exchange Section: G. DUKES, 1 William Street, Herne Bay.

AT the annual meeting, held at Herne Bay on Wednesday, 17 October, Mr. Maclachlan, J.P., was re-elected President of the Society; Messrs. G. Oyston and F. H. Barwood, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. Dukes, Hon. Treasurer and Comptroller of the Exchange Section; Mr. T. F. Newton, Hon. Secretary; while Mr. R. M. Jonas was elected Assistant Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. Brine, Bignold, Greenhead, Ridout, and Moffat were deputed to form the Committee.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).

THE first meeting of the above branch will be held on Saturday, 8 December, 1906, at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, at 5.30 p.m.

There will be an inaugural address from the President, Mr. F. J. Melville, and the election of officers will also take place.

All philatelists, whether senior or junior, will be heartily welcomed.

ON Thursday, 6 December, 1906, a lantern lecture will be given at the Public Library, Brighton, by Mr. Melville on "Postage Stamps with Stories."

Particulars and tickets may be obtained free from the Hon Secretary, *pro tem*,

J. CORNER-SPOKES.

22 DENMARK TERRACE, BRIGHTON.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1906-7.

President: DR. F. E. ACKERLEY.

Committee:

A. PHELPS. J. BATE. W. ROCKLIFF. A. S. ALLENDER.

Hon. Exchange Secretary:

H. S. CAVE, 39 Barrington Road, Liverpool.

Hon. Secretary:

J. H. M. SAVAGE, 56 Bebington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Hon. Treasurer:

P. A. FLETCHER, Cliff House, Wallasey.

Meetings of the Society will be held at the Y.M.C.A., MOUNT PLEASANT, LIVERPOOL, on the dates named below, at 7 p.m.

1906.
Oct 2. Annual Meeting.
,, 16. Paper on U.S.A, part i. A. W. Brown.
Display: U.S.A.
,, 30. Paper on Sweden. J. Bate.
Display: Sweden.
Nov. 13. Paper on Educational Value of Stamp Collecting. Rev. W. C. Hudson.
Display: Great Britain.
,, 27. Paper on Hints for Beginners. J. C. Cuthbertson.
Display: Canada.
Dec 11. General Display.

1907.
Jan. 15. Paper on The Formation of a Collection. Dr. F. E. Ackerley.
Display: Japan.
,, 29. Paper on History of First Postage Stamp. P. A. Fletcher.
Display: Brazil.
Feb. 12. Paper on Forgeries. J. H. M. Savage.
Display: Persia.
,, 26. Paper on Cyprus. A. S. Allender.
Display: Cyprus. Holland.
Mar. 12. Paper on Varieties. W. C. Taylor.
Display: Austria.
,, 26. Paper on U.S.A., part ii. A. W. Brown.
Display: U.S.A.
April 16. Annual Meeting.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

(Head-quarters, King's Head Hotel.)

SESSION 1906-7.

Honorary Presidents: F. A. KELLEY, J.P. CHARLES CLIFFORD.
President: F. ATKIN.
Vice-President: W. G. LAYCOCK.
Treasurer: J. H. CHAPMAN.
Librarian: J. F. PEACE.
Exchange Secretary: R. SNEATH, 166 Devonshire Street, Sheffield.
Hon. Secretary: H. E. STANDFIELD, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.
Committee: J. E. BARTLETT, G. H. HUNT, A. T. NIXON.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1906-7.

1906.
Oct. 17. Annual Meeting.
Nov. 7. Display of New Issues.
,, 21. Display: New Zealand. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. *5. Exhibit by the members of 12 stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 2s. 6d. each.
,, 19. Display: Africa. Charles Clifford.

1907.
Jan. 2. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
,, 17. (Thursday.) Dinner.
Feb. 6. Display: Japan and Persia. With casual notes.
,, 20. Display: New South Wales. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Mar. 6. Display: France. With casual notes.
,, 20. Display: Queensland. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
April *3. Exhibit by the members of 12 stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 10s. each.
,, 17. Display: South Australia. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
May 1. Gossip Evening (Recollections of Stamp Collecting).
,, 15. Display of Forgeries. With notes.

* Stamps to the catalogue value of 5s., 3s., and 2s. will be given as Prizes on each occasion. Stamps for Competition must be handed to the Secretary, must be mounted on a card in 3 rows of 4 each, and must not bear any distinguishing mark or name.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, *and* not *to the* Editor.

J. G. H.—We are much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use. *Roumania:* As far as we are aware, Nos. 332 to 339 only exist with wmk. Type 15, and Nos. 381 to 393 with wmk. Type 22 only. The second wmk. was, no doubt, introduced specially for the larger sized stamps, Types 15 to 21, but the stock of the old paper was also used. We cannot find a list showing the stamps classified according to their wmks., but it is probable that Nos. 340 to 380 do not *all* exist with both types. The old paper was presumably exhausted before July, 1899.

F. E. W.—Your two Italian stamps have probably been soaked, and the colours have run into the paper. The misplaced perforation of the Indian stamps is not of much importance, it seems only to produce unsatisfactory specimens, "badly centred." We should like to see the Swiss, as we do not know the 50 c. in Type 12, or any values with a 12½ perforation.

E. R.—Your Great Britain, ½d., *blue*, is no doubt a *green* stamp the colour of which has been changed by some chemical action.

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BARBADOS.

1906. *Tercentenary Commemoration. Multiple wmk.*

	s.	d.
1d., black, green and blue	0	2

BOSNIA.

November, 1906. *New Pictorial Stamps.*

1 heller, black (View of Doboi)	0	1
2 ,, violet (View of Mostar)	0	1
3 ,, olive-green (Plima Tower at Jaice)	0	1
5 ,, green (Pass of Narcuta)	0	1
6 ,, brown (Ramatal)	0	2
10 ,, carmine (Valley of Urba)	0	2
20 ,, sepia (Bridge at Mostar)	0	3
25 ,, indigo (Serajevo)	0	4
30 ,, green (Post by beast of burden)	0	5
35 ,, slate-green (Tourists' Pavilion at Jezero)	0	6
40 ,, orange-vermilion (Mail waggon)	0	7
45 ,, terra-cotta (Market at Serajevo)	0	7
50 ,, claret (Postal Motor-car)	0	8
1 krona, lake (The Carsija at Serajevo)	1	3
2 kronen, grey-green (The Lucas Tower at Jaice)	2	6
5 ,, slate-blue (Emperor of Austria)	6	0

BRAZIL.

1906. *Congress Commemoration Stamps.*

100 reis, rose	0	3
200 ,, blue	0	6

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. *Perak stamp surcharged.*

$2, green and carmine . . used	5	0

1901. *Type 4.*

$5, green and ultramarine . . used	7	0

1904-6. *Type 3. Multiple wmk.*

3 c., black and brown . . used	0	1
4 c. ,, carmine . . ,,	0	2
8 c. ,, ultramarine . . ,,	0	2

1906. *Type 3. Multiple wmk. New plates.*

1 c., green	0	1
3 c., brown	0	2
3 c. ,, . . used	0	1

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. *Stamps of Indo-China, Type 6, surcharged* CHINE.

20 c., red and green	0	4

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. *Type 16, but inscribed* DEUTSCHES REICH.

5 marks, lake and black . . used	1	0

HONG KONG.

1867. *Type 3. Wmk. Crown C C.*

18 c., lilac (No. 19) . . used	15	0

JAIPUR.

1904-6. *Type 3.*

½ a., blue . . used	0	1

JHIND.

1904. *Queen's Head.*

3 pies, carmine	0	6

JOHOR.

1892-94. *Type 1.*

3 c., purple and carmine . . used	0	3

LIBERIA.

1904. *Provisional. Type 41.*

1 c. on 5 c. on 6 c., green, *surcharge inverted*	6	0

NATAL.

1902-3. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

2s. 6d., purple . . used	5	0

NICARAGUA.

1904-6. *Province of Zelaya. Type 15 hand-stamped Type Z 3.*

5 c., carmine (No. 431) . . used	0	8
5 c. ,, *inverted* . . ,,	2	0
5 c., blue (No. 431a) . . ,,	0	8
5 c. ,, *inverted* . . ,,	2	0

Type 36, similarly hand-stamped.

5 c., blue (No. 439) . . used	0	8

Type 36, overprinted CABO, *large type.*

	unused.	used.
1 c., green	0 1 ..	0 1
1 c. ,, *inverted*	0 8 ..	—
2 c., red	0 2 ..	0 2
3 c., purple	0 3 ..	—
4 c., vermilion	0 4 ..	0 4
5 c., blue, black surcharge	— ..	0 3
5 c. ,, violet ,,	— ..	0 3
5 c. ,, ,, *inverted*	— ..	2 6
10 c., yellow-brown	0 10 ..	0 3
10 c. ,, *inverted*	— ..	4 0

1906. *Official. Type 62.*

1 c., green (No. 787)	0 1 ..	—
2 c., rose (No. 788)	0 1 ..	—

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. *Provisionals. New surcharges.*

	s.	d.
1 c. on 20 c., violet	0	3
2 c. on 1 p., lake	0	4
8 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown (thin 8)	0	6

PATIALA.

1887. *Service. Indian stamp, overprinted with Type 23, all in red.*

2 a., blue	0	6
2 a. ,, . . used	0	3

PERAK.

1895-9. *Type 3.*

$25, green and orange . . used	30	0

ROUMANIA.

1906. *Jubilee issue.*

1 b., black and bistre	0	1
3 b. ,, red-brown	0	1
5 b. ,, green	0	1
10 b. ,, carmine	0	2
15 b. ,, violet-blue	0	3

1906. *Commemoration Issue. Error of Colour.*

25 b., sage-green and black	7	6
25 b. ,, . . used	7	6

SALVADOR.

1905-6. *Provisional. Type 85.*

1 c. on 13 c., red-brown	0	9

1906. *Type 97. Thick paper.*

10 c., lilac and black . . used	0	3
24 c., carmine ,,	0	10
26 c., chocolate ,,	1	0
50 c., orange ,,	1	9
100 c., blue ,,	3	3

SPAIN.

1905. *Type 52.*

15 c., violet . . used	0	1

SPANISH OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1903. *Type 52 of Spain, overprinted with Type M 2.*

5 c., green . . used	0	1
10 c., red . . ,,	0	2

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

10 c., purple and black on yellow . . used	0	2
30 c., grey and carmine . . ,,	0	6
50 c., green ,, . . ,,	0	6

SUDAN.

1905. *Army Service.*

1 m., brown and carmine	0	6
2 m., green and brown	1	0

SWITZERLAND.

1888. *Type 10. Perf. 9½.*

20 c., orange . . used	0	5
25 c., yellow-green . . ,,	0	5
40 c., grey . . ,,	1	6
1 fr., marone . . ,,	0	6

1889-98. *Type 9. Granite paper.*

12 c., deep bright blue (No. 165b) . . used	0	1

1900. *Type 11.*

5 c., green (No. 168) . . used	0	1

1905. *Type 10. Wmk. Type 13.*

25 c., pale blue . . used	0	1

1906. *Type 9. New wmk.*

2 c., ochre	0	1
5 c., green	0	1

TASMANIA.

1902-3. *Wmk. V and Crown. Type 31.*

1d., rose-red (No. 199), perf. 12½ . . used	0	2
2d., violet (No. 205), perf. 11 . . ,,	0	2

TRINIDAD.

1906. *Type 10. Multiple wmk.*

2½d., ultramarine	0	4

TURKEY.

1905. *Type 23.*

20 p., rose . . used	0	1
1 pi., blue . . ,,	0	1

1905. *For printed matter. Type 23, overprinted with Type 64.*

20 p., rose . . used	0	2

UNITED STATES.

1881-2. *Type 36.*

10 c., red-brown (No. 236A) . . used	0	3

1895. *Postage Due. Type 252. Wmk. U.S.P.S.*

2 c., lake . . used	0	1

ISSUES FOR REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

1905. *Types 15 and 16. Retouched dies.*

1 c., yellow-green (No. 116) . . used	0	1
2 c., rose (No. 117) . . ,,	0	1

VENEZUELA.

1836. *Type 35. General Miranda Commemoration.*

25 c., yellow . . used	0	2

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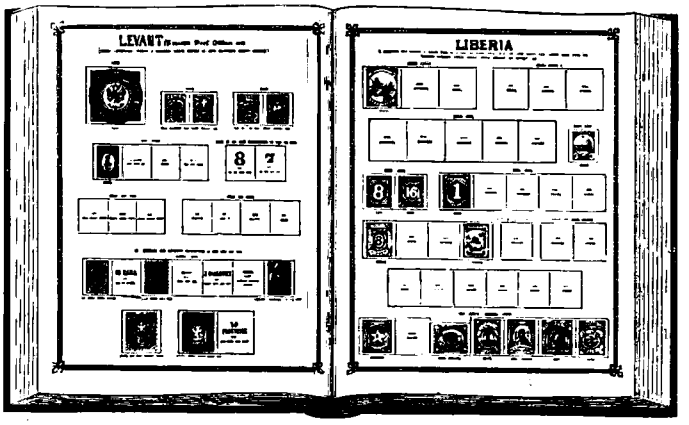

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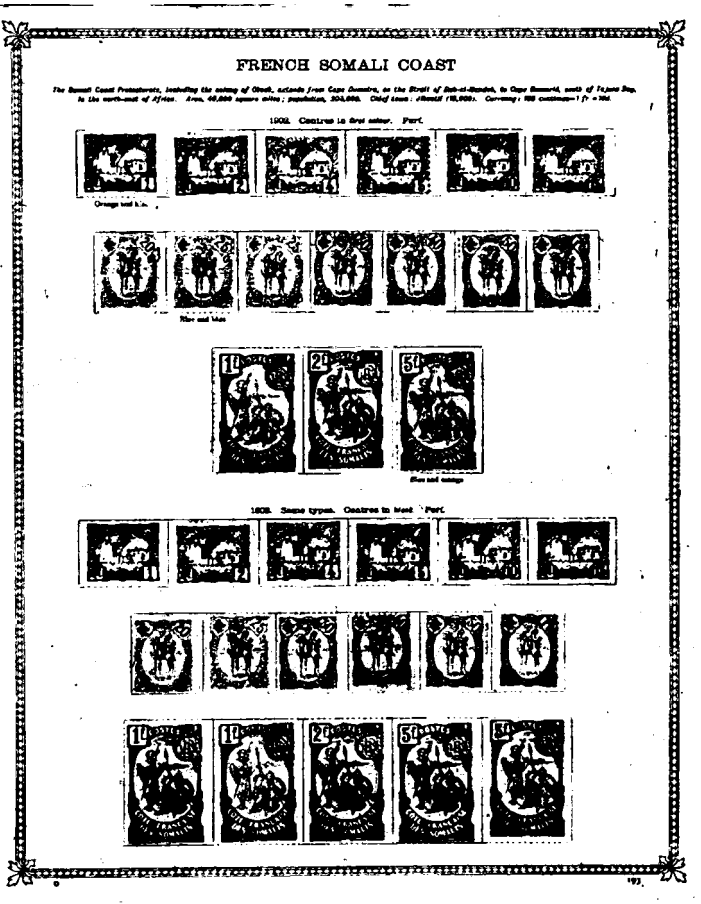

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DECEMBER, 1906.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

ol. XVII. No. 198

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	105
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	109
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES By L. HANCIAU (*Continued from page 56.*)	116
SWEDEN: OFFICIAL 10 ÖRE ON 12 ÖRE By HILMER DJURLING	120
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO: NOTES REGARDING 1886-7 ISSUE By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE	121
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	123
NOTE ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHINA, 1878-190 By J. MENCARINI (*Continued from page 80.*)	125
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	127
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	128

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. DECEMBER 31, 1906. NO. 198.

Editorial.

* * *

WE have very great satisfaction in announcing that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order that the Philatelic Society of London shall in future be known as "The Royal Philatelic Society," and we are sure that all philatelists will unite with us in congratulating the oldest Philatelic Society in existence upon, what we may venture to term, the well-merited honour that has thus been conferred upon it. The Society was formed nearly thirty-eight years ago, and during the period that has elapsed Philately has passed through many vicissitudes. In spite of all the difficulties that have beset it, whether from unpopularity and contempt, or from indiscriminating enthusiasm, the Society has pursued its way with quiet perseverance which has produced brilliant results. During the latter part of its life the Society has received much kind encouragement and assistance from more than one member of the Royal Family, and the fresh honour bestowed upon it will doubtless spur on its members to even greater activity than before.

The Royal Philatelic Society.

* * *

1906. WE are glad once more to take the opportunity of offering our Good Wishes to all our readers, and of hoping that they may enjoy the traditional "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" which we are sure that all good philatelists fully merit. "Now is the winter," but not "of our discontent," as Shakespeare (or was it Bacon or the Earl of Rutland?) unhappily expressed it. It is quite evident that the author of that line, who may have been a very excellent poet, was no philatelist, for winter has always been the Stamp Collector's season; and even now, when the enthusiastic collector keeps his eye on the stamp market all the year round, the winter is still the centre of the season, although it extends (as winter itself too often does) from early in the autumn until late in the spring. It is the season of the Stamp Auctions and of the Philatelic Societies, both of which institutions seem to be flourishing, and from the excellent programmes that we have published in our preceding numbers, it is evident that the Societies are full of enthusiasm and are doing good work.

The past year has been an eventful one from a philatelic point of view. Two great Exhibitions of Stamps have been held, and those exhibitions have been of a nature to arouse an interest in Philately, the effect of which we trust will be long felt. We are exceedingly glad to see, from a statement of accounts which has been furnished to *The London Philatelist*, that the exhibition held in London was not only the great philatelic success that we all know it to have been, but has also shown a satisfactory financial result. A Stamp Exhibition on a large scale is an expensive undertaking, and is not one that is at all likely to turn out profitable to its promoters; speculators cannot be expected at present to put money into a stamp exhibition as a directly lucrative investment. The total expenses of the Exhibition of May last, including the well-earned honorarium presented to the Hon. Secretary, amounted to £1763. 15s. 10d.; the total receipts were

£2037. 1s., leaving therefore a balance of £273. 5s. 2d., which we understand is to be safely put away for future philatelic uses. Looking at the separate items, we may note that this balance is a little less than the amount of the donations received, £274. 9s. 9d., but it must be remembered that donors were given value for their money in the shape of tickets of admission, and in this connexion it should be noted that the comparative paucity of the amount, £60. 4s. only, paid directly for admission, is largely due to the fact that great numbers of tickets were paid for in advance, by the donations. The expenses of the banquet and pleasure trips which took place during the Exhibition are included in the above account, to the amount of £146. 14s. 1d., but there is on the other side a sum of £99. 15s. 3d. paid for tickets for these entertainments, so that the latter were no undue burden upon the funds of the Exhibition. In point of fact, the £1763. 15s. 10d. mentioned above should be reduced by the £99. 15s. 3d. just referred to, in order to arrive at the actual cost of the Exhibition, and the share of the entertainment expenses chargeable to it; even so it comes to a considerable sum, and it is very satisfactory to find that it was so well covered by the receipts. We should add that, in the accounts as published, a sum of £147. 4s. 6d. appears on each side, representing the "Deposit on Guarantees," which was refunded in full, and which we have therefore not taken into consideration in our analysis.

Later in the year another successful Exhibition was held at Milan, and although the show was not on so large a scale as that which had taken place in London, it contained some extremely fine exhibits, and was especially strong in the stamps of the Italian States. Such an exhibition should do much to awaken a more general interest in stamp collecting in a part of the world where our hobby is not, we believe, at present receiving the attention that it deserves. The early issues of the various Italian States are second to none in point of either philatelic or historical interest; there are many stamps among them which are of interest, not merely on account of their rarity and market value, but also because of their intrinsic merits as objects for study.

We cannot expect to have a Great Stamp Exhibition in this country every year, and such a thing is perhaps hardly to be desired; but an Annual Congress of Philatelists, from all parts of the country and all parts of the world, might not perhaps be unattainable. It is not needed to promote an *entente cordiale* between stamp collectors of all nations—we have that already—but there would be much renewing of old friendships and making of new ones.

* * *

British Postal Stationery.

IN our guidance of the *Monthly Journal* we have always endeavoured to avoid, as far as possible, obtruding our own personality upon our readers, or drawing their special attention to philatelic matters in which we were interested apart from our editorship of this magazine. If we break through our rule upon this occasion, our excuse must be that it happens, like Christmas, not more than once a year, and perhaps not so often.

In my private capacity, as a member of the London Philatelic Society, I addressed a letter to the Secretary, which I reproduce below as it explains its own object:—

"I shall be very much obliged if you will lay this letter before the meeting of the Philatelic Society next week, with a view, if the members approve of my suggestion, to its being published in *The London Philatelist* so as to reach members not present at the meeting.

"The Society has published a most valuable work on the subject of the Stamps of the British Isles, but that work is incomplete, inasmuch as it deals with the adhesive stamps only, and gives no account of the Stamped Envelopes, Post Cards, etc. Of course, we are all aware that Postal Stationery is out of fashion amongst collectors at the present day, but that is no adequate reason for a Society like ours leaving a most important work incomplete.

"I am aware that the Publication Committee of the Society has a large amount of work on hand already, and I therefore do not propose to add to that work.

"I believe that there are other members of the Society besides myself who possess collections of British Postal Stationery of various natures, and we probably, between us, possess or could obtain information which would enable us to compile a history of the Postal Stationery, that might be published either as a separate volume or in a series of papers in *The London Philatelist*. I am willing to do

my share, provided that other members of the Society undertake other portions of the work. I have a good deal of unpublished information relating to the Mulready covers and envelopes, their die numbers, the arrangement of the sheets, etc. I have also a collection of Telegraph Forms complete, or nearly so, to the end of the last reign; and I would do the Mulready and the Telegraph Form parts. I have also a certain amount of information relating to other envelope dies, etc., all of which would be at the disposal of any one who would work them up. But I should make it a condition that the whole work is taken in hand by people who intend to carry it through.

"It seems to me that this is work which most certainly should not be left undone, and the mere fact that comparatively few people nowadays collect Envelopes, etc., renders it more essential that a philatelic society of high standing should deal with all these things with the strictest impartiality, as has been the case in our Society's other works."

I am happy to say that my suggestion was approved, the above letter was published in the last number of *The London Philatelist*, and a further portion of the work has already been undertaken, but more help is still wanted.

At the meeting of the Society at which my letter was read and discussed, the hope was expressed that assistance might be obtained from other collectors besides those who are members of the London Philatelic Society, and it is with the view of reaching some of those other collectors that I make this appeal.

My motives are not by any means unselfish; I shall be grateful for notes of any undescribed varieties of envelopes, post cards, telegraph forms, etc. etc., but I especially want help in the portions of the work which I have personally undertaken. For some years past I have been collecting specimens of the Mulready covers and envelopes with different die or block numbers, and endeavouring to ascertain the order in which those numbers occurred on the sheets in which the covers and envelopes were printed. It is a difficult task and far from being completed; there are large gaps in my list and many numbers of which I want to acquire or to borrow copies for examination. I give below a list of the numbers wanting, and I shall be glad to purchase copies bearing any of those numbers or I shall be grateful for the loan of them:—

1d. covers.

A 3, 12, 13, 20, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79.

1d. or 2d. covers (?).

82 to 89, inclusive.

2d. covers.

a 93, 100, 101, 102.

2d. covers or 1d. envelopes (?).

106 to 130, inclusive.

1d. envelopes.

A 152, 168, 169, 171, 184, 185, 188, 190, 191, 192, 194.

2d. envelopes.

a 204, 205, 206, 207.

2d. envelopes or 1d. covers (?).

211 to 218, inclusive.

1d. covers (*continued*).

A 219, 220, 222, 225, 227, 242, 245, 248, 252, 253.

1d. covers or 1d. envelopes (?).

256 to 274, inclusive.

1d. envelopes (*continued*).

A 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 296, 297, 299 to 320, inclusive, and all above 321.

It should be noted that the number is preceded in all cases by a letter "A," large or small, roman or italic, as shown in the list.

It is hardly necessary to add that information as to the arrangement of the numbers in unsevered sheets, blocks, strips, or pairs, will be most acceptable; I should also like to borrow any specimens which, through careless cutting up of the sheets, show even the smallest fragment of another cover or envelope attached, as it is sometimes possible to identify adjacent numbers by this means.

If the readers of the *Monthly Journal*, at home and abroad, will look up their copies of the Mulready during the Christmas holidays, I am sure that they will be able to give me some of the information I need, and to show me some of the numbers I am looking for; I am equally certain, from the kindness which I have received from them in the past, that they will help me in this—which is also a matter of general interest—to the best of their power.

All information and specimens, either for sale or on loan, should be addressed to Major E. B. Evans, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.

* * *

The Divisible 1d. Stamp. DIVERS of our contemporaries, some of them even belonging to the Philatelic Press, have recently made reference to this venerable proposal, which seems, like the Sea Serpent, to come to the surface every now and again, and then to retire once more to well-earned repose. The idea, in its crudest form, would be, of course, that we should all be allowed to cut our penny stamps in half at our own sweet will, and use each half as a halfpenny stamp. This naturally would not be permitted, because it would at once lead to persons of economical mind and easy conscience cutting clean halves off stamps that had already been used, while more ingenious people still would manufacture both halfpenny and penny stamps out of smaller fragments that chanced to have escaped the postmark. As a protection against these malpractices, the authorities would no doubt adopt a system of obliterating stamps with an inked roller, so as to effectually cover the whole surface, and render the label quite unrecognizable. The stamp would thus be divisible before it was used, and invisible afterwards.

Incidentally this system might turn out to be a blessing (in disguise) to collectors who only admit *used* copies, because a single used specimen thus effectually obliterated would sufficiently represent a whole collection of stamps of the same size, perforation, and watermark, if indeed the watermark were any more visible than the design of the impression. The purist who used a printed album would perhaps require a specimen to fill each of the spaces in it, but there would be no difficulty about that; colour and value having been rendered quite invisible, any specimen would fit any space, and, even as all cats are said to be grey in the dark, so all values would be the same when obliterated—as in fact they are to the postal authorities.

But this is a digression, for which we apologize. To the simple-minded it might almost seem that, if a person really wanted a divisible penny stamp, he had only got to purchase two unsevered halfpenny ones. There appears to be some objection to this solution of the problem; either on account of the extra surface to be moistened in thirsty weather, or the extra expense that would be entailed upon an impoverished Government, anxious to economize in every direction, if every one bought halfpenny stamps instead of penny ones. The little *red* halfpenny stamps, which formed the first issue of that value in this country, were exactly half the size of the penny stamps of that period, and in pairs formed something as near to the "divisible penny" as one could hope to get. But if we read the present proposals aright, their authors do not appear fully to realize the fact that the thing which they desire can only be two halfpenny stamps, in some form or another. A divisible stamp is no new thing; Brunswick possessed the only stamp that was really of this nature nearly half a century ago; the ½ schilling of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the ½ centimo of Spain are merely stamps of small size, printed in blocks of four, as a matter of convenience, and the 10 c. of Geneva is a case of "Siamese twins," two separate 5 c. with a connecting link.

The manufacture of stamps in various sizes of course involves extra trouble, and the authorities in this country doubtless recognized the fact that there is no greater reason for making halfpenny stamps half the size of the penny ones than there is for making twopenny stamps double the ordinary size. If a smaller size would be suitable for the halfpenny, it would be equally suitable for the penny and other values. Here is an economical suggestion, of which we make a free Christmas gift to the nation, but we do not recommend its adoption.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—We have been shown a horizontal pair of the 1d., *red-brown*, watermark small Crown, perforated 16 at top and entirely imperforate elsewhere. It is from the bottom row of a sheet, the stamps being lettered "T-K" and "T-L," respectively; and it is evident that the sheet was put into the machine lower end first, and was passed in too far to start with, so that the first (the bottom) row of stamps escaped perforation. The pair was taken, we are told, from a cover postmarked Nov. 7, 1854. It is an interesting curiosity of perforation, perhaps unique.

Our publishers have shown us another curious variety, which has recently come into their possession; it is a copy of the 1d., *red-brown*, imperf., lettered

"G—I" in the lower corners, and with the letter "G" inverted. The letter is perfectly clear and distinct, and no attempt was made to correct it. So far as we are aware, this is the only specimen showing an inverted letter that has yet been discovered.

We are also shown a horizontal pair of the embossed 1s., octagonal, *green*, showing a third impression, in a rather pale colour, overlapping the other two.

Mr. M. Readie has shown our publishers a copy of the King's Head 1d. Army Official, with the letter "L" broken so as to make the second word read "OFFICIAI"—an error that is only catalogued on the Queen's Head stamps. The copy was used at Southampton, October 5, 1902.

A very interesting article upon "Archer's Perforation," by H. S. Hodson, is published in the November number of *The Ph. R.*, in which an endeavour is made to show that the generally received idea, as expressed in the note after No. 16 in our publishers' Catalogue, that "Specimens perf. 16 by Archer's third machine must be dated prior to 28 Jan., 1854, to be absolutely identified as such," is not entirely correct. Mr. Hodson shows that the stamps printed from the earlier plates of the 1d., down to plate 131 inclusive, can be distinguished from those printed from plate 132 and its successors, by the size of the letters in the lower corners, which are smaller in the earlier series of plates than they are in the later. Plate 132 was put to press on February 19th, 1852 (and the last of the preceding plates—this is not stated by Mr. Hodson—was defaced on November 3rd, 1852), it must therefore be acknowledged that it is extremely improbable that any of the stamps with the smaller lettering were officially perforated in 1854, and perforated impressions of these stamps may safely be supposed to have been perforated by Archer. The only question is whether Archer also perforated any of the stamps with the larger lettering. Mr. Hodson thinks not, and he is probably right. Archer's final experiments, with his improved machine, appear to have been made in 1850 1; he is stated to have sold his machine, and the patent rights connected with it, to the Government about the end of May, 1852, and it is improbable that he perforated many stamps with it during the last three or four months that it was in his possession. Still, he may have done so, and such stamps could only be distinguished from those of 1854 by the dates on which they were used. We would point out, however, that to the general body of collectors, the stamps perforated by Archer differ in no way from those afterwards perforated with the same machine by the Government. The perforation is identically the same. To the philatelic historian the fact that stamps perforated with what afterwards became the Government machine were in existence some three or four years before perforation was officially adopted, is very interesting and one to be noted and illustrated; the specialist will also distinguish the stamps with the two varieties of lettering, both perforated and imperforate.

British Somaliland.—Mr. H. L. Ewen has shown us sheets of some of the Official stamps and specimens of various values showing defects, etc., in the overprints. These varieties are very numerous, and although most of them are constant, i.e. occupying the same positions on the sheets of all, or several of

the values, there are few, if any, of them to which we should be inclined to accord catalogue rank. We give a list of the most prominent, which may be of interest to specialists :—

Nos. 101 to 105 in the Catalogue. The overprint "BRITISH SOMALILAND" was impressed, of course, upon Indian stamps that had already been overprinted "On H. M. S."; copies may therefore be found in which the two overprints partially cover one another, and in which the "On H. M. S." surcharge is off centre. Numbering the stamps from left to right and row by row, we find the following :—

1. Second "I" in "BRITISH" defective, thus ":".
3. "I" in "SOMALILAND" similarly defective.
24. Lower part of "D" filled up.
28 and 64. Small "l" (?) for first "I" in "BRITISH."
84. Second "I" defective, only lower part visible.
98 and 153. "I" of "SOMALILAND" defective, only upper part visible.
102 and 232. Second "L" with very short foot.
107. Short letter "H."
116. Very thick letter "D."
168. Broken letter "O," like a "C" inverted.
172. Small second "L."
182. Dot in lower part of "H."
208. Letters "SH" too wide apart.
214. Letters "IT" too wide apart.
215. Narrow letter "N."
223. Letter "S" of "SOMALILAND" slightly below level.
225. Top of "T" broken at left.
235. Letter "O" flattened at right.
240. The "M" of "On H. M. S." has a long serif at foot, extending to the right and touching the stop or replacing it. This seems to have been corrected in the 2 a. and 1 rupee.

Nos. 106 to 109 in the Catalogue, and the 1 r., Queen's Head, overprinted with Type 12 :—

6. Second "E" of "SERVICE" dropped; in the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. it is found entirely below the letter "C," and on the 2 a., 8 a., and 1 r. it is found only slightly below the level.
21. Letter "O" broken at top, like a "U."
22 and 96. Small letter "N."
64. Small "l" (?) for first "I," as upon the corresponding stamp in the previous issue.
84. Second "I" absent, thus "BRIT SH."
102. Second "L" too small.
107. "H" without crossbar, thus "II."
116. Thick letter "D," as in previous issue.
127. "SERVICE" too much spaced; letter "C" too open (broken ?), whole word defective.
136. "R" of "SERVICE" broken at top, almost resembling a "K."

Mr. H. W. Hawkins tells us that he has seen used copies of Nos. 108 and 109 in the Catalogue.

The stamps of Type 2 are printed, we find, in sheets of 120, two of the ordinary panes of sixty side by side, and have the plate number "1" in the upper and lower margins, above and below the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th stamps of the top and bottom rows, respectively, on discs of the colour of the central portion of the stamp.

Cyprus.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that a 10 paras stamp has been seen on the Continent, probably a "specimen" copy of a forthcoming issue.

10 paras, yellow and green.

Griqualand West.—We are shown a copy of the ½d. with an impression of a small "G," resembling Type 17, *inverted*, but we are in some doubt as to the genuineness of the overprint; also the 5s. of the same issue with three little "gee-gees" dotted about on it, and Mr. Phillips tells us that he thinks the letters are authentic. We may add this at the end of the lists in the Catalogue.

India.—In examining some sheets of current and recent stamps it has occurred to us that we had not noted the fact that the stamps on Star watermarked paper (which are in two panes of 120 (12 rows of 10), one above the other) have the space between the panes watermarked with the words "STAR PAPER STAR." In the sheets of Queen's Head stamps this space is punched with round holes to prevent any possibility of fraudulent use of the paper, in the King's Head sheets it is covered with the usual coloured vertical tablets filled with horizontal lines.

A correspondent shows us an envelope which was franked from Bombay to this country by means of two impressions cut from ½ a. envelopes. Such usage was forbidden by the regulations a few years ago, but possibly they have been altered since, or perhaps they are not very strictly adhered to.

We give an illustration of the design of the new ½ a. stamp, which *Ewen's Weekly* tells us has already appeared with the "On H.M.S." overprint.

Official Stamp. ½ a., pea-green; *new type.*

Jamaica.—A correspondent shows us copies of the 1d., *black and red*, Type 13, on papers varying slightly in thickness, but the difference seems hardly sufficient to be of much consequence, and appears to us to be due in part to the fact that one of the copies is provided with thick *brown* gum.

We have received two more values of the Queen's Head types with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. The paper is unsurfaced.

6d., orange; *new wmk.*
1s., brown ,,

Labuan.—Twelve months ago we published an announcement, from an official source, to the effect that the "Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States" had been appointed "Governor of Labuan, in addition to his present duties." The new arrangement was to come into force from January 1st, 1906. No philatelic results appear to have followed this new arrangement, and for that we may be duly thankful; from a paragraph in a recent number of the *Stamp Weekly* we gather that Labuan has now been completely absorbed by its more important neighbour. Our contemporary says :—

"It is notified in this week's *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 30 October, 1906, to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Straits Settlements, so as to include the colony of Labuan."

Overprinting is not yet completely done away with in those parts—bad habits are very hard to get rid of.

BRUNEI.

TWO CENTS.

A set of stamps has been provided for the native State of Brunei, by overprinting some of the Labuan series of 1902–3, Type 42, with the name of this State in small *sans-serif* capitals, in *red*, and in one instance with a fresh value, in the same colour.

Surcharged "BRUNEI," *in* red.
1 c., black and purple.
2 c. on 3 c. ,, brown.
3 c. ,, ,,
½ 8 c. ,, orange-vermilion.

Brunei is situated on the west coast of Borneo; it has an area of more than 3000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and an attempt was made in 1895 to put on the market an entirely bogus series of stamps, said to be issued under a concession from the Sultan of Brunei but without any preliminary (or subsequent) establishment of a Post Office!

Natal.—Our publishers assure us that the 6d., current type, does not exist with the multiple watermark. It was chronicled twelve months ago in one of our contemporaries, but apparently in error.

New Zealand.—We have seen the 2d. Postage Due stamp, watermark Type 41, perf. 14, which we chronicled in July. The centre is in a *carmine* tint, quite different from the *bright red* of the ½d. value.

The Australian Ph. chronicles the current 10s. and 20s. Postal Fiscals, perf. 14.

10s., brown; *perf.* 14.
20s., rose ,,

Queensland.—In continuation of our notes on the varieties of type of the 2d. of the issues of 1887–9 and 1890–4, Lieut. Napier, R.N., reminds us that the perforations of the two issues are different, the earlier stamps being perf. 12 (or 9½ × 12), and the later ones 12½; but he adds that the 2d. var. 3 of the group of four without the long tail to the "P" (as upon the second of the two plates) is also known perf. 12, and it appears that at least one block of four on the earlier plate contained var. 3 with ordinary letter "P," though var. 2 in that group had the letters "LA" joined. This of course rather complicates matters.

We are shown apparently *imperforate* used copies of the 6d., *yellow-green*, on unwatermarked paper (No. 27), and of the 2d., *deep blue*, watermark Crown and Q (No. 62). Of the former we are told that a used pair, *imperf.*, has been seen, but we should like to see used pairs of both before adding them to the Catalogue, as the perforation of these Queensland stamps was sometimes very much off centre.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the 9d. stamp, with the larger form of the name, on Crown and "A" paper, we suppose the Victoria form of that watermark. Perf. 12 × 12½.

9d., brown and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

Seychelles.—We are shown specimens of the 15 c. on 16 c., *chestnut and ultramarine* (No. 19), with the overprints inverted and double respectively; also a copy of the 18 c. on 45 c. (No. 29) with two superfluous impressions of the overprint; one is at the top of the stamp and reads "TS 18 CE," portions of the letter "N" showing before the "T" and after the "E"; just below this is a complete impression of Type 3, but very faint, no doubt a "set-off," and at foot is the normal impression. We are informed that a copy of No. 42 has been found with no trace of the surcharge "3 cents," and showing only the bars across the original value. We have described very similar curiosities before, and we think the case might well be met by striking out the word "almost" in the second Note after No. 44*d.*

South Australia.—We have received the 9d., Type 27, with the watermark Crown and "A"; it is perf. 11½, or between that and 12.

9d., brown-lake; *new wmk.*

We learn from *The A.P.* that the current 2s. 6d., watermark Crown and "SA," exists with the value in two different types, varying in size.

A correspondent of the same journal confirms the statement, to which we alluded last month, that there are two varieties of the "O.S." surcharge, but adds that they exist side by side and upon all the values which received the overprint in Type 53. We gather that the letters are of slightly different form, also that there was one stamp on each sheet of 240 which had no stop after the letter "S"—it was the third stamp from the left, in the bottom row, of the right upper pane.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—We are shown a specimen of the 1 c. on 2 c., *rose* (No. 33), with more or less distinct traces of a double impression of the word "*PERAK*," as if some slipping or blurring of the overprint had taken place.

Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that two settings of the "Army Service" overprint are to be found upon the 1 millième, which was presumably the first value thus surcharged. The ordinary setting has the words 12 mm. apart, the other (which is supposed to have been tried first and found inconvenient, as it covered one of the inscriptions on the stamps) has the words 14 mm. apart. The normal type is said also to be found inverted on the 1 mil.

PART II.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—We are shown a used copy of the 50 (kr.) of the issue of 1887 (Type 4, wmk. Type 3) in an *orange-brown* tint, but from the condition of the paper we have some doubts whether the colour is natural.

Brazil.—We have received eight values of a new series of stamps, which are a very great improvement upon their immediate predecessors, both in design and execution. They resemble the current stamps of the United States in size, perforation, and mode of production, and in the fact that each value bears a different portrait with different surroundings. The list at present is as follows:—

10 reis, blue-grey; Aristides Lobo.
20 ,, violet-mauve; Benjamin Constant.
50 ,, deep green; Alvarés Cabral.
100 ,, rose-carmine; Wandenkolk.
200 ,, blue; Deodoro (da Fonseca).
300 ,, sepia; Floriano (Peixoto).
400 ,, olive-green; Prudente.
700 ,, red-brown; Rodrigues Alves.

We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that four other values are to be issued later:—

500 reis, with portrait of Campos Salle, and 1000, 2000, and 5000 reis, with the Arms of Brazil.

There is also to be a full set of Official stamps, including all the above values and a 10,000 reis in addition, all in the same type, with portrait of Affonso Penna, and with the centre in *green* and

frame in *orange*. Only two values are said to have appeared at present :—

Official Stamps. 10 reis, green and orange.
300 ,, ,, ,,

And finally (or we hope so) a series of Postage Due stamps, with numerals in the centre, of the same values as the others, but up to 2000 reis only, of which the following are listed :—

Postage Due Stamps.

10 r., blue-grey.	200 r., blue.
50 r., green.	300 r., sepia.
100 r., rose.	400 r., olive.

700 r., red-brown.

Mr. William Brown shows us a used specimen of the 10 reis of 1897, Type 45, perf. 12½ to 14, instead of 11, 11½. It is curious that this stamp should not have been found sooner with this particular gauge.

Bulgaria.—Dr. Diena draws our attention to a variety of the 1 leva stamp of 1902, which has probably made its appearance recently. If our readers will look at Type 15 in the Catalogue, they will see that the figures "1" in the four corners are of peculiar form, having not only a sloping serif at left, at the top, but also a straight serif at right. In the new variety the *black* figures at the top are of ordinary shape, with the sloping serif only, and without the horizontal stroke at right. The figures in the lower corners are unaltered. The frame of the copy shown us is in a *brown-red* tint, and it is obliterated " 22 viii 1906."

Colombia.—A correspondent shows us the two varieties of the 5 c., Type 96, to which we referred last month. The difference in the lettering of the name of the lithographer, at the foot of the stamp, is not easy to see, the perforation having almost entirely cut it away in the second variety ; but it is quite possible to see that it is further from the outline of the stamp than it is in the first. The other points of difference mentioned last January are quite recognizable, and a further variation, which was not described, may also assist in the identification of the two varieties : at each side of the stamp, partly covered by the label inscribed "CORREOS NACIONALES," is a vertical bar, with a knob at the top and a hook at the bottom ; on the first variety both the hooks turn inwards, on the second both turn to the left, that is the right-hand one inwards and the left-hand one outwards, a very curious alteration, as it destroys the symmetry of the design. Our correspondent states that he has found two similar varieties of the 2 c.

Panama.—We have received some further values of the new issue, all in different designs, of which we hope to give illustrations in due course. Curiously enough the lowest value shows the most complicated form of impression, having in the centre a flag in *carmine* and *blue*, with a *green* wreath tied to the flag-staff (lithographed apparently), while the frame is engraved in *taille-douce;* the 2½ c. is all in one colour, and the other values have the portrait in the centre in *black*, the 50 c. being all in that colour. The 2 c. has only been seen at present, we believe, with the overprint "CANAL ZONE," as described below. All are perf. 12.

½ c., carmine, blue, green, and orange.
2 c., black and red ; *Fernandez de Cordoba.*
2½ c., pale red ; *Arms.*
5 c., black and blue ; *Justo Arosemena.*
8 c. ,, ,, purple ; *Manuel J. Hurtado.*
10 c. ,, ,, violet ; *José de Obaldia.*
25 c. ,, ,, brown ; *Tomas Herrera.*
50 c. ,, ,, black ; *José de Fábrega.*

(Canal Zone).—The 2 c. of the above issue comes with the overprint in large capitals, in *black*, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

2 c., black and red ; *surcharged* "CANAL ZONE."

Santander (Cucuta).—Mr. Allen-Boulton shows us a curious variety of the " 10 cvos.", No. 7 in the Catalogue, in which the centre of the figure "0" of "10" consists of a cross, in place of a plain vertical slit. We are shown it in a pair with the normal type.

Costa Rica.—Mr. W. Brown shows us a pair of the 2 c. of 1883 (Type 7), overprinted "OFICIAL" (Type O5), on one stamp of which the first "I" in the overprint has the top serif broken off at right, so that it resembles a lower-case letter "l." On the other stamp the second letter "I" is similarly defective at foot, but it will not pass for an inverted figure because the remaining portion of the serif is on the wrong side.

Egypt.—We have received a new value, 4 millièmes, of similar type to the 5 m., but with a white space over the head of the sphinx. We are told that this was issued on 27th November.

4 m., deep orange-brown.

Ewen's Weekly states that the 2 m., Postage Due stamp, of 1887, exists on chalk-surfaced paper, used as early as May 1904.

France.—*L'Echo de la T.* gives a detailed description of what may be hoped to be the final improvements of the Sower type, until it shall be finally improved away altogether and replaced by something more appropriate and comprehensible. The last retouches seem to be very slight, and their effect will probably be almost imperceptible, except in very clearly-printed copies. We gather that they consist in the insertion of fine white lines, outlining the bag of corn at the side next the body of the figure, the under part of the right arm, and the back part of the drapery from the waist down to the flowing fold of the skirt. In our Type 16, and in the first variety without the ground under the feet, these portions of the design were not sufficiently distinct, the lines of shading simply running into the solid background.

We have seen the new stamps, chronicled last month, and find that we were right in supposing the 10 c. to be in *vermilion;* the design of the 45 c. is in a *deep dull green*, with a little bit of *blue* sky in the centre.

We give an illustration of the latest variety of the Sower, as described above. According to *Le C. de T.-P.* this state of perfection was not arrived at without much trial and tribulation on the part of the responsible authorities.

Offices in China.—A very abundant crop is reported by *L'Echo de la T.* to have been recently received from the East. We are told that at no less than seven different cities in China, the stamps of Indo-China have been overprinted with the name of the city in which they are supposed to be employed and their value in Chinese. The surcharges are stated to have been impressed locally and show signs of inferior printing; inverted impressions exist, of course, but a more curious circumstance is that in some of the sets stamps exist with inverted surcharge which are not found with the overprint the right way up. We should not like to suggest that this circumstance condemns the whole issue, but it is certainly a suspicious one. We list all the varieties below, without further comment. It should be noted that the regular set, in each case, is formed of the 75 c. and 5 fr. of the 1892 issue, and of fourteen values of the 1904 issue, and that the overprints are in *red* on the 1 c., 4 c., 5 c., 40 c., 75 c., and 2 fr., and in *black* on the other values.

1. *Surcharged* "CANTON".

Stamps of 1892–96.
75 c., brown on *orange*.
5 fr., lilac on *pale lilac*.

Stamps of 1904.
1 c., olive-green.
2 c., claret on *yellow*.
4 c., magenta on *azure*.
5 c., deep green.
10 c., rose.
15 c., brown on *azure*.
20 c., red on *green*.
25 c., blue.
30 c., brown on *cream*.
40 c., black on *azure*.
50 c., brown.
1 fr., pale olive-green.
2 fr., brown on *yellow*.
10 fr., red on *green*.

Surcharge inverted.
1 c., 25 c., 1 fr.

Surcharge inverted on stamps of 1892, etc.
4 c., purple-brown on *grey*.
50 c., brown on *azure*.

2. *Surcharged* "HOI-HAO."
Normal series as above.

Surcharge inverted.
1 c., 2 c.

Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1892.
30 c., cinnamon on *drab*.

3. *Surcharged* "Kouang—Tcheou-Wan," *in two lines*.
Normal series as above.

Surcharge inverted.
5 c., 20 c.

4. *Surcharged* "Mong-Tseu."
Normal series as above.

Surcharge inverted.
5 c., 20 c.

Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1900.
50 c., brown on *azure*.

5. *Surcharged* "PAK-HOI."
Normal series as above.

Surcharge inverted.
1 c., 25 c.

6. *Surcharged* "Tch'ong—K'ing," *in two lines*.
Normal series as above.

Surcharge inverted.
1 c., 2 c.

Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1900.
50 c., brown on *azure*.

7. *Surcharged* "Yunnan-Fou."
Normal series as above.

Surcharge inverted.
10 c., 40 c.

Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1892.
30 c., cinnamon on *drab*.

We have seen the normal series for Canton, and our publishers have received a letter from Haiphong, Tonkin, bearing 5 c., 10 c., and 35 c. stamps of Indo-China *unsurcharged*, and a 25 c. with the "CANTON" overprint *inverted*, a fact which seems significant. *L'Echo* adds that all are on sale at the office at Hanoï, but only in complete sets, each stuck upon a bit of paper, ruled with sixteen squares to receive it. The place of sale seems appropriate, these issues being calculated to (H)annoy collectors. (Pantomime season must be our excuse.)

They do it chiefly at Hanoi,
Because they know it teases.
Lewis Carroll (paraphrased).

Germany.—*Baden.*—Our publishers show us a fine used copy of the 9 kr., *bistre*, Type 3, perf. 10, with

a very clear impression of the same value on the back, only a little paler than that on the face. The obliteration consists of concentric circles, with a figure "8" in the centre.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We have received the 12½ c., *deep blue*, and 20 c., *olive-green*, Type 11, perf. 12½, also the 1 gulden, Type 13, which we should term *lilac*, perf. 11½×11, all of which have been chronicled and listed long ago, but have only recently, we believe, been put in circulation.

Italy.—Dr. Diena, who kindly sends us the new 10 c., which we chronicled last month, tells us that no new 25 c. stamp has been issued, and that the design of that value is not to be changed for the present. The 10 c. is of similar design to the 5 c., but with different ornaments at the sides, etc. He adds that the stamps are produced at the Government Factory.

From the same source we learn that a new series of stamps was issued on November 1st, for the Italian office at Canea, in Crete; the set consists of the stamps of 1901 (with the exception of the 20 c.), the 15 c. on 20 c. of 1905, and the 25 c. Express Letter stamp overprinted "LA CANEA," in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*, without any indication of the value in Turkish currency.

For use in Crete.	*Overprinted in black.*
1 c., brown.	40 c., brown.
2 c., orange-brown.	45 c., grey-green.
5 c., green.	50 c., mauve.
10 c., lake.	1 l., brown and green.
25 c., blue.	5 l., rose and blue.

15 c. on 20 c., orange.
Express Letter Stamp. 25 c., rose.

Japan.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 3 sen in its new colour surcharged (in *black?*) for use in the offices in China. 3 sen, rosine; *surcharged with* Type 61.

Ewen's Weekly adds the 2 sen and 20 sen to the list of values perf. 13 to 14.

Luxemburg.—We have received a new 10 c. stamp, which is doubtless the forerunner of a new issue, with portrait of the reigning Grand Duke. He is represented as a short-sighted gentleman, with a *pince-nez* and a heavy moustache, and dressed in a handsome uniform with divers decorations; the portrait is enclosed in a fancy oval frame, inscribed "LUXEMBOURG" in outline letters at top, and "CENTIMES" in similar type, but smaller, below; numerals at each side of the lower word complete the indication of the value. Scroll ornaments with sprigs of oak (?) extend from the oval band into each spandrel, and the whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame of wavy outline. The stamps are well engraved, in *taille-douce*, and are printed (temporarily?) in little sheets of ten, two horizontal rows of five; we have evidence of three plates being used for the new 10 c., one has a tall Roman "I" in the centre of the lower margin, the second has smaller Roman figures "II," and the third a roughly drawn figure "3" in the same position; we can find no appreciable difference in the stamps themselves, and only very slight variations in the spacing. They are perforated about 11 × 11½, by means of two short rows of pins which do not extend to the edges of the sheets in either direction; the horizontal line contains sixty-two holes and is 110½ mm. long, the vertical line contains thirty-five holes, in a length of 60½ mm. We describe these sheets in detail because their arrangement and perforation are somewhat peculiar.

10 c., carmine-red; *new type.*

We published a note last month on the subject of a large clearance sale of obsolete remainders that has recently taken place in the Grand Duchy. According to a paragraph in *The S.C.F.*, these stamps were sold to collectors at half their facial value, after having been duly obliterated with postmarks bearing dates appropriate to the various issues, but this, we fancy, is not quite correct. *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* gives a long account of the affair, from which it appears that the authorities had originally intended to destroy the whole stock, but that they were turned from their good purpose by a misguided gentleman who offered 100,000 francs for the lot. This seems to have opened the eyes of the Director of Posts, who thereupon invited offers from others, with the result that the stamps were finally sold to a M. F. Heim for 155,000 francs, as stated last month. This is something less than half their facial value, but we are told that they were not obliterated in any way. It may be of interest to quote the numbers of the various stamps of which the stock is stated to be composed; varieties of perforation are, of course, not mentioned:—

1874-80. *Local printing.*

4 c.	50,750	40 c.	73,743
1 fr.	29,404.		

1880-2. *Printed in Holland.*

1 c.	4,635	12½ c.	21,360
2 c.	7,250	20 c.	7,540
5 c.	20,475	25 c.	20,925
10 c.	20,775	30 c.	28,960

1882-4. Type 7.

1 c.	28,425	20 c.	14,500
2 c.	36,250	25 c.	7,150
4 c.	26,550	30 c.	11,850
5 c.	28,275	50 c.	34,990
10 c.	17,400	1 fr.	33,639
12½ c.	15,750	5 fr.	22,144

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1878. Type 4 *overprinted with* Type 53.

25 c. 2,115.

1881. Types 3 *and* 4 *overprinted with* Type 54.

1 c.	150	12½ c.	80
2 c.	145	20 c.	130
4 c.	140	25 c.	68
5 c.	80	30 c.	110
10 c.	80	40 c.	60
1 fr.	125		

1882. Type 7 *overprinted with* Type 55.

1 c.	4,825	20 c.	4,870
2 c.	4,825	25 c.	4,830
4 c.	4,850	30 c.	4,870
5 c.	4,850	50 c.	4,855
10 c.	4,850	1 fr.	4,860
12½ c.	4,870	5 fr.	3,962

1891-6 *and* 1895. Types 8 *and* 9 *overprinted with* Type 57.

1 c.	9,740	25 c.	19,220
2 c.	9,750	30 c.	4,610
4 c.	9,750	37½ c.	4,660
5 c.	9,750	50 c.	4,650
10 c.	31,190	1 fr.	4,679
12½ c.	4,675	2½ fr.	4,669
20 c.	4,650	5 fr.	4,654

A curious circumstance, stated by *Le Moniteur*, is that in 1893 the authorities had 350 copies printed of the 5 francs, Type 7, which, we suppose, was a small supply intended to last until the same value of the 1893 issue was ready; and now over 22,000 of the 5 francs, Type 7, would appear to have been in stock all the time!

We regret to find that the report, to which we referred in April last, as to an approaching emission of private reprints of the first issue of Luxemburg upon the old watermarked paper, turns out to be correct. An advertisement in the journal quoted above offers these curiosities, as a special favour, at a price which we can only characterize as most exorbitant, considering that used original copies can be obtained for less than half the amount. The enterprising advertiser says: "The reprinting has been most carefully executed, and the reprints, especially the 10 c., can compare favourably with the originals. They have been gummed." So much the worse. Reprints of this kind are a deliberate attempt to deceive collectors, and if they are really as successful as described above, they must rank as very dangerous imitations.

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes a curious variety of one of the numerous provisionals of 1901; it is the 1 peso of 1900, overprinted "5 Cent. 1901" (Type 20) in *black*, and with an additional impression of the same surcharge in *yellow*. The latter must

surely be a fancy print altogether, as we can find no record of any *yellow* surcharging.

The A. J. of Pk. lists the following curiosities, which we believe are new to us :—

Surcharged "B. Dto Zelaya" (Type 23?).
10 c. on 3 c., purple.
15 c. on 1 c., green.
20 c. on 2 c., red.
20 c. on 5 c., blue.

Similar surcharge, but with a sans-serif capital "B."
5 c., blue (Type 36).
10 c. on 3 c., purple (Type 36).

Type 36 *surcharged* "CABO," *as* No. 485, etc.
1 p., black.
2 p., deep green.
20 c. on 5 c., blue.

Surcharged "*Cabo*," Type z 5, *in* violet.
5 c., dark blue (Type 15).

Norway.—*L'Annonce Timbrologique* states that a new issue of stamps has made its appearance ; the lower values are described as in "modern style," whatever that may be, and as bearing the national Lion, while the others show a portrait of King Haakon. It would be more interesting perhaps to collectors to learn what the values are, and by what colours they are distinguished, but our contemporary is silent upon these unimportant particulars. As a matter of fact, we believe the stamps have not yet been issued, or perhaps even printed, though the designs adopted have been reproduced in another journal.

Paraguay.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the colours of both of the Official stamps of 1904 have been changed, and lists them as follows :—

Official Stamps. 1 c., olive.
2 c., light green.

Roumania.—Mr. W. Brown shows us a copy of the 10 bani, *emerald*, Postage Due stamp, watermark "P R," Type 22, perf. 11½, the paper of which shows distinct signs of being *laid*. This appearance must, we suppose, be accidental, but it is certainly very visible in this specimen.

L'Echo de la T. publishes a letter from a Roumanian correspondent, which shows that the multitudinous issues that have appeared of late are as little appreciated on the spot as they are elsewhere. He gives a list of fifty-six different stamps, including three sets of Charity labels, but exclusive of the new Exhibition series, all of which are in circulation at once. The catalogue is summarized as follows :—

1 ban . .	3 stamps.	40 bani . .	4 stamps.
3 bani . .	7 ,,	50 ,, . .	4 ,,
5 ,, . .	7 ,,	1 leu . .	5 ,,
10 ,, . .	7 ,,	2 lei . .	5 ,,
15 ,, . .	8 ,,	5 ,, . .	1 ,,
25 ,, . .	5 ,,		

Of these varieties, two of the 25 bani are *errors* :—

25 b., black and blue ; *King's Head, centre inverted.*
25 b. ,, olive ; *pictorial type.*

We are glad to learn that the existence of the first of these is doubtful. The second is stated to be entirely illegitimate ; the story goes that, when the first few sheets of each value were sent to Bucharest, it was found that the frame of the 25 bani was in *olive* instead of *blue*. These impressions were therefore ordered to be returned to the printers, as being in the wrong colour, but officials are stated to have obtained possession of some of them and to have sold them to enthusiastic collectors at Bucharest, at prices ranging from 5 to 25 francs each (according, no doubt, to the height of the enthusiasm and the depth of the pocket). Later on prices are said to have come down to 1 or 2 francs each, and those who had friends in official circles were even supplied at 25 centimes ! That copies should have succeeded in franking letters, or at least in getting themselves obliterated on the envelopes, was only to be expected.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes the existence of blocks of four of the 3 c., *green*, of the 1898 issue, imperforate horizontally across the centre. We may presume that these are some of the prizes to be found among the "remainders" of that series. Our publishers show us the 10 c., Type 74 dated "1900," overprinted with Type 81 in *black*, further surcharged "1906," also in *black*, in two different forms ; in one case the spacing is that of Type 94, 4½ × 16 mm. (this is No. 466*a* in the addenda to the Catalogue), in the other case the spacing is that of Type 93, 4½ × 13½ mm., and this is a novelty to us.

We have also the 3 c. of 1900, overprinted with Type 201, and further surcharged "1905," Type 92, in *blue*.

10 c., blue (No. 370) ; *surcharged* "1906" *as* Type 93.

Official Stamp.
3 c., black (No. 752) ; *surcharged* "1905," Type 92.

Servia.—Mr: Brown sends us the 5 paras Postage Due stamp on *granite* paper and perf. 11½, instead of 13 × 13½. We have only hitherto been able to find the stamps on ordinary paper with this perforation.

Spanish Colonies.—*Cuba.*—A correspondent of *L'Annonce Timbrologique* states that he has discovered an *error*, which seems to have remained unknown for many years past ; it is the 50 c. of 1879 in the colour of the 1 peseta. We shall want to hear a little more about this discovery before adding it to the Catalogue.

Rio de Oro.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that a Spanish journal chronicles a provisional stamp from this colony, formed by overprinting the 35 c. with the inscription "Habilitado para 15 cents.", in an oval.

15 c., in *carmine*, on 25 c., blue.

United States. — *Cuba.* — A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* describes another supposed provisional, issued during the recent troubles in this island. It is the current 2 c. stamp, No. 117 in the Catalogue, overprinted "Provisional—Gov't—1906," in small type, in *black*. It looks as if there had been some one at hand who had reminiscences of Hawaii.

The same journal notes the discovery of a new variety of one of the Puerto Principe provisionals, the 5 c. on 5 m., *chestnut*, with a large surcharge (probably our Type 11) like that of the 5 c. on ½ m., *green*. The variety is stated to have been pronounced genuine by the Expert Committee of the A.P.A.

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 56.)

* * * *

NOW we come to the Proclamation of the Chamber of Accounts, announcing the issue of the sheets with a special watermark, dated November 13th, 1819. [Through a misunderstanding on our part, this Proclamation was published in our number for July, on pages 15 and 16, immediately after the Proclamation of December 3rd, 1818.—ED. *M. J.*]

I do not fully understand the statement in Article 5, to the effect that the indication of the value of the sheet is given in the watermark, at the left of the Arms. The official who signed the Proclamation could easily have ascertained that this was not the case, since he states at the very commencement that the manufacture of the watermarked paper was completed and specimens had been received by the Chamber.

Although the placing on sale of the watermarked paper was announced for January 1st, 1820, I came across, a few years ago, a copy of one of these sheets, a 15 c., used on the 2nd October, 1819, and addressed to Turin. This was some ten weeks before the publication of the Proclamation, and three months before the official date of issue.

Issue of January 1st, 1820.

The designs of the stamps are the same as those of the stamps of 1819, but they are impressed in relief and the frames are pearled, instead of being plain, though of the same shapes.

Engraved on separate steel dies, and struck irregularly on one of the four pages of the sheet, at right, at left, or in the middle; in such a manner, however, as to leave three pages for the communication. The stamp is, as a rule, impressed so that it is the right way up when the entire sheet is held with the shorter sides horizontal, but it is sometimes, though rarely, found struck the contrary way.

The watermark consists of a Greek-pattern frame, interrupted at two places at top and bottom and in the centre of each side by an inscription in double-line capitals:—"CORRISPONDENZA—AVTORIZZATA" at top, "IN CORSO" at right, "PARTICOLARE—PER PEDONI" at bottom, inverted, and "ED ALTRE OCCASIONI"* at left.

Inside the frame is the inscription:— *Direzione — Generale* along the top, and *Delle — Regie — Poste* † along the bottom, in script type, and both portions the right way up.

In the centre is a Crowned Eagle, displayed, bearing on its breast the Savoy Cross. For the origin of these Arms we have to go back to Humbert I, known as Humbert of the White Hands, the recognized head of the House of Savoy, who was born in the year 1000 A.D. and died in 1056. His descendants have reigned for eight centuries and more—under the title of Count from 1030, as Dukes from 1416 (that title having been conferred on Amadeus VIII by the Emperor Sigismond), and finally as Kings from 1720, commencing with Victor Amadeus II.

Maurienne having been the principal domain of Humbert I in Savoy, his descendants continued to bear the title of Count of Maurienne, and their Arms were for a long period:—*Or*, an Eagle with wings displayed *sable*. It has been stated that the Eagle displayed his tongue, and that he bore in his talons a Serpent, twisted in the middle in the form of a figure 8 laid horizontally, but it is not so depicted on these sheets.

Amadeus II (1080–1094) would seem to have made use (see *Monthly Journal*, No. 138, December, 1901) of an Eagle with two heads, to show that he was a vassal of the Roman Empire. A similar thing occurred again during the French occupation, when the Imperial Eagle of France was employed in Sardinia.

In 1147, Amadeus III (1095–1148), who had taken part in the Second Crusade with his nephew Louis VII of France, adopted as his Arms, *Gules*, a Cross *argent*, in memory of his expedition beyond sea. It was therefore neither Peter II, Count of Savoy, nor Amadeus V that adopted these Arms, as has sometimes been stated.

Other bearings were added later, in 1458, when Louis of Savoy became King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, and in 1713, when Victor Amadeus became King of Sicily.

Charles Albert, who came to the throne in 1831, would seem to have been the first to content himself with the Cross of Savoy alone. I find indirect confirmation of this in an official document, dated October 7th, 1839, which is printed on one of the stamped postal sheets of 1820, and which is headed by a Coat of Arms consisting of the Savoy Cross.

The vertical lines, indicating *gules* (red), are not shown in the oval shield, on the breast of the Eagle, in the watermark, which is heraldically incorrect in this respect.

The paper is yellowish white, uniformly, without spots of colour, and is hand-made. It varies in substance from thin to thick, being sometimes thick and thin in different parts of the same sheet; it often shows defects in the manufacture, such as opaque or transparent spots or long marks. It is rough on one side and smooth on the other, and sometimes is soft to the touch. The edges have almost invariably been trimmed with a cutting machine, that is to say the

* "*Correspondence authorized for private transmission, by foot-messengers and other means.*"

† "*General Administration of the Royal Posts.*"

deckle edges have been removed,* and sometimes one side of the frame has been cut into by the machine.

Dimensions, about 400 x 260 mm., varying according to the stretching or shrinking of the paper, the sheets having been hung upon cords to dry.

Values :—

15 c., embossed without colour.
25 c. „ „ „
50 c. „ „ „

Watermarks.

For the production of these, very fine wire gauze was employed, formed of close vertical wires with horizontal wires woven across them ; these allow, as in this instance, of the accurate placing of the inscriptions, and to them are attached the other wires in the required designs, which form lines in relief on the wire gauze, and thus produce the watermark that is wanted ; the whole is then mounted upon a wooden framework.

Here we have designs showing Coats of Arms and inscriptions, and we require to know the number of varieties of these that may be found ; I believe that I shall be able to show that there are no less than *twenty* such varieties, without reckoning those that were produced by accidents during the manufacture ! Having had the patience to examine, one by one, and many times over, about a thousand sheets and half-sheets, unused and used, I have noted the following points of difference between them :—

Outer Frame. The spacing of the letters varies, and there are differences in the Greek pattern, both in the form and in the number of the zigzags, which increase or diminish with the spacing of the letters. The size of the frame varies, both in height and width, but this is of no importance, as these variations are due to the stretching or shrinking of the paper.

Inscriptions inside the frame. The letters vary in shape ; the positions of the words are irregular, the space between the words and the frame at sides or above and below being variable.

Arms. There are variations in the Crown of the Eagle ; also in the spaces between the wings, the tail, and the feet and the circle surrounding the bird ; the circle itself varies in size, having a diameter of 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, or 113 mm., and there is sometimes a difference of 1 or 2 mm. between the horizontal and vertical diameters, due to irregular drying of the paper. One must therefore not attach much importance to the dimensions either of the watermark or of the paper.

In brief, the twenty varieties can and should be divided into three distinct series, distinguished by two types of the Arms and two types of the Greek border, as follows :—

SERIES I. Type 1 *of the Arms.* The Eagle always has a *small* Crown (about 23 mm. wide) in comparison with that of Type 2 ; the Eagle is also fatter ; the lines representing feathers on the wings show three or four loops in each direction. The points of the wings are not more than about 1 mm. from the outline of the circle.

* I have, however, though but rarely, met with copies that have not been trimmed at the lower edge.

In *Direzione Generale* the letter *D* is well formed, and the lines joining the letters *o* and *a* to those that precede them do not cut across the ovals of those letters. The capital letter *G* commences at top under the letter "O" or "R" of "AVTORIZZATA," or between those two letters.

The *D* of *Delle* is always well formed.

Regie is close to the circle, about 3 mm. from it.

The letter *P* of *Poste* always extends considerably below the other letters, except in variety (*e*) in the list that follows, in which it does not extend quite so far. The letters *st* are not joined.

The dots over the letters *i* of *Direzione* and *Regie* are represented by a kind of note of interrogation [inverted and vertical, or nearly so].

The "T"s in the Greek pattern have crossbars about 21 x 4 mm., as in illustration A.

SERIES II. Similar to I., but the crossbars of the "T"s in the Greek border are about 9 x 3 mm.

SERIES III. This has all the appearance of having been prepared by other hands than those that produced the preceding ; the whole work is executed with less care and in quite a different style, notably in the case of the lines joining some of the letters of the inscriptions.

Type 2 *of the Arms.* The Eagle has a Crown that is ridiculously *wide* (about 35 mm.).* Its body is less fat, and the feathers in the wings are represented by lines with six or seven undulations. The points of the wings are some distance from the outline of the circle, except in variety (*bb*), in which the right wing is only about 4 mm. away.

In *Direzione Generale* the letter *D* varies in shape, and the *o* and *a* are crossed by the lines which join them to the preceding letters, the *o* resembling an *e* and the *a* becoming *ea* joined.

The *D* of *Delle* varies in shape.

Regie is always some distance from the circle (10 to 17 mm.).

The foot of the *P* of *Poste* is always above or on the level of the feet of the other letters, and *st* are joined ; four varieties have a *t* with a short crossbar ; the four others have a bar which extends across the following letter.

The dots over the letters *i* of *Direzione* and *Regie* are represented, as before, by a kind of note of interrogation, but placed almost horizontally.

The Greek border is similar to that of Series I.

It is by counting the number of the "T"s † in the

* I have seen at Hautecombe (Abbaye), near Aix-les-Bains, a banner of blue silk, embroidered, it is said, by Maria Christina, about 1828, showing an Eagle identical with this Type 2.

† This seems to us to be the clearest way of expressing what is meant. We assume the Greek pattern to be formed of letters "T" or "T" squares, of abnormal shape, each having a very long horizontal and a very short vertical bar, and fitted together, alternately the right way up and inverted. In the table of varieties the pattern and the inscription are followed round the frame, and the "T"s right way up are counted.—ED. *M. J.*

Greek border that it is possible readily to distinguish the varieties in each series. No two varieties are alike in this respect, with the exception of (*c*) and (*g*), of which a further description is given below.

The "T"s are given in the tables as follows :—1. Those at left of "CORRISPONDENZA." 2. Between that word and "AVTORIZZATA." 3. After the second word. 4. Before, 5. After "IN CORSO." 6. Before "PARTICOLARE." 7. Between that word and "PER PEDONI." 8. After "PEDONI." 9 Before, 10. After "ED ALTRE OCCASIONI." The corner pieces of the frame are not reckoned.

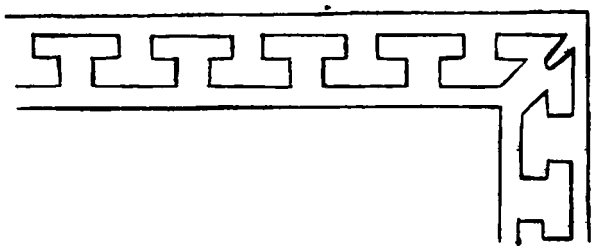
SERIES I.

Type 1 *of the Arms. Greek pattern* A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*a*)	1½	2 1½	2 1	4	4	1	2 3½	1	1	1
(*b*)	1	3	1	4	4	1	4½	1	1	1
(*c*)	1	3	1	4	4	1	2 3½	1	1	1
(*d*)	1	2 1½	1	4	4	1	2 3½	2 1	1½	2 1
(*e*)	1½	2 1½	2 1	4	2 4	1½	2 3½	1	1	1
(*f*)	1	3½	1	4	4	1	2 3½	1	1	1
(*g*)	1	3	1	4	4	1	2 3½	1	1	1
(*h*)	1	2	1	4	5	1	2 3½	1	1½	2 1

The earliest dates that I have met with are January, May, and November, 1820, on varieties (*a*), (*b*), and

Type 1 *of the Arms.*



Greek pattern A.

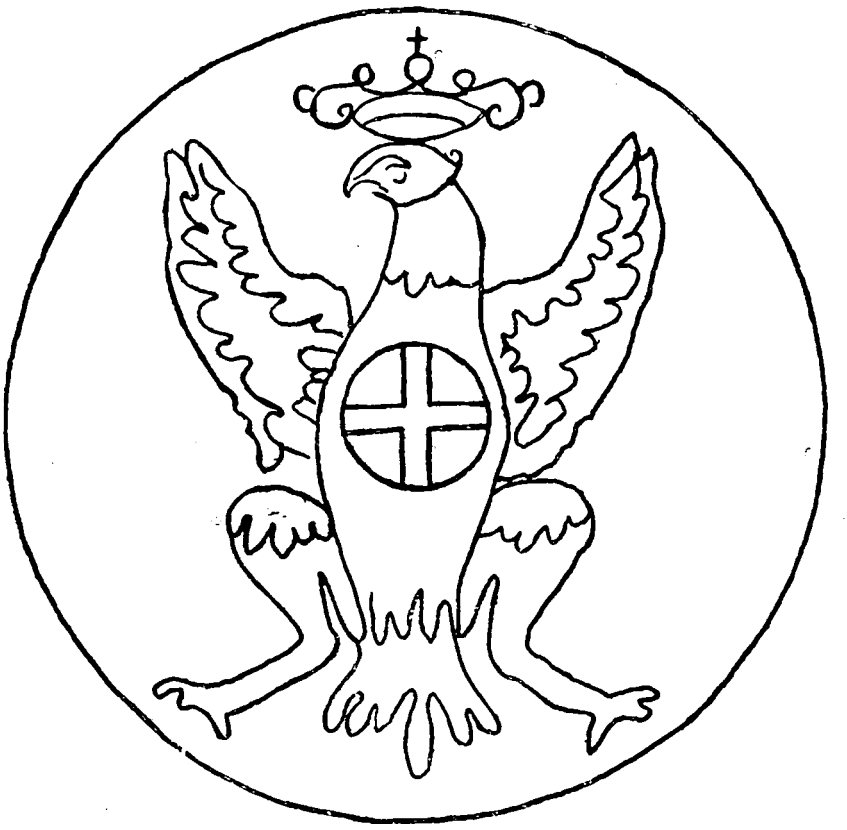
(*c*); and after these a 15 c., letter-sheet, variety (*d*), addressed from Pinavolo to Turin on December 21st, 1824, and a similar sheet, variety (*h*), addressed from Pinerolo to Turin on February 23rd, 1832.

I shall not point out the other variations that are to be found in these watermarks, because they can be sufficiently distinguished by examining the Greek border, but as that of variety (*g*) agrees with that of variety (*c*), it is necessary to state that: In (*g*) there is a space of 4 mm. between the end of the word "CORSO" and the commencement of the pattern, instead of 2 mm., and the same wider space before and after "PER PEDONI"; in *Direzione* the *i* is more upright, and the *n* wider, than in (*c*); the first *e* of *Generale* is the same size as the other letters, instead of being smaller; the second *e* of *Regie* is closer to the *i*; and the *s* of *Poste* is further from the *t*.

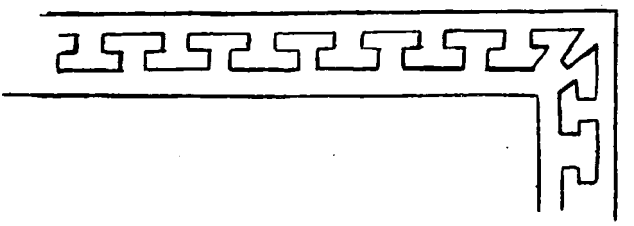
SERIES II.

Type 1 *of the Arms.* *Greek pattern* B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*a a*)	1½	¼4	2	6	¼5	1½	6	½1	1½	½1
(*a b*)	1½	¼4	2	5½	¼6	1½	6	½1	2	2
(*a c*)	2	4	2	5½	6	1½	¼5½	2	2	2
(*a d*)	2	¼4½	2	5½	¼5	2	¼5½	½1	1½	½1



Type 2 *of the Arms.*



Greek pattern B.

NOTE.—Of varieties (*a a*) and (*a d*) I have only seen half-sheets, but I have been able to reconstruct entire sheets from these.

I have met with a 50 c. sheet, variety (*a c*), dispatched from Cuneo to Turin on November 18th, 1828; and a similar sheet, variety (*a b*), used officially on April 30th, 1833.

SERIES III.

Type 2 *of the Arms. Greek pattern* A.

	1	2 –	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*b a*)	1	5	1	4	4	2	¼4½	½2	2	1
(*b b*)	1	5	½1	4	¼4	1½	¼4½	½2	1½	1
(*b c*)	1	¼4½	1	4	4	1½	¼4½	2	1½	1
(*b d*)	1	5	2	4	4	2	5	2	1½	2
(*b e*)	1	4½	½1	3½	4	2	5	½1	1½	1
(*b f*)	1	5	1	4	¼3	2	¼4½	2	2	1
(*b g*)	1	5	½1	3½	4	2	¼4	2	2	1
(*b h*)	1	5	1	3½	4	2	5	2	2	1

It may be noticed that all of these varieties can be distinguished by the Greek border.

In varieties (*b a*) and (*b d*) the *D* of *Direzione* is well formed, while that of *Delle* is badly formed; in variety (*b e*) the contrary is the case, the first *D* being badly formed and the second well; in (*b h*) both these letters are well formed. These peculiarities appear to me to be intentional, and to indicate the existence of two groups, of four watermarks each.

Of used sheets that I possess, or have examined, the following are the earliest dates:—

25 c., variety (*b a*), used officially, on February 22nd, 1827.

15 c., variety (*b h*), dispatched from Bra to Turin on November 7th, 1829.

25 c., variety (*b b*), dispatched from Varallo to Novara on November 6th, 1833.

25 c., variety (*b e*), used officially, on November 13th, 1838.

(*To be continued.*)

Sweden.

OFFICIAL 10 ÖRE ON 12 ÖRE, PERF. 14.

By HILMER DJURLING.

(Editor of the *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.*)

* * * *

ON the reduction of the rate of postage for inland letters from 12 öre to 10 öre, the Post Office authorities announced, in a notice dated November 10th, 1884, that new stamps of the value of 10 öre, ordinary stamps as well as official stamps, would appear on January 1st, 1885; and this took place in due course. After the rate had been thus reduced the 12 and 24 öre stamps were little used, though they were still current.

On October 1st, 1889, the department, however, issued these stamps surcharged "10 öre" in order to get rid of the remaining stock. These surcharged stamps were of the 1881 edition, and were thus perforated 13; but it was quite possible also that a sheet or two of the stamps with the earlier perforation (14) had been mingled with those of the later issue, and thus had been surcharged with them.

The only evidence that such was the case with the 12 öre value of the Official stamps has up till now been one single specimen. *Sveriges Frankotecken*, the work produced by the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening,* says about this, in the section Official Stamps, page 238:—

"Of the 12 öre surcharged stamp, with small (14) perforation, only one specimen is known, and this is of a *light blue* colour and obliterated at 'WESTERÅS' in 1889; the full date cannot be deciphered. As the printing was done in sheets of fifty stamps, forty-nine more of such stamps ought to be found.

"'10' on 24 öre, yellow. . . . No small perforated specimens have yet been discovered."

* The Philatelic Society of Sweden.

By the courtesy of the owners, I am now in a position to reproduce the above-mentioned small perforated specimen, and also four further specimens that have been found since the publication of *Sveriges Frankotecken* last year. All the five specimens are in the possession of members of the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening.

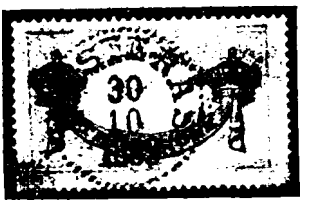
Their resemblance in colour, together with the fact that all the four specimens were used at Westerås within a few days of one another, tell in favour of their coming from the same sheet.

It is possible that "10" on 24 öre Official stamps may also exist perforated 14, but it is not probable, as more than seventeen years have passed since the stamp appeared, and not a single specimen has been found. It may be observed that the 12 and 24 öre stamps, perforated 14, were withdrawn more than eight years before the provisional issue was printed.

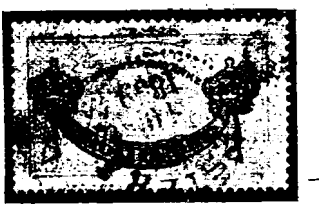
I here give illustrations showing the five stamps referred to, which must be considered the greatest rarities of Sweden, together with a little history of each stamp.

No. 1 was found about 1895 in a young schoolboy's collection. He sold it to the late Paul O. Brose, stamp dealer, for the long price of 5 kroner! The stamp changed hands the same day, but a ten times higher price was paid for it; and at last it came into the possession of a collector at the price of 550 kroner. The stamp is obliterated "Westerås 29/10 1889"; the date is not entirely legible, but it can be seen in the illustration. The owner of this specimen is Major Th. Sandelin, Karlsborg, who has marked it on the back with a transverse oval stamp inscribed "Thure Sandelin, Karlsborg."

No. 2 was found at the end of last year by Mr. Harry Wennberg, Stockholm, in his stock, and was afterwards sold to Dr. Astley Levin, Stockholm, of whose fine Swedish collection it now is one of the ornaments. The price was probably no lower than that of No. 1. This stamp is obliterated "Westerås 22/10 1889."



No. 3 was detected in a collection in December last year by Engineer Bror Christensson, Stockholm, and was afterwards sold by Mr. Harry Wennberg to Professor Alb. Lindström, Stockholm, in whose possession it now is. The obliteration shows very distinctly: "Westerås 30/10 1889."



No. 4 was the result of a little chat about the three previous specimens and a description of them by me at a meeting of the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening quite recently. One of our members, Mr. Ragnar Schantz, dentist, who was present at the meeting, had his attention thus drawn to the existence of small perforated specimens of this provisional issue, with the result that on searching among a number of such stamps the following day he found the fourth specimen. Like the foregoing, it is obliterated "Westerås." The date is a little indistinct, but it may be "30/10 1889."

No. 5 was found by Mr. Josef Johansson, Stockholm, only a week after No. 4. It is obliterated "30/10 1889," like Nos. 3 and 4. This specimen has a little scratch in the centre.

British North Borneo.

NOTES REGARDING THE 1886-7 ISSUE.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

* * * *

SOME years ago, when examining some blocks of the ½ c., 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., and 10 c. stamps of the 1886-7 issue of British North Borneo, it occurred to me that it might be possible to plate them, but, though I have made many notes from time to time since, it is only recently that I have been enabled to examine a number of entire sheets—by the courtesy of Mr. D. Field—and thus verify points already noted, and at the same time prove indisputably that it is possible to plate each of these six stamps.

I have also been able to ascertain that there were two plates for each of the 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., and 10 c. denominations, but only one appears to have been made for the ½ c. value.

The stamps were manufactured by Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades, and were printed from plates composed of fifty electrotypes arranged in five rows of ten.

A careful examination of the stamps will show that a separate die was engraved for each value, all being evidently copied from the same design. It is strange that the die for each stamp should have been engraved independently of the others, for in cases of this sort it is more usual to have one "mother" or general die of the parts of the design that are the same in all the

values. From each of these dies fifty electrotypes were taken, and these were placed together to make the plates. It is very probable that when the second plates were made, several new electrotypes were made to take the place of those that had become very badly worn or were much damaged.

The design consists of a shield in the centre, in the top portion of which is a lion on a dotted background, while in the lower part is a sailing vessel on a background composed of a number of horizontal straight lines placed fairly close together. This is the arms of the Company. At the top is "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO" on a scroll, and under the shield is the word "POSTAGE." In each corner are ornamented crosses, and on the tablets to the left and right of the centre are a number of native characters. The value is expressed in English in the tablet at the base of the design.

The native characters and value are, of course, different in each case, and in addition the following, among other differences, may be noted as proving that entirely separate dies were engraved for each value.

½ Cent. The head of the lion is only lightly shaded, and has practically no outline. The shading on the shoulders is solid, and on the rest of the body is patchy, the lines running diagonally from left to right.

The dots around the lion are small, and more or less indistinct. There are five dots between the animal's tail and back, and the lowest row of the background contains twelve dots.

In the lined background occupying the lower portion of the shield, the two top lines are much thicker than the others.

There are seven long oars of equal length projecting from the vessel. Two lines extend from the mast just above the sail to the base of the small flag.

1 Cent. The lion's head is more carefully drawn, and is fairly well shaded. The shading of the body consists of lines running from the shoulder to the tail, parallel with the outline of the back.

The dots are not so numerous as in the ½ c.; there are four between the tail and back, one being very indistinct, and only six in the lowest line.

There is a very thick line at the top of the lined background below the lion.

There are eight long oars of equal length, and only one line can be distinguished from the mast to the flag.

2 Cents. The head of the lion is heavily shaded, and he has a scowling countenance. The shading on the body consists of a number of crossed lines.

The dots are small and very plentiful, there being five between the animal's tail and back, and sixteen in the lowest line.

The top line of the shading at the back of the ship is thick and crooked, and resolves itself into two separate lines at the right-hand end.

There are six long oars projecting from the vessel, and the two lines from the mast are very distinct, and reach slightly higher than in the case of the ½ c.

4 Cents. The lion's head is very deeply shaded. There is a white patch on the body near the shoulder, but otherwise it is shaded with fairly thick lines running from left to right.

The dots are very distinct and well formed. There are five between the tail and back of the animal, and twelve in the lowest line.

All the lines in the background in the lower part of the shield are thicker than in the other values.

There are nine oars, varying in length, and the lines from the mast are very indistinct.

8 Cents. The lion is well drawn and is shaded all over, the lines of shading on the body being crossed.

The dots are few and well formed, there being four between the tail and back of the animal, and ten in the lowest line.

The top line of the shading at the back of the ship is thick, and joins the line below in places.

There are eight short oars of equal length projecting from the side of the ship, and the lines from the mast are most indistinct.

10 Cents. The lion's head is well shaded, except on the face. The lines on the animal's body slope downwards from left to right.

The dots are small and fairly evenly distributed, there being four between the tail and the back, and eleven in the lowest line.

The top line of the shading in the lower portion of the shield is really three fine lines close together.

There are seven long oars of equal length from the side of the vessel, and the lines from the mast to the flag are very plain.

THE ½ CENT.

In the ½ cent I have only found one plate, and in this the flaws and dots by which each stamp in the sheet may be identified are as follows:—

No. 1. There is a minute dot in the left-hand space under the long top bar of the top native character in the right-hand column.

No. 2. There is a short line in the left-hand column to the right of the first dot in the top native character; the two dots in the frame opposite the "P" of "POSTAGE" are like a semicolon.

No. 3. The lion's nose is a circular spot of colour instead of a semicircular line.

No. 4. A white line extends from the base of the small sail into the sea below.

No. 5. There is a small coloured line on the "G" of "POSTAGE."

No. 6. The curved line above the lion is broken in the centre, and there is a break in the semicircular line at the bottom of the shading under "NORTH."

No. 7. A small dot appears on the scroll-work to the right of the ship, level with the space between the second and third lines of shading from the base.

No. 8. A white line extends from the centre of the scroll on the right of the vessel into the column containing the native characters.

No. 9. There is a minute dot between the ornament in the right lower corner and the frame line below, and a small dot appears outside the right-hand frame line near the centre.

No. 10. The right lower corner of the tablet containing the value is slightly bent, and there are two minute spots in the top left part of the ornament in the right upper corner. In most sheets, too, the thin line above "NORTH" is joined in the centre to the colour below.

No. 11. There is a stop after the word "POSTAGE." This variety is just as prominent as the variety with stop after "THREE" in the 1871 issue of Sarawak.

No. 12. The top curved line in the space below the "T" of "BRITISH" is broken.

No. 13. There is a break in the top frame line opposite the "R" of "NORTH."

No. 14. The frame line at the right is badly broken in the centre.

No. 15. The white line under "BRITISH" is somewhat thin under the "B."

No. 16. The shading in the right lower corner under the scroll is patchy, and the outer frame line is broken opposite this place.

No. 17. There is a minute dot before the "2" of "½."

No. 18. There is a small spot of colour in the upper part of the scroll-work at the right of the design.

No. 19. The first "I" of "BRITISH" is dotted, and there is a splash of colour on the top of the "R" of the same word. There is also a small dot outside the top frame line just above the "O" of "NORTH."

No. 20. There is a minute dot above the left end of the second native character in the right-hand column.

No. 21. There are two small dots between the circle and V-shaped portion of the lowest native character in the left-hand column.

No. 22. A minute dot shows between the ornament in the upper right corner and the line below it.

No. 23. There is a minute semicircular line on the frame below the ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 24. A white curly line extends from the base of the "T" of "POSTAGE" to the "A" of the same word, and there is a white dot under the "E" of "BORNEO."

No. 25. A short line connects the top of the ornament in the upper right-hand corner with the frame line above.

No. 26. The ornament in the left upper corner is damaged on the right side.

No. 27. There is a minute spot on the white line in the corner below the "N" of "NORTH."

No. 28. The "H" of "NORTH" is misshapen at the top.

No. 29. There is a white dot under the second leg of the "H" of "BRITISH," and a minute dot shows on the left of the second native character in the right-hand column.

No. 30. The top of the "A" of "POSTAGE" is joined to the line above.

No. 31. There is a break in the frame on the right-hand side opposite the top of the third native character.

No. 32. There is a tiny dot on the right of the thick down-stroke of the top native character in the left column.

No. 33. There is a minute cut in the top frame line opposite the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 34. There is a tiny dot in the top right corner of the column on the left.

No. 35. A minute dot is shown under the top part of the second native character in the left column.

No. 36. There is a small break in the frame line on the right close to the top.

No. 37. The right-hand line of the square in the upper left corner has a small break in it.

No. 38. A small dot appears to the left and below the "2" of "½."

No. 39. The line connecting the two lower legs of the ornament in the upper right corner is broken.

No. 40. A tiny dot is shown above the first native character in the left column.

No. 41. The line is broken above the second "I" in "BRITISH," and there is a short line outside the frame line on the left near the top.

No. 42. The lower corner of the diamond in the centre of the ornament in the upper right corner is broken.

No. 43. The line under the "S" of "POSTAGE" is broken.

No. 44. The left serif of the "T" of "POSTAGE" extends to the "S" of the same word.

No. 45. There are two small dots in the blank space over the "N" of "NORTH."

No. 46. There is a small white line after the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 47. There are two minute dots outside the frame on the right near the centre.

No. 48. There is a hair-line across the top left corner.

No. 49. There is a small cross below the central ball of the scroll-work on the left of the shield.

No. 50. The right-hand frame line of the column on the left is broken just opposite the V-shaped portion of the second native character.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

The year 1906 HAS been notable in the annals of Philately, if only for the great Philatelic Exhibition of May last.

This Exhibition was an eye-opener to many, inasmuch as it showed them the great advance made in scientific Philately as distinct from mere "stamp collecting."

In my opinion the trade is already benefiting by the Exhibition, as I hear all round that things are much more brisk than last year, and in the case of our own

firm, although our accounts for the year have not closed, yet we are far enough advanced to show me that in our sales, both in this country and in America, we are far ahead of last year, and are in fact several thousand pounds ahead of the best turnover we have hitherto done.

All this speaks well for the permanence and well-being of the Royal Hobby and Science of Stamp Collecting.

* * *

Gibbons Stamp Weekly. With 5 January next our Weekly enters upon its Fifth Volume, and we intend this to be a "boomer."

With this end in view we have engaged the services of the brilliant author

MR. S. R. CROCKETT,

author of *The Lilac Sunbonnet* and many other of the most brilliant romances of the day.

Mr. Crockett's fees for his serial stories are amongst the highest of those paid to any author; but his circle of readers is so great that no publisher grudges paying his price, as publications in which his serials appear increase their circulation by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Crockett is fortunately an advanced stamp collector, and has dealt with our firm for the past fifteen years. He has promised to give us one of his best stories, and a chapter will appear in *G. S. W.* each week, commencing with the first number of January.

The new story is entitled

"ME AND MYN, LIMITED."

Be sure to order in time from your newsagent or from the railway bookstall, or you can send direct to our publishers, at the price of 3s. 3d. for half year or 6s. 6d. for a full year's subscription.

* * *

Exchange Circular for 1907. WE have just published a new and entirely differently arranged Exchange Circular, showing in a moment, and in handy form, the price we allow in exchange for all kinds of common and modern stamps. The price is 6d., post-free.

* * *

Glendining and Co., Ltd., OUR Auction Department at 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., have had a record year.

In every branch of their business trade has been brisk, and their turnover is far ahead of that of any previous year.

Their chief regular sales are:—

Postage Stamps.
War Medals and Coins.
Violins and other Musical Instruments.
Oriental Sales.
Antiques, etc. etc.

And collectors having any of the above goods to dispose of can safely send them to Glendining's, knowing they will obtain the best prices that the great London market affords.

I can only speak from personal knowledge of postage stamps, and here I know that they are undoubtedly at the top of the tree, and this is recognized by vendors, who are most anxious to have their goods sold at "Glendining's."

The great "Hetley" Collection, catalogued at over £10,000, has already had two sales devoted to it, and will fill up two or three more before it is all disposed of. The firm have just had another *grand* collection placed in their hands for sale without reserve, this one coming from Italy.

* * *

Glendining and Co.'s Auction. ON 11, 12, and 13 December last Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., held a very successful sale, comprising a portion of the large collection of Dr. H. Hetley and other properties. A regular attendant at the auctions for many years stated that he thought that the prices realized were the best of the past five years, proving that Glendining and Co., by issuing their catalogues *six weeks* before each sale and sending them to all good buyers throughout Europe and America, are enabled to realize the *very highest prices* for their clients.

The following were a few of the more interesting lots sold:—

	£	s.	d.
Cyprus, 30 p. on 1d., double surcharge, one inverted, unused	3	10	0
Geneva, 1843, 5+5 c., yellow-green, pair cut wrong way, used on entire	35	0	0
Geneva, 1843, 5+5 c., pair, separated and rejoined	9	0	0
Hong Kong, CC, perf. 12½, 4 c., grey, unused, one perf. missing	5	5	0
Hong Kong, 1882, 10 c., blue-green, unused	4	5	0
Bechuanaland, 1891, 2d., brown, overprint double, reading down, unused	3	15	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s. 6d., green, unused	5	2	6
,, ,, 5s. ,, ,,	6	5	0
British Central Africa, 1d. on 3d., error "PNNEY," unused	8	5	0
Mauritius, 1862, rough perf., 1s., deep green, unused	24	0	0
Seychelles, 1901, 3 c. on 16 c., double surcharge, unused	5	0	0
Seychelles, 12 ct on 16 c., inverted, unused	3	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, CA, perf. 14, 4d., blue, unused	6	5	0
St. Helena, perf. 14, ½d., emerald, double surcharge, unused	6	10	0
Transvaal, 1879, wide roulette, 3d., mauve on green, used	12	0	0
Transvaal, 1893, 2½ on 1s., green, inverted, error "2/½," unused	7	10	0
Barbados, 1878, 1d. on half of 5s., rose, unsevered pair, two types of surcharge, used	21	0	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green, unused	14	5	0
,, 1878, 6d., grey, litho, unused	6	0	0
Queensland, 1882, perf. 9½ × 12, unused	8	0	0

* * *

Close of our South African Agency. IT is with regret that I have to announce that we have decided to close up our South African Agency, which has, for the past three years, been under the management of Mr. A. Sonn in Johannesburg. The business done there is so small that it is a farce to keep up the form of an agency. Collectors or dealers who require any of our publications or stamps can have them sent direct from London at *the London prices*, without having to pay 3s. 6d. each for 2s. 6d. publications, as I am informed has often been the case in Johannesburg.

* * *

Christmas Holidays. NOTICE is hereby given that the offices and shops of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will be closed from 2 p.m., Saturday, 22 December, until the following Thursday morning,

27 December. Owing to the mass of letters and orders that will accumulate by the later date, I must ask the kind indulgence of our clients for a few days after the holidays.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Straits Settlements, including Bangkok, Perak, Selangor, Johor, Sungei Ujong, *three* very fine special stock books, which include a purchase of over £1000 of finest Straits stamps from the grand collection shown at the Exhibition in May last	£2485
Salvador, three fine volumes, the recent provisionals being well represented and at prices much less than in the last Catalogue . .	388
North Borneo	302
Trinidad	713
Tonga and Sarawak	187
Queensland (2 vols.)	722
British Guiana	934
St. Helena	200
South Australia	—
Finland, Levant, and Wenden	—

NOTE ON
The Postage Stamps of China, 1878-1905,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

By J. MENCARINI.
(*Of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service.*)

(*Continued from page* 80.)

* * * *

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

18th December, 1896.

BY Imperial Edict the Imperial Chinese Post Office was recognized, and the Post Office currency was thereupon changed from candarins (taels) to cents (dollars). Whilst regular stamps were being prepared, provisionals were issued, by surcharging in black, with ordinary printing types, the 1885 and 1894 stamps in stock.

Reprints on various thicknesses of paper, and necessarily different in shades of colour, were later on made from the original 1894 blocks, for surcharging purposes, as in many denominations the stocks soon became exhausted. These surcharges were done by several printing offices; hence difference in type of surcharge. As no records were kept of these different surcharges, only totals of each denomination are given below, irrespective of type of surcharges.

壹洋暫
分銀作
1
cent.
24

(*A*) Small type; surcharge 17 to 17½ mm. high (see Type 24):—

67. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13: 3 cands., yellow.
67*a*. ,, ,, ,, 13*b*: ,, orange-yellow.
67*b*. ,, ,, ,, 13*c*: ,, ochre.
68. 1 cent. On stamp No. 11*a*: 1 cand., orange-verm.
69. 2 cents. On stamp No. 12*a*: 2 cands., green.
69*a*. ,, ,, ,, 12*c*: ,, deep green.
70. 4 cents. On stamp No. 14: 4 cands., rose.
70*a*. ,, ,, ,, 14*a*: ,, pale rose.
71. 5 cents. On stamp No. 15*b*: 5 cands., orange.
71*a*. ,, ,, ,, 15*c*: ,, yellow.
72. 8 cents. On stamp No. 16*a*: 6 cands., brown.
72*a*. ,, ,, ,, 16*b*: ,, pale brown.
72*b*. ,, ,, ,, 16*c*: ,, deep brown.
73. 10 cents. On stamp No. 16*a*: 6 cands., brown.
73*a*. ,, ,, ,, 16*b*: ,, pale brown.
74. 10 cents. On stamp No. 17*a*: 9 cands., green.
75. ,, On stamp No. 18: 12 cands., orange.
76. 30 cents. On stamp No. 19*a*: 24 cands., rose-carmine.
76*a*. ,, ,, ,, 19*c*: ,, carmine.

Varieties.

(*A*a) Error: lower figure and fractional bar of "½" (stamp No. 67*a*) omitted:—

77. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13*b*: 3 cands., orange-yellow.

(*A*b) Surcharge inverted:—

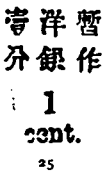
78. 1 cent. On stamp No. 11*a*: 1 cand., orange-verm.

(*A*c) Double surcharge:—

79. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13*b*: 3 cands., orange-yellow.
80. 2 cents. On stamp No. 12*a*: 2 cands., green.
81. 4 ,, On stamp No. 14: 4 cands., rose.
82. 10 ,, On stamp No. 17*a*: 9 cands., green.

(*A*d) 10th February to 17th March, 1897. Issue of 1885 surcharged as above;—

83. 1 cent. On stamp No. 7: 1 cand., green } Issue,
83*a*. ,, ,, ,, 7*a*: ,, pale green } 38,000
84. 2 cents. On stamp No. 8: 3 cands., mauve } Issue,
84*a*. ,, ,, ,, 8*b*: ,, deep mauve } 42,000
85. 5 cents. On stamp No. 9: 5 cands., bistre } Issue,
85*a*. ,, ,, ,, 9*b*: ,, olive-yell. } 56,840



25

26

(*B*) Large type; surcharge 17 to 17½ mm. high (*see* Types 25, 26):—

86. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13: 3 cands., yellow.
86*a*. ,, ,, ,, 13*b*: ,, orange-yellow.
87. 1 cent. On stamp No. 11*a*: 1 cand., orange-verm.
87*a*. ,, ,, ,, 11*b*: ,, pale verm.
88. 2 cents. On stamp No. 12*a*: 2 cands., green.
88*a*. ,, ,, ,, 12*b*: ,, yellow-green.
88*b*. ,, ,, ,, 12*c*: ,, deep green.
89. 4 cents. On stamp No. 14: 4 cands., rose.
89*a*. ,, ,, ,, 14*a*: ,, pale rose.
90. 5 cents. On stamp No. 15*b*: 5 cands., orange.
90*a*. ,, ,, ,, 15*c*: ,, yellow.
91. 8 cents. On stamp No. 16*a*: 6 cands., brown.
91*a*. ,, ,, ,, 16*b*: ,, pale brown.
92. 10 cents. On stamp No. 17*a*: 9 cands., green.
92*a*. ,, ,, ,, 17*b*: ,, emerald.
93. ,, On stamp No. 18: 12 cands., orange.
94. 30 cents. On stamp No. 19*c*: 24 cands., carmine.

Varieties.

(*B*a) Misprint: second stamp in first column to right, "t" in "cent" omitted:—

95. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13: 3 cands., yellow.
95*a*. ,, ,, ,, 13*b*: ,, orange-yellow.

(*B*b) Surcharge 16 to 16½ mm. high; figure of value closer to Chinese characters:—

96. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13: 3 cands., yellow.
96*a*. ,, ,, ,, 13*b*: ,, orange-yellow.
97. 1 cent. On stamp No. 11: 1 cand., geranium-red.
97*a*. ,, ,, ,, 11*a*: ,, orange-verm.
97*b*. ,, ,, ,, 11*b*: ,, pale verm.
98. 2 cents. On stamp No. 12*a*: 2 cands., green.
98*a*. ,, ,, ,, 12*b*: ,, yellow-green.*
98*b*. ,, ,, ,, 12*c*: ,, deep green.
99. 4 cents. On stamp No. 14: 4 cands., rose.
99*a*. ,, ,, ,, 14*a*: ,, pale rose.
100. 5 cents. On stamp No. 15: 5 cands., deep chrome-yellow.
100*a*. ,, ,, ,, 15*a*: ,, orange-yell.
100*b*. ,, ,, ,, 15*b*: ,, orange.
100*c*. ,, ,, ,, 15*c*: ,, yellow.
101. 8 cents. On stamp No. 16: 6 cands., carm.-brown.
101*a*. ,, ,, ,, 16*a*: ,, brown.
102. 10 cents. On stamp No. 17*a*: 9 cands., green.
102*a*. ,, ,, ,, 17*b*: ,, emerald.
103. ,, On stamp No. 18: 12 cands., orange.
103*a*. ,, ,, ,, 18*a*: ,, pale orange.
104. 30 cents. On stamp No. 19*c*: 24 cands., carmine.

(*B*c) Surcharge inverted:—

105. ½ cent. On stamp No. 13: 3 cands., yellow.
106. 2 cents. On stamp No. 12*a*: 2 cands., green.
107. 4 ,, On stamp No. 14: 4 cands, rose.
108. 10 ,, On stamp No. 17*a*: 9 cands., green.

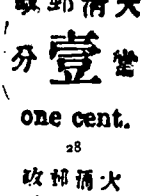
(*B*d) Issue of 1885 surcharged as above. This set is known as the Pakhoi set, but so far as can be gathered from official records not a single stamp was sent to that port. No cancelled specimens have been seen, and it is surmised that the balance in stock after surcharging was erroneously printed with this type. Surcharge 15½ to 16½ mm. high:—

109. 1 cent. On stamp No. 7: 1 cand., green. Issue, 109
110. 2 cents. On stamp No. 8: 3 cands., mauve. ,, 54
111. 5 ,, On stamp No. 9*b*: 5 cands., olive-yell. Issue, 159

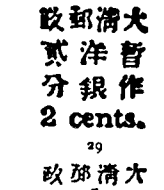
27

(*C*) 13th February, 1897. Type 27. For some projected Revenue purpose a Revenue stamp was kept in stock at the Customs Statistical Department; these were utilized for postal purposes by a surcharge and were issued concurrently with previously mentioned surcharges. Perforation, 16. No watermark. Very few unsurcharged specimens bearing a Post Office cancellation mark are known; probably those thus cancelled were unsurcharged specimens issued by error:—

112. 3 cents, red.
112*a*. ,, red-brown.



28



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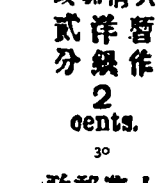

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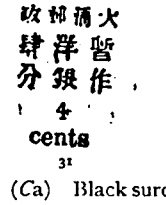


31

32

33

(*C*a) Black surcharge. On stamp No. 112: 3 cents, red:—

113. 1 cent (Type 28).
114. 2 cents (,, 29).
115. ,, (,, 30).
116. 4 cents (,, 31).
117. ,, (as Type 30).
118. 1 dollar (Type 32).
119.* ,, (,, 33). Stamps issued, 40.
120.† 5 dollars (as Type 32).

Varieties.

(*C*b) Colour modified:—
113*a*. 1 cent (Type 28). On stamp No. 112*a*: 3 c., red-brown.
114*a*. 2 cents (,, 29). ,, ,, ,, ,,

(*C*c) Surcharge inverted:—
121. 2 cents (Type 29). On stamp No. 112: 3 cents, red.
122. 5 dollars (as Type 32). ,, ,, ,, ,,

(*C*d) Double surcharge:—
123. 2 cents (Type 29). On stamp No. 112: 3 cents, red.

(*C*e) Inverted "s" in "cents":—
124. 2 cents (Type 29). On stamp No. 112: 3 cents, red.

(*C*f) No period after "cents":—
125. 2 cents (Type 29). On stamp No. 112: 3 cents, red.

(*C*g) Comma after "cents":—
126. 2 cents (Type 29). On stamp No. 112: 3 cents, red.

* One sheet of forty stamps was printed erroneously with the small type.

† Although intended only for money orders, some post-marked specimens are known, showing that they have undoubtedly been used also for postage

* Also, we suppose, upon stamp No. 29.—ED. *M.J.*

(*D*) October, 1903. At Foochow, during a temporary exhaustion of stock of 1 cent stamps, the current 2 cent stamps were made to serve the purpose, by being cut diagonally in half and cancelled by a rectangular frame bearing the inscription "Postage 1 Cent paid":—

127. 1 cent. Half of stamp No. 44*c*: 2 cents, red.

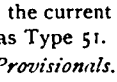
(*E*) August, 1904. Identically the same procedure was resorted to by the Chungking Office, but the cancellation was done by the regular Post Office cancellation stamp:—

128. 1 cent. Half of stamp No. 44*c*: 2 cents, red.

The total issues of surcharged stamps Nos. 67–82 and Nos. 86–126 were as follows:—

Value.	Surcharged on	Total Number issued.	Returned and destroyed.	Net Issue.
½ cent	3 candarin	440,728	136,681	304,047
1 cent	1 candarin	387,734	177,402	410,332
,,	Revenue, 3 c.	200,000		
2 cents	2 candarin	790,075	280,000	859,675
,,	Revenue, 3 c.	349,600		
4 cents	4 candarin	344,505	157,238	237,267
,,	Revenue, 3 c.	50,000		
5 cents	5 candarin	321,575	163,833	157,742
8 ,,	6 candarin	196,848	125,828	71,020
10 cents	6 candarin	20,000	64,431	151,308
,,	9 candarin	132,813		
,,	12 candarin	62,926		
30 cents	24 candarin	50,366	24,040	26,326
1 dollar	Revenue, 3 c.	20,485	13,236	7,249
5 dollars	,, ,,	5,000	—	5,000

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



51

16th March, 1904. Pending the arrival of the regular Postage Due stamps, the current denominations were surcharged in black, as Type 51. No watermark:—

Provisionals.

129.	½ cent. On stamp No. 54: ½ cent, brown	Stamps issued	81,440
130.	1 cent. On stamp No. 55: 1 cent, ochre	,,	281,560
131.	2 cents. On stamp No. 56: 2 cents, scarlet	,,	177,200
132.	4 cents. On stamp No. 57: 4 cents, yellow-brown	,,	155,360
133.	5 cents. On stamp No. 58*b*: 5 cents, red-orange	,,	115,680
134.	10 cents. On stamp No. 59: 10 cents, deep green	,,	139,680

52

10th November, 1904. Type 52. No watermark. Perforation, 14.

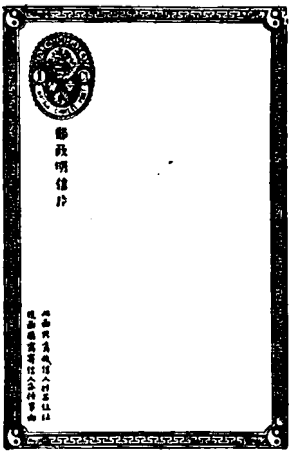
135.	½ cent, light blue	*120,000
136.	1 ,, ,,	*228,000
137.	2 cents ,,	*209,000
138.	4 ,, ,,	*143,000
139.	5 ,, ,,	*86,000
140.	10 ,, ,,	*111,000
141.	20 ,, ,,	*30,000
142.	30 ,, ,,	*22,600

* Stamps issued (to 31 December, 1505).

POST CARDS.

16th August, 1897. Type 53. Small oval design. Lithographed in Japan, in carmine, on thin straw-coloured card. Inscribed "Imperial Chinese Post."

143. 1 cent, carmine . Post cards printed 1,001,000



53

1st February, 1898. Similar design to No. 143, but inscribed "Chinese Imperial Post," and lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, London, in carmine, on thick pale yellow card.

144. 1 cent, carmine.
145. 1 cent + 1 cent, carmine (reply card).

"OFFICIALLY SEALED" STAMP.

24th January, 1905. Lithographed at Shanghai, on thin, white wove paper. No watermark. Perforation, 12.

146. "Officially sealed," green.
146*a*. ,, pale green.

EXPRESS DELIVERY STAMP.

11th November, 1905. Lithographed, on wove paper, in dark green, on light green ground tint, multiple printed "Chinese Imperial Post." [See *M.J.* for August, 1906.]

147. 10 cents, dark green on light green.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. H.—We are much obliged for your letter, which was forwarded to us by our publishers, and you will see that we have noted most of its contents. In regard to the *Queensland*, we would point out that we have not yet been shown evidence sufficient to justify their inclusion in the Catalogue, *viz.*: Used copies that are undoubtedly *imperforate*: single specimens are not sufficient. The stamps of Antigua and Barbados, to which you refer, are in an entirely different position; in their case there was no doubt about the existence of imperforate copies, but it was a question at one time whether such copies had ever been in circulation.

The pair of *Great Britain* is a very interesting curiosity, perfectly genuine and genuinely used, but stamps that have accidentally been left only partially perforated have never been included in the Catalogue, and we hope will not be—their name is Legion, and, like other varieties, their interest is exactly the same, whether catalogued or not. Your *blue-green*, *Barbados*, appears to our publishers to be No. 58.

L. W. C.—We are sorry to say that we cannot find the information you ask for about the stamps of Hayti.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ABYSSINIA.

1904. *Overprinted with Type 5, in violet.*

Cat. No.		s.	d.
51.	½ g., green	0	6
52.	½ g., red	1	0
53.	1 g., blue	1	3
56.	8 g., lilac *used*	4	0

1905. *Surcharged as Type 6.*

67.	80 on 4 g., claret	3	0
70.	3.20 on 16 g., black	6	0
72.	05 on ½ g., green	2	0
73.	05 on ½ g. ,,	2	0

1906. *Overprinted with Type 8.*

76.	05 on ½ g., green	0	6
77.	10 on ½ g., red	0	6
78.	20 on 1 g., blue	0	9
79.	40 on 2 g., brown	1	3
80.	80 on 4 g., claret	2	6
81.	1.60 on 8 g., lilac	4	0
81.	1.60 on 8 g. ,, *used*	4	0
82.	3.20 on 16 g., black	7	6

BARBADOS.

1898. *Jubilee issue. On blued paper.*

½d., grey and carmine		7	6

BOSNIA.

1901-6. *Black numerals. Perf.* 12½.

35 h., deep blue	*used*	0	4
40 h., orange	,,	0	4
45 h., greenish blue	,,	0	6

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1906. *Type 11.*

2s. 6d., grey-lilac		3	3

CHAMBA.

1902. *Service. Queen's Head.*

2 a., violet		2	6

CHILI.

1905. *Type 27.*

10 c., black and grey	*used*	0	2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. *Type 32.*

1 c., black and blue	*used*	0	2
2 c. ,, lilac	,,	0	2
5 c. ,, lake	,,	0	2

DUTCH INDIES.

1902-6. *Types 11 and 13.*

12½ c., deep blue	*used*	0	1
1 gulden, violet	,,	0	9

FRANCE.

1906. *Types 13, and 16 modified.*

10 c., vermilion		0	2
35 c., deep violet		0	6
45 c., green and blue		0	7

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. *Stamp of Indo-China, Type 6, surcharged.*

CHINE.

25 c., blue (error, Chinese characters omitted)		7	6

GREECE.

1906. *Olympic Games. Types 19 to 26.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 l., brown *used*	0	1	20 l., mauve *used*	0	2
2 l., grey-black ,,	0	1	25 l., blue ,,	0	2
3 l., orange ,,	0	1	30 l., purple ,,	0	4
5 l., green ,,	0	1	40 l., sepia ,,	0	6
10 l., red ,,	0	1	50 l., marone ,,	0	3
			1 dr., grey-black ,,	1	2

GOLD COAST.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

6d., lilac and mauve	,,	0	8

HAYTI.

1906. *New types. Internal postage.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 c. de g., blue	0	1	3 c. de g., slate	0	1
2 c ,, yellow	0	1	7 c. ,, green	0	2

1906. *External postage.*

1 c. de p., green	0	1	8 c. de p., carmine	0	7
2 c. ,, vermilion	0	2	10 c. ,, orange-vermilion	0	8
3 c. ,, brown	0	3	15 c. ,, green	0	10
4 c. ,, lake	0	4	20 c. ,, greenish blue	1	4
5 c. ,, indigo	0	5	50 c. ,, orange-red	3	3
7 c. ,, slate	0	6	1 pi., reddish mauve	6	6

HOI-HAO

1901-4. *Type 4 of Indo-China, overprinted.*

1 c., black on azure (double overprint, one inverted)		7	6

HOLLAND.

1906. *Unpaid. Provisional.*

6½ c. on 20 c., red and blue		0	3

HONG KONG.

1903. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

12 c., green and marone on yellow	*used*	0	3

HONG KONG—*continued.*

1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

		s.	d.
20 c., black and chestnut	*used*	0	3
30 c., grey-green and black	,,	0	4
50 c. ,, ,, magenta	,,	0	9

INDIA.

1906. *New type with King's Head.* "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

½ a., green		0	1

JOHOR.

1884-6. *Straits Settlements, overprinted.*

2 c., rose (No. 7)		10	0
2 c. ,, (No. 16)		10	0
2 c. ,, (,,)	*used*	10	0

1904. *Types 12 and 13.*

1 c., lilac and green	*used*	0	1
2 c. ,, orange	,,	0	1
3 c. ,, olive-black	,,	0	1
4 c. ,, carmine	,,	0	3
10 c. ,, black	,,	0	4

LUXEMBURG.

1906. *New type.*

10 c., vermilion		0	2

MADAGASCAR.

1904. *Type 6.*

1 c., purple on bluish, error *imperf.*		1	0

NATAL.

1904. *Official. King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

	unused.	used.
½d., green	— ..	0 3
1d., carmine	3 6 ..	0 4
2d., red and olive-green	— ..	12 0
3d., purple and grey	17 6 ..	6 0
6d., green and chocolate	30 0 ..	24 0

NOTE.—Nos. 301 and 302 in the Catalogue are not known with genuine surcharges, and should be omitted.

NEW ZEALAND.

1902. *Cowan paper. Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf.* 11.

1d., carmine (No. 255*b*)		8	0

1902-6. *Postage Due. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf.* 11.

½d., red and green		0	1
1d. ,, ,,		0	2

PATIALA.

1892. *Service. Queen.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 a., plum	0	6	8 a., magenta	1	6

1903-6. *Service. King.*

2 a., purple	0	8	8 a., magenta 2 0
3 a., orange-brown	1	0	1 r., green and carmine 6 0
4 a., olive-green	1	6	

ROUMANIA.

1906. *Jubilee Issue.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
25 b., black and ultramarine	0	4	50 b., yellow-green and black	0	7
40 b., brown and black	0	6	1 leu, vermilion and black	1	3
			2 lei, orange and black	2	6

SARAWAK.

1889-1901. *Type 18.*

12 c., lilac	*used*	0	4

SIAM.

1906. *Type 48.*

4 a., pale red and sepia	*used*	0	2
12 a., blue	,,	0	2
24 a., red-brown	,,	0	4
1 t., bistre and deep blue	,,	1	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1892-9. *Types 35 and 37.*

25 c., purple and green (No. 93)	*used*	0	4
4 c. on 5 c., brown (No. 96)	,,	0	6

1902-4. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

Cat. No.		unused.	used.
105.	5 c., lilac on white	0 3 ..	0 3
106.	8 c., purple on blue	0 6 ..	0 6
107.	10 c., lilac and black on yellow	1 0 ..	0 4
109.	30 c., grey and carmine	— ..	2 0
110.	50 c., green and carmine	4 0 ..	—
111.	$1, green and black	7 6 ..	—
112.	$2, lilac and black	12 6 ..	—
113.	$5, green and orange	30 0 ..	—
115.	3 c., lilac	1 0 ..	0 6
116.	4 c., purple on red	0 6 ..	0 2
117.	8 c. ,, blue	1 0 ..	0 3

SWEDEN.

1891-1903. *Types 11, 9, 12, and 13.*

2 öre, indigo and yellow	0	1	25 öre, orange	0	5
5 ,, yellow-green	0	1	30 ,, grey-brown	0	6
8 ,, purple	0	2	50 ,, olive-grey	0	9
10 ,, bright carmine	0	2	1 krona, grey and carmine	1	6
15 ,, chestnut	0	3	5 kronor, blue	7	0
20 ,, blue	0	4			

UNITED STATES.

1902-3. "*Series* 1902."

$1, grey-black	*used*	1	6

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/6. Part II, Foreign Countries. 2/6.

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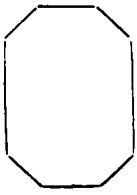

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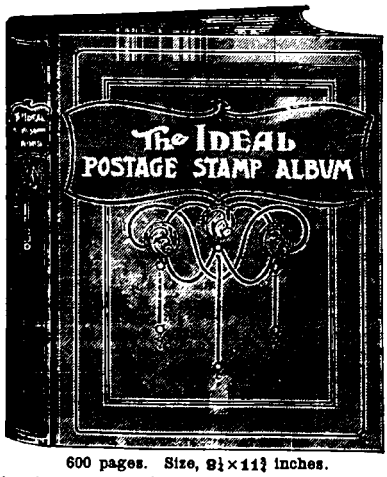

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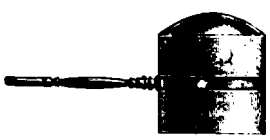

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JANUARY, 1907.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVII. No. 199

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	129
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	131
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF DENMARK AND THE DANISH COLONIES By L. HANCIAU *(Continued from page 100.)*	139
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO: NOTES REGARDING 1886-7 ISSUE By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE *(Continued from page 123.)*	143
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	147
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	147
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	147
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	148

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WE shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. JANUARY 31, 1907. NO. 199.

Editorial.

* * *

IN the good (?) old days when it was thought necessary to find some excuse for being so foolish as to collect stamps, we used to plead that the pursuit led incidentally to the study of geography, modern history, and other subjects equally useless and uninteresting, but supposed to be more respectable than the mere accumulation of little bits of defaced paper. We have changed all that now; Philately has become a Science, with which history and geography are proud to be associated, and when we hear of a great collection arranged on historical lines, we feel that an honour (perhaps not entirely unmerited) has been bestowed upon—History!

Recent Philatelic Literature.

But speaking seriously, there can be no doubt that no other hobby or amusement, possessing the same attractions for young and old, has such a tendency towards fixing in the minds of its followers geographical and historical facts, and we are very glad to welcome a little book which deals especially with this aspect of Stamp Collecting. Its title is *Countries and Stamps*, it is written by Miss (or Mrs. ?) H. E. Colvile, and published by Messrs. Endle & Co., of Bournemouth; and its object is to supply a brief account of the different countries and their stamps, in a way that should make it of value to all young collectors; indeed we could recommend it as a text book for the Elementary Schools. The volume before us deals with the British Empire only, and from it the young collector may learn the geographical position of all the British possessions and protectorates, together with some of the leading facts in their early history, etc. We trust that this first volume will be followed in due course by a second, treating of the other Countries of the World, and their stamps, in a similarly efficient fashion.

Mr. H. L. Ewen sends us two little books relating to branches of Philately in which he seems to specialize, but which are outside our limited scope, inasmuch as they do not relate to Postage Stamps. One of them is a catalogue of the *Railway Letter Stamps of Scotland and Ireland*, labels which, it may be admitted, have a certain connexion with postage stamps, because they have always to be used in conjunction with the latter, but still their own nature is essentially different; the other strays still further away from our branch of the subject, being a catalogue of the *Railway Newspaper and Parcel Stamps of the United Kingdom.* Both of these groups of gummed labels form interesting subjects for study, and as the word "Philately" has come to mean simply "the study of stamps," we must consider the study of Railway Letter and Railway Parcel Stamps to be a branch of Philately; at the same time we think that Government Stamps, postal and fiscal, afford an amply sufficient field for the energies of philatelists, and that it is hardly necessary for them to go out "seeking fresh fields and pastures new" along the Railways.

The next addition to our library is that hardy annual, *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.,

the sixty-sixth edition of which is sent us by Mr. W. T. Wilson. We can find no more to say about it than on previous occasions; the principles upon which it is arranged are the same as hitherto, and we see included the same little items whose existence we have queried for years past, and which we still believe have never been seen except in the catalogues and chronicles. The prices we do not attempt to criticize; we did glance at Zurich, to see whether the values suggested in a recent article in *The American Journal of Philately* had any foundation in fact, but alas! the same conservatism prevails here as elsewhere, or the 4 rappen stamps at six dollars each have all been snapped up. The varieties with the *red* lines retouched are still omitted, so we are led to hope that they only exist in the imagination of the author of the article in question. Our friends in New York will, we are sure, forgive our little criticism; their Catalogue and their Journal are old friends of ours, which we are always glad to see, and we should like to see them in rather closer agreement than in the case alluded to.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society sends us the first number of a publication to which we wish every success. It is entitled *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, and we gather that the present intention is to publish numbers once (or twice?) in each year, containing reports of the Proceedings of the Society, papers read at the meetings, and original and other articles on matters connected with stamp collecting. The programme is thus a modest one, and none the less to be commended on that account. We hope to see the *Annual* become a *Quarterly*, and in time perhaps develop into a *Monthly*, if original materials are forthcoming. In the present issue we notice, among other articles, one upon "The Bisected Stamps of British Guiana," which the author, Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, hopes soon to see "catalogued by all the dealers." Without any wish to deny the fact that varieties of this nature possess a certain amount of interest, we are quite unable to echo the hope expressed above; there are many reasons for this—in the first place, as a matter of principle, we should be inclined to exclude from the Catalogue all varieties of stamps for prepaying postage that cannot be collected unused, as well as used, or that were not regularly issued to the public. No one would collect these half-stamps *unused*, except in unsevered pairs (as an Irish friend puts it), and it does not appear that they were ever, anywhere, issued to the public; even in Jamaica, where the use of halves of the Penny stamp was authorized, we do not know that the half of a stamp could have been bought at the Post Office for a halfpenny. In all other cases, except perhaps that of the 2 piastres, 1867, of Egypt, the stamps were divided by the postmasters and affixed by them to the letters, during a temporary deficiency of low values. Under these circumstances, the postage is really paid in cash, as if there were no such things as stamps in existence, but the Postmaster uses a fragment of a stamp (instead of marking the letter "paid") so as to save himself the trouble of keeping an account of the cash received. We should like to strike out of the Catalogue all stamps thus employed; they are not issued stamps, but merely indications of postage paid in cash; at the same time specialists will of course place specimens of these divided stamps in their collections, as postal curiosities—they must be on the entire cover to be of any value at all—in the same way as specimens of ordinary stamps are preserved on entire envelopes, to show dates of use and to prove special points in their history; but we should certainly not recommend the listing of bisected stamps in the catalogues, though the fact of their existence should be noted in the magazines.

***

Exhibition at Calcutta. TOO late for mention last month, we received the announcement that the Philatelic Society of India was proposing to hold an Exhibition of Stamps at Calcutta, in connexion with a Fête promoted by Lady Minto for the benefit of Calcutta charities. As the Exhibition was to be open from January 27th to February 6th, it would have been in any case impossible for collectors in this country to take part in it, and all we can do is to express our best wishes for its success in every respect. It is a satisfaction to learn that a Philatelic Exhibition of a high class is recognized in India as likely to be a real attraction to visitors to a Fête of the nature in question; we could wish that matters were regarded in the same light nearer home.

Exhibitions of Stamps are, of course, attractive primarily to Collectors of Stamps, but we fully believe that they might be made to appeal to a much wider public, and we hope that such will be found to be the case by our friends in India. When flying machines have been brought into general use, we shall be able to spend a week-end in Calcutta on occasions like this and personally report on the show; under existing circumstances we may not hear much about it even in time for our next number.

***

Mulready Numbers.

IN response to our appeal of last month we have had communications from a few of our readers, but from so few that we fear the students of postal stationery are even more limited in number than we had supposed. We are still hopeful of seeing the work carried through, but it will take time under present conditions. In regard to Mulready numbers, we have at present been shown only one of those mentioned in our list of wants; we have not heard of a single number that was entirely unknown to us. Either our list of the numbers in existence is far more complete than would appear from what we published last month, or else there must be copies of many unlisted numbers in the hands of collectors. We have an idea that some of the high numbers we want might be found in collections in the United States; we would suggest the examination of unused copies of envelopes having the appearance of having at one time been pasted all over; but please examine all you have, and let us know the result. We have to add to our list of wants 1d. Cover No. A 224, accidentally omitted last month.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—A correspondent shows us the following varieties:—

A 1d., *red-brown*, with a large, irregular roulette, or serpentine perforation, all round; it is very clear at bottom and right, where it seems to closely resemble the curious kind of perforation which we described in October, and there are traces of the same thing at top and left. The stamp is from the bottom row, being lettered "T—D," and it might be possible to identify the plate from which it was printed by the fact that the letter "D" touches the right-hand outline of the stamp. This rouletting, or whatever it is to be called, might of course be entirely unofficial, but it is of interest as corresponding so closely with that which was found in connexion with the 16 perforation.

A 1d., *rose-red*, perf. 14, letters in lower corners only, with traces of a Maltese Cross in the right lower corner. It seems evident that, in making the plate, the roller was first applied out of position, too high up, so that the top part of the impression on the roller covered the lower part of an impression already made on the plate. The second impression was evidently only very partially rolled in, but we find other slight traces of it along the lower part of the stamp and in the bottom margin. The stamp is lettered "A—D."

A copy of the 1d., *Venetian red*, of 1880, with a white dot, like a full stop, after the word "PENNY." The stamp is lettered "E—G" in the lower corners, and we do not know whether this dot is due to a flaw in that particular electrotype in one of the plates, or whether it was merely caused by something sticking to it at the time when this stamp was printed. Perhaps some one who has made up plates of these stamps can tell us.

The same correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the variety of the "80 PARAS" on 5d., with small figure "0," exists on the 5d., *lilac and blue*, Queen's Head, as well as on the 5d. King's Head. We noted it in October, 1902, when chronicling the latter stamp, but we cannot find any notice of the same variety on the former. Does it exist also on the 5d., *green?* We are likewise shown what appear to be two sizes of the overprint "80 PARAS" on the 5d. King's Head, but we think that the differences may be caused by heavy inking or spreading of the type through wear.

Another correspondent tells us that he has found a specimen of the current ½d. stamp showing an extra line across the forehead of the King's profile, just where the shading ceases, producing the appear-

ance of a skull cap on His Majesty's head; we should suppose this line to be entirely accidental, probably the result of a hair or fine thread across that particular part of the plate at the time of printing.

We are also shown a photograph of part of a vertical strip of the current 1d. stamps, which has been doubly perforated with the vertical comb machine. The horizontal lines of perforation are represented by very fine scallops on the edges of the stamps, the paper being entirely cut away; the vertical line at the left-hand side is normal, that on the right appears to be normal part of the way and shows holes shaped like a figure "8" down the side of one of the stamps represented; there are also traces of additional rows of holes, which show that a corner of the sheet must have been folded over when it was first put into the perforating machine, and it must then have been taken out (probably after one descent of the pins), the corner put straight, and the sheet then put through the machine again so as to perforate the stamps properly.

In reference to two of the varieties we noted last month, Mr. H. S. Hodson tells us that he has seen a single copy of the 1d. perf. 16 at top or at bottom, he is not quite certain which, and imperforate on the other three sides, like the pair that we described, and that specimens are also known with a letter "S" inverted in one of the corners. An inverted "S" is not quite so striking an error as an inverted "G," but we were wrong in supposing that inverted letters had not been noted previously.

Morocco Agencies.—This sub-heading has to be transferred from Gibraltar to Great Britain; we have received a whole series of current stamps of this country overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" in two lines of small *sans-serif* capitals at top, and with the value in "CENTIMOS" in similar, but taller type, at foot. The overprint is *black* in all cases. The 2d., 5d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. are chalk surfaced.

5 c. on ½d., pale green.
10 c. ,, 1d., scarlet.
15 c. ,, 1½d., purple and green.
20 c. ,, 2d., green and scarlet.
25 c. ,, 2½d., ultramarine.
50 c. ,, 5d., purple and ultramarine.
1 p. ,, 10d., purple and scarlet.
3 p. ,, 2s. 6d., lilac.
6 p. ,, 5s., carmine.

Antigua.—We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that the ½d. and 2½d. of the issue of 1903 have appeared, each in a single colour, on the paper with the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark. We fancy that "specimen" copies only have been seen at present.

½d., grey-green; *multiple wmk.*
2½d., ultramarine ,,

Bechuanaland.—Mr. Allen-Bolton shows us two minor varieties, if indeed they can really be termed varieties at all, of the surcharged stamps of this territory:—A pair of No. 23, on one of which the overprint "1d" is followed by something which looks like a comma, instead of a full stop; and a specimen of No. 26 with a somewhat abnormal-looking figure "2" in the overprint. We believe both are due to battered or dirty type; the stop in the first is like a comma with a very short tail set almost horizontally, which we fancy is an impossibility, and the figure "2" appears to have its head damaged and curled up in an unusual fashion.

Bermuda.—We have received the 2½d., Type 12, which we chronicled in September. The centre is in *brown*, the frame in *ultramarine*, and the paper is unsurfaced. *Ewen's Weekly* notes the ½d. of the same type with the multiple watermark and on the same paper.

½d., black and green; *multiple wmk.*

British Guiana.—The *D. B. Z.* lists the following values of the current type, in new colours, with the multiple watermark:—

2 c., rose.
4 c., light brown and violet.
5 c., ultramarine.
6 c., grey and black.
12 c., ochre and lilac.

We do not know whether any of these are actually in circulation yet.

British Honduras.—From the same source we copy the announcement of some additions to the King's Head series. The three lower values are in Type 15, and the three higher in Type 14; all have the multiple watermark.

10 c., lilac and emerald-green.
25 c. ,, orange-brown.
50 c., grey-green and carmine.
$1, grey-green and carmine.
$2 ,, ultramarine.
$5 ,, black.

British South Africa Company.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole draws attention in *The West-End Ph.* to the fact that it is possible to distinguish impressions of Plates 1 and 2 of the issue of 1896-7 from those of Plate 3, by the presence or absence of a microscopic dot to right of the tuft of hair of the tail of the right-hand supporter of the Arms. We gather that the existence of three plates is known, numbered 1, 2 and 3 respectively, in a small circle in the left-hand margin opposite the top row; impressions from Plates 1 and 2 always show the dot, impressions from Plate 3 show no dot, and where the plate is not known it may be assumed that stamps with the dot are from Plate 1 or 2, and stamps without the dot from Plate 3 (or 4, if there was a fourth plate). It is an interesting fact in the history of the stamps in question, but we hardly think that the removal of the dot, even if intentional, is to be regarded as of the same importance as the retouching that must have taken place to produce Die II. of the British Colonial type with head in octagon. We should suppose that for the production of Plate 3, a fresh roller impression was taken from the original die, and that in touching up this roller impression the dot was removed, either intentionally or accidentally. We can hardly suppose that it was originally intended to appear in the design: possibly it was a mark made by the engraver to guide him in getting the tails of the two animals level. Mr. Poole's lists run as follows:—

With the dot.

1d. (2), 2d. (1), 3d. (1), 4d., 6d., 8d. (2), 1s., 3s., 4s.

Without the dot.

½d. (3), 1d. (3), 2d. (3), 4d. (3), 6d. (3), 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.

The figures in brackets are the numbers of the plates from which the values are known to have been printed; where no number is given copies have not been seen with the plate numbers attached.

Brunei.—According to *The L. P.* the series issued for Brunei is more worthy of its source than we had been led to suppose. The following lengthy and complicated list is to be added to that which we gave (under Labuan) last month :—

With overprint in black.
1 c., black and violet.
With overprints in red.
2 c. on 8 c., black and vermilion.
4 c. on 12 c. ,, yellow.
5 c. on 16 c., green and brown.
10 c. on 16 c. ,, ,,
25 c. on 16 c. ,, ,,
50 c. on 16 c. ,, ,,
One Dollar on 8 c., black and vermilion.

We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that a complete series of stamps of special design has been prepared for this Protectorate, which we suppose will have to have a heading of its own in the Catalogue. The design shows a view with a native boat in the foreground, printed in the first colour given in the list, in a frame (of the second colour) bearing the name at top, "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at sides, and value in words at foot and in numerals in the corners. These stamps have the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark, and are perf. 14.

1 c., grey-black and light green.
2 c. ,, brick-red.
3 c. ,, brown.
4 c. ,, lilac.
5 c. ,, blue.
8 c. ,, yellow.
10 c. ,, dark green.
25 c., light blue and light brown.
30 c., violet and black.
50 c., green and dark brown.
1 dol., orange-red and grey.

Ceylon.—We have received the 3 c. and 4 c. of the series overprinted "MALDIVES" as described in October, when we noted the receipt of the other values.

Fiji Islands.—We have received the 1d., Type 23, printed on white paper, as noted in June. The colour is *rose-red* and the paper is unsurfaced.

Gambia.—A correspondent in Vienna kindly shows us the following letter from the postmaster of Bathurst, which he received a few months ago in reply to a request for some of the provisional stamps to which we have had to refer so often :—

"The Postmaster presents his compliments, and regrets to say that the issue of Surcharged Penny and Halfpenny stamps is exhausted. They were issued on the 10th and withdrawn on the 23rd April last.

"Your remittance is returned herewith. The total issue was only 4500 Penny and 3600 Halfpenny, and 5s. each has been paid for them.

"The bank here have been buyers at the rate mentioned, but there are no more sellers at the price named. From information received last mail from Sierra Leone it is understood 15s. was being offered for 'Provisionals.'

"Bathurst, Gambia, July, 1906."

The stock was exhausted in July, but it seems to have been possible that an offer of 15s. each might have produced a few copies. According to the very same official (see his letter quoted in November) "the balance remaining" was destroyed on the 16th October. It is hardly worth while in connexion with such an issue as this to wonder which of the two statements is correct.

Grenada.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2d. Postage Due stamp on unsurfaced paper with the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark.

Postage Due. 2d., black; *multiple wmk.*

Hong Kong.—The *D.B.Z.* lists the 4 c. and 10 c. in new colours, on *white* paper with multiple watermark.

4 c., red.
10 c., ultramarine.

India.—We have received the 1 a. in the modified type, inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE," but otherwise unchanged.

1 a., carmine; *altered type.*

We copy the following from *The Ph. J. of I.*:—

"Gibbons' new catalogue lists the current 2 anna Indian stamp (King's Head) in two colours, purple and mauve, but only mentions purple for the 'On H.M.S.' There are, however, three totally distinct shades, and one is much scarcer than the other two—it is reddish lilac, and all three varieties exist with the 'On H.M.S.' overprint, but the mauve stamp is much rarer than the purple, and the reddish lilac is distinctly difficult to get.

"Another stamp which assuredly requires attention is the ½ anna pea-green (Queen); there are two quite distinct colours, very pale (pea) green and yellow-green. The old (1882) half annas are described as deep green and blue-green—they would be better described as very deep green, blue-green and dull green. Considering that this stamp was in use for eighteen years it is not surprising that some variation in shade should be found.

"The note under No. 548 is not quite correct, the 1 r. exists with *two* varieties of overprint and all the rest with three varieties."

The last paragraph confirms the information given us in November. In regard to shades, it is very difficult to decide what to include and what to omit; the 2 a. stamp is one that is particularly liable to suffer from climatic influences, and one wants to know which varieties exist in strictly *mint* condition.

Indian Native States.—*Duttia.*—We have been shown what purports to be a variety of the 2 a., Type 2, about which we feel doubtful. It is printed all in *blue*, both the design and the control mark, and differs somewhat in type from any of the varieties known to us.

Holkar.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the ¼ a. was issued on October 1st with the "SERVICE" overprint. *Official Stamp.* ¼ a., orange.

Jaipur.—Mr. B. D. Bhargava, B.A., a resident in this State, tells us that negotiations are taking place with a view to a Postal Convention with the Government of India, similar to those in force with Chamba, Gwalior, etc., under which British Indian Stamps, overprinted, are supplied for use in the States We sincerely hope that this proposal may be carried out before any more local issues are made.

Lagos.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 5s. stamp has at last appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper, completing the set.

New South Wales.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 10d., watermark Crown and "A," perf. 11 all round. This is no doubt to be accounted for by the circumstances reported in our August number.

10d., violet; *wmk.* Type 57; *perf.* 11.

New Zealand.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 2½d. stamp, perf. 14.

2½d., blue; *perf.* 14.

We have received the Exhibition issue, or "Commemorative Series of 1906," as the labels are inscribed. It consists of four long oblong stamps of interesting designs, but very poorly executed, apparently by lithography; they remind us of the Mausoleum issue of the Dominican Republic, 1899. On the ½d. is represented a large double canoe, labelled "Te Arawa," the New Zealand equivalent, we believe, of Noah's Ark. The picture on the 1d. is entitled "Maori Art"; it shows two native gentlemen apparently engaged in the manufacture of an elaborate form of gridiron, on which a white female prisoner is evidently about to be cooked; on the 3d. is shown the "Landing of Cook," who looks as if he fully expected to share the same fate; the 6d. bears a picture of the "Annexation of New Zealand" by two military officers and one naval, a seaman with a pigtail, and two active men in

their shirt-sleeves hoisting a mast, while natives look on and wonder what it is all about. The stamps are perf. 14, and watermarked with Type 41.

½d., emerald-green.
1d., vermilion.
3d., brown and blue.
6d., pink and olive-green.

North Borneo.—Mr. J. W. Jones points out to us that the date, 1906, assigned to the 1 dollar of 1894, surcharged "4 CENTS," etc., is not correct. Both this and the similar series of Labuan, Nos. 75 to 79, were issued at least as early as June, 1905; they were referred to in a circular issued by the S.S.S.S. dated June 10th, 1895, and were accordingly omitted for some time from the Catalogue, with the result that they afterwards were inserted under wrong dates.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a variety of the ½d. on 3d., No. 70 in the Catalogue, in which there is a small line, like a hyphen, under the letter "d" of the overprint. He states that this occurred once on the sheet, but we have no evidence to prove that it existed on every sheet.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 3d. stamp with the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark, paper unsurfaced.

3d., green and orange; *multiple wmk.*

Seychelles.—Mr. F. C. Henderson shows us a pair of the "45 cents" on 1 rupee, No. 48 in the Catalogue, the left-hand stamp of which shows a figure "5" with a straight head, and the right-hand stamp a figure with a curved head; we think it possible, however, that the hollow in the head of the first figure is filled in with ink, the whole of the type being extremely dirty.

Straits Settlements.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the current 50 c. on chalk-surfaced paper.

We have received the 8 c. in *ultramarine on white*, which we chronicled in September, but the paper is unsurfaced. We have also the 5 c., Type 40, with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

5 c., lilac; *new wmk. and paper.*

Tasmania.—A correspondent shows us some varieties of shade of current and recent issues:—

½d., wmk. "TAS," No. 191, in two shades of *deep green*, which would be separated by specialists.

½d., wmk. "V" and Crown, perf. 12½, in *deep green*, as well as in *pale green*.

2d., wmk. "V" and Crown, perf. 12½, in two shades of *purple*, as well as in *violet*.

5d., wmk. "TAS," No. 197, in two shades, one fuller and brighter than the other.

Also a horizontal pair of the 1d. Postal Fiscal, No. 336, imperforate between the two stamps; and the 1d., *pale blue*, 337, and 2d., 338, with the last letter of the word "REVENUE" broken so that it appears to be a letter "F."

Our correspondent expresses a doubt as to whether Nos. 336 (or 335) to 340 were ever really available for postal use, and we confess that we are not at all certain whether they were actually in circulation as early as November 30, 1900, the last day on which they could legally be used for postage.

Transvaal.—Mr. F. C. Henderson shows us a copy of the 3d. surcharged "V. R. I." with no stop after the "V," a variety that is not listed as occurring upon this value.

Western Australia.—*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that the 3d., watermark Crown and "A," exists perf. 11.

3d., brown; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 11.

The correspondent to whom we are indebted for some varieties of Tasmania, and whose eye for shades is much keener than our own worn-out optics, sends us two varieties of the 2s., *red on yellow*, No. 121, which we really can distinguish with ease. One seems to have been printed with much thinner ink than the other; the latter should perhaps be described as *carmine* on yellow, whilst in the other the colour of the paper shows through so distinctly as to make the impression appear to be in *orange*.

Zanzibar.—Mr. N. M. Billimoria shows us a copy of the ½ a. of India surcharged "Zanzibar," having, he says, an Arabic figure "5" instead of the final "r" of the word. The letter is abnormal, certainly it is not a broken "r" of any type that we are acquainted with, as it is pointed at foot, but if it is an Arabic figure it is probably "r," which is "2," not "5."

PART II.

Abyssinia.—A correspondent shows us a post card addressed from Harar to Vienna, and bearing 5, 10, and 20 centimes stamps of the latest series, with overprint in *black*, as recently described, and also 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. French Levant stamps (Offices in Turkish Empire, Types 2 and 3), and a 10 c. French Somali Coast, Type 1, No. 36*a*. As our correspondent justly observes, 50 c., besides the value of the Abyssinian stamps, seems a heavy charge for a post card, but presumably most of the stamps were superfluous, and were put on to oblige the addressee (who was not the person who sends us the card). He adds that he has been told that a French post office was established in Abyssinia in November, and that Levant stamps were used there for the first few days.

The Abyssinian stamps, which were probably not required at all in this case, are postmarked with a circular mark, in which we can only see "17 11 6" across the centre and "HARAR" (almost illegible) below; the French stamps have a clear postmark, "HARAR—POSTES FRANÇAIS" in a circular band, with "18 NOV 6" in the centre.

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that we were mistaken in supposing that the oblong stamps of the new series were in sheets of 40; they are in sheets of 50, ten horizontal rows of five. We had only seen a block of 40 of the 1 heller, which we understood was an entire sheet.

Brazil.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps for ordinary postage, chronicled last month:—

Also of the series for Postage Due:—

We have since received a 2000 reis stamp, of the ordinary series, bearing a profile of Liberty, to left, not the Arms of Brazil as prophesied last month; *Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 500 reis, with portrait of Campos Salles, as previously stated.

500 reis, violet-black.
200 ,, deep green.

Chili.—*L'Echo de la T.* notes the 2 c. and 5 c. of the current series overprinted, in *red*, with the words "MARINA OFICIAL," which may convert them into Official stamps for the use of the Naval Department. Further information is awaited.

China.—We have at last seen a copy of the 5 c. in the new colour, which we heard of so long ago as November, 1905; it seems to us to be *purple*, rather than *violet*.

Colombia.—Mr. E. Mortimer shows us a used copy of the 20 c., *mauve*, Type 85, perf. 12, with a clear impression on the back, as well as on the face, and we gather from his letter that Nos. 458, 459, and 460 exist in the same double-faced condition. He also shows us the two varieties of the 1 c., Type 96, which we described last January; he is of opinion that Mr. Thiele's variety II. is the earlier, and from a comparison of the stamps with the illustration in the Catalogue (which was made soon after the stamps first appeared), we are inclined to agree with him. The variation in the vertical bars at the sides, which we described last month as distinguishing the two varieties of the 5 c., do not exist in the 1 c.; the hooks turn inwards in both varieties of the latter.

Panama.—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps chronicled last month.

Mr. Mortimer shows us a variety of the "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" surcharge, which seems to be different from those chronicled. It is not clearly struck, but the letters (which are Roman) appear to be smaller than those of Type 32, and the distance between the lines rather greater; the top line measures 18½ mm., and the second only 10 mm. It is impressed in *purple* on the 5 c., *blue*, Type 4. The owner tells us that he received this stamp from Panama in quite the early days of the Republic.

(Canal Zone.)—In reference to the description we gave in November of what we gathered were new settings of some of the overprints, Mr. Toppan tells us that we overlooked one point in which the third setting differs distinctly from the second, namely that the letter "L" of "CANAL" in the third is of the type used in the first setting, and not in that employed for the second. He adds that "The stamp with the widely spaced 'C A' is No. 50 on the sheet, and, while the overprinting is done in horizontal blocks of fifty, and it should, therefore, be repeated on No. 100, it does not occur on any other stamp. The third printing of the 2 c. on 1 p. is identical with that of the 1 c. on 20 c., except for the value, and, as the wide 'C A' does not occur on this value, I have concluded that the 2 c. was printed first, then the lower half of the 1 c., and finally the upper half of the latter, in which the error occurs."

It seems to us equally probable that this order should be inverted, that the upper half of the sheets converted into 1 c. was printed first, and that the error was then noticed and corrected before the rest of the printing was done.

Mr. Toppan further tells us that—"Both values also contain another minor variety, i.e. on the 7th and 57th stamps in the sheet the last 'A' of the left-hand 'PANAMA' is an inverted 'V.' There are also seventy-two stamps in the sheet which have an accent upon one or more of the letters 'A.'"

In regard to the new printing of the 8 c. on 50 c. he says that the error "PAMANA" occurs on Nos. 54 and 59 on the sheet, and that on No. 26 the whole word "CANAL" is in the wrong type, not the letter "C" only.

Mekeel's Weekly states that the new 2 c. stamp is now issued with the overprint reading downwards instead of upwards, and that this is considered the correct position, and all further supplies are to be thus surcharged. Also that the 2 c. and the 8 c. are intended for use in the Canal Zone only, and should not appear without the overprint, but from a later number of the same journal we learn that both of these values have been seen upon a letter from Panama itself.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We clip the following from a recent number of the *Stamp Weekly*:—

"On 15th November the Colonial Office at Copenhagen burnt the whole stock existing of Danish West Indian adhesives—stamps, envelopes, post cards, and Unpaid Letter stamps, with value in cents and 5 bits. The destruction took place in the presence of a number of officials from the Board of Finance and General Post Office:—

"The following quantities of stamps were destroyed by fire in the Royal Institute of Destruction, at Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen:—

574	sheets of	4	cents.	Catalogue No.	41
1511	"	5	"	"	43
692	"	7	"	"	17
440	"	8	"	"	48
338	"	10	"	"	44
782	"	12	"	"	20
486	"	50	"	"	22

"Further, about 8000 envelopes and 30,000 post cards.

"Of Unpaid Letter stamps were destroyed:—

138	sheets of	4	cents.	Catalogue No.	102
297	"	6	"	"	103
172	"	10	"	"	104

"Further, the whole stock remaining of the provisionals surcharged '1905,' with '5 bits' on 4 and 5 and 8 cents stamps* were burnt—together, 1839 sheets.

"Now only the current stamps of all the Danish West Indies adhesives exist.

"New stamps with King Frederick VIII's head are being prepared, and are expected to be issued in a few months' time."

Iceland.—Our publishers show us a block of six of the 6 aur, perf. 12½, 13, including Nos. 56 and 67 in the Catalogue, one row of three having the overprint the right way up and the other row having it inverted; the block shows portions of the two middle rows of a sheet, one half of which was surcharged one way up and the other half the other way up. The same thing has been seen in the case of other values.

We are also shown a copy of the 40 aur, perf. 14 × 13½, showing the error "02'" for "'02," which would be 125*a* in the Catalogue.

40 aur, lilac; *error in date.*

France.—We are shown an unused, horizontal pair of the 15 c., *blue*, Type 10, one stamp of which is the normal variety (*b*), whilst the other shows no trace of the microscopic inscription in the frame at foot, but in place of it a comparatively thick line of colour. According to M. Marconnet's work, *Les Vignettes Postales de la France*, this variety of type was known to him, but not in that value; he lists the 1 c., *black on azure*, with the whole inscription replaced by a line; the 1 c. as above, the 5 c., and the 30 c. with "J. A. SAGE INV." replaced by a line; the 15 c., *blue*, with "J. MOUCHON" similarly treated; and the same 1 c. with "J.A." only replaced by a line. It is not very easy to account for these varieties, some of which are, we understand, so scarce that it is difficult to believe that they existed upon every sheet printed from a particular plate; at the same time they can only have been produced by touching up some of the matrix casts from which the plates were made, not by retouching the plates themselves after use.

* Catalogue Nos. 55, 56, 57.

Offices in China.—We have received the 35 c. of Indo-China, Type 6, surcharged "CANTON" and value in Chinese, in *red*, like the series described last month.

35 c., black on *yellow*; red *surcharge*.

According to a cutting from a French newspaper, sent us by a correspondent in Paris, there has been some irregularity about all this overprinting. The extract runs as follows:—

"SCANDAL AT HANOI.

"*Indo-Chinese officials carry on a business in fraudulently surcharged postage stamps.*

"A scandal has broken out at Hanoi. Through the connivance of certain officials of the Public Works and Post and Telegraph Departments, 200,000 francs worth of stamps have been fraudulently surcharged with a view to increasing their philatelic value. The local postmaster threatened the Director General of Posts with a revolver, and was placed under arrest. An inquiry is going on.

"At the Ministry for the Colonies, the report is confirmed that the Department has received information of the carrying on of an illicit business in stamps bearing irregular overprints. Various officials are said to be compromised. A judicial investigation is being made."

Rogues seem to have fallen out, but whether honest people are likely to gain any advantage therefrom does not yet appear; and cynical persons suggest that the filoutelist and the foolatelist are as much dependent on one another as cause and effect.

From a recent number of *L'Echo de la T.* we gather that this latest affair is regarded as merely a more scandalous example than usual of proceedings that have been going on in these parts for some time past, and that it is hoped that the attention now drawn to them may lead to their suppression in the future. What actually happened is said to have been this: The official charged with the superintendence of the overprinting of the stamps, and who had to account for every sheet delivered to him, purchased large quantities of the ordinary stamps and had them put through the press on his own account—doubtless not invariably the right way up—and, according to one version, had some of them overprinted in the wrong colour, which is more than probable. Presumably he was expected to share the proceeds with some one else, and did not do so. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ*, as the Latin grammar has it.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—With reference to the variety described in November, the 1 pias. on 25 c. with the second figure "1" omitted, our publishers tell us that this only occurred upon the earlier sheets, all of which were sent to the Levant; those in stock in Paris do not contain it. The stamp is at the right lower corner of the left lower pane of the sheet.

German Empire.—*Offices in Morocco.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine; *with wmk.*

Guatemala.—Our publishers show us a copy of the 6 c. on 20 c. of 1898 with double surcharge of Type 27, one impression in *black* and the other in *red*.

Hayti.—A correspondent shows us a pair of the 1 c., *yellow-green*, of 1900, with a surcharge resembling that applied in 1902, but differing in detail from the overprint shown in Type 10. The lettering is different throughout, especially the letters "MAI" and the figures "1902," and the right-hand stroke of the "M," instead of being almost exactly over the vertical stroke of the large "P," is very distinctly to the right of it. The copies shown us bear a circular obliteration, in which the name is illegible, but with the date "12—Nov—02" in the centre. We understand that this type of surcharge, which we are disposed to regard at present as of doubtful authenticity, is also known upon the 2 c. (both colours), 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., *blue*, 7 c., 8 c., 10 c., 50 c., and 1 gourde, all with the same postmark.

We have received the set of Postage Due stamps which we chronicled in November, and we should call the colours—2 c., *dull vermilion*; 5 c., *ultramarine*; 10 c., *purple*; and 50 c., *dark olive* (it is almost *olive-black*).

Holland.—We have received three oblong labels, issued, we understand, at the instigation of the

Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and sold by the Post Office at double face value, the extra cents thus extracted from the pockets of stamp collectors going to the funds of the Society. The design is a peculiar and complicated one; its most prominent feature is the indication of the postal value, in large type, in the centre; above this is a Crowned Shield, bearing the Arms of Holland, and below is a scroll inscribed "NEDERLAND." At each side is foliage (with bunches of grapes) forming four circles enclosing a Star or Sun at upper left, a Bird pecking a bunch of grapes at upper right, a Fountain rising from an office inkstand at lower left, and an Ear of Barley or bearded Wheat at lower right, on a dotted ground in each case. The Sun and the Bird are perhaps emblems of the open-air treatment, the Grapes and the Barley of the wine and the beer with which the patients are to be kept up; the Fountain of Ink can only denote the volumes that have been written upon the subject, and the dotted ground the microbes that cause the disease. Surrounding the picture is a frame, inscribed on three sides—"AMSTERDAMSCHE" at left, "VEREENIGING TOT BESTRIJDING DER" at top, "TUBERCULOSE" at right; it should be noted that the engraver seems to have forgotten the first "I" of "BESTRIJDING," and had to squeeze it in over the tail of the "J." The date, "DEC. 1906," is in the upper part of the picture, and we are told that these labels were to be on sale from December 23rd to January 3rd. They are perf. 12½.

1 c., red.
2 c., sage-green.
5 c., slate-violet.

Italy.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 10 c., Type 1, imperforate, but used in February, 1863, with the head doubly embossed, one impression only partially overlapping the other. We

cannot find that any varieties of this nature have been catalogued, but we should fancy that they are not unknown.

Liberia.—Our publishers show us a pair of the 2 c. on 4 c. of 1904 (No. 143 in the Catalogue), with the overprint impressed on both sides. Curiously enough, it is so much misplaced on the face of the stamps that the upper part of the surcharge is on the lower part of the stamps, and the lower part of the surcharge on the upper part of the stamps, while the impression on the back is well centred!

Luxemburg.—The *D. B. Z.* publishes an article upon the so-called reprints of the first issue, to which we referred last month, with illustrations of impressions from the old plates in their defaced condition, and of others showing the results of the recent restorations. It is evident that the plates were pretty effectually defaced, and that a great deal of retouching was necessary before the new impressions could be printed. The un silber-groschen in particular seems to be a very unsuccessful imitation.

Nicaragua.—We are shown a copy of the "5 Cent.—1901," in *red*, on 1 peso, No. 173 in the Catalogue, with a very faint second impression of the overprint in *grey*, which is no doubt a *set-off* from the back of another sheet which had previously been in contact with a sheet with *black* overprint.

Mr. Allen-Bolton shows us the 3 c., *purple*, Type 36, surcharged "Vale 10 c." vertically, in *black*, which we chronicled in June last; it has the character for *cent*, as in Type 33, but after the figures and inverted, as we believe is the case in most of the recent surcharges.

The Ph. J. of I. notes the 20 c. Official stamp of 1891 with double overprint.

We have at last received some of the values (all except the 1 c. and 2 c.) of the Official series of last year, Type 62, and are able further to describe the colours, which we should list as follows:—

5 c., deep blue.
10 c., red-brown.
20 c., dull orange-red.
50 c., olive-brown.
1 p., lake.
2 p., violet-mauve.
5 p., grey-black.

Mekeel's Weekly states that new stamps have been supplied by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., in the current design, only very slightly redrawn, but with the name of the new printers replacing that of the "American Bank Co." at foot. We will endeavour to describe these when we have seen them.

Paraguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 1 peso stamp, of oblong shape, with a view of Government buildings in the centre, in *black*. It is dated "1904."

1 p., black and pale rose; *perf.* 11½.

We are shown by our publishers a copy of the 5 c. on 30 c. Telegraph stamp, No. 153, with two impressions of the overprint, one inverted.

Portugal.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 80 reis, Type 15, in a kind of pale *salmon-pink* tint; it seems at first sight an unlikely change, but we have little doubt that this is a faded specimen of the 80 r., *orange*.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 100 c. of the current Official series; it is described as being all in *blue*, in place of having the centre in *black;* the 24 c. Official stamp is stated to have also been seen with centre in *dark blue*.

Official Stamps. 24 c., dark blue and carmine.
100 c., Prussian blue.

Spain.—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles a variety of the 4 cuartos of 1857 inscribed "CORROS" in place of "CORREOS." Is the word really "CORROS," without a space between the letters "RO," or is it merely one of the defective impressions with the letter "E" covered with colour, found in various values of this type?

Spanish Colonies.—*Elobey, Annobon y Corisco.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that some of the stamps of 1905 have been largely increased in facial value by means of overprints, consisting of the date, "1906," an ornament, and the new value in figures and the word "cénts.," enclosed in a rectangular frame.

10 c., in *black*, on 1 c., rose.
15 c., in *red*, on 2 c., violet.
25 c. ,, 3 c., black.
50 c., in *black*, on 4 c., red.

The philatelic value of the varieties is extremely doubtful. The same journal states that complete new sets for all the Spanish possessions in these parts were to appear on New Year's Day; we will list these when we have seen them.

Turkey.—According to *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, the 20 paras, 1, 2, and 10 piastres stamps of the issue of 1905, Type 23, have been provided with an overprint in *carmine-red*, in order to render them suitable for external application—or rather usable for foreign postage. But we thought the issue of 1905 was for general purposes, internal and external. We await further particulars before listing these novelties.

United States.—*Philippines.*—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that a Special Delivery stamp, bearing a picture of "a native messenger boy on the run," with a volcano in the distance, on the burst no doubt, has been added to the new series recently chronicled.

Special Delivery Stamp. 20 c., blue.

Uruguay.—We have received a 5 c. stamp of a new design, with the Arms of the Republic in the centre, surrounded by the usual lithographic imitations of engine-turning. The cow has been given up, perhaps after all she turned out to be the *bull* which some of our contemporaries have termed her. Presumably she ceased to give milk, and has therefore had to give way.

5 c., blue; *new type; perf.* 11½.

The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 100.)

* * * *

II. DENMARK.

BEFORE proceeding to speak of the Postal Issues of Denmark, let me give a few notes upon the origin of the Post Office in that country.

It is in the reign of Christian II., in April, 1555, that the first traces of the Danish Post Office are to be found. Two Royal Ordinances prescribe certain regulations; there is question of the arrangements for diverse ferry-boats, and of the existence of postal-boats for the despatch of letters into the interior of the country. Orders are given for keeping horses constantly in readiness, for accelerating this service as much as possible. In former times the letters were conveyed by the servants of the senders themselves, without the Government interfering or affording any facilities, and this conveyance of letters had no connexion with any postal service. It must be noted that down to the commencement of the seventeenth century, 1602, the Post Office only provided for the conveyance of the State correspondence, and that it was not until that period that private persons were permitted to take advantage of that service.

In 1607 an "Ordinance for Messengers" appeared in print, with a tariff of charges. A service by Messengers had been organized by the merchants of Hamburg, between that city and Copenhagen, and extending over the greater part of the country. These Messengers carried on the service till many years later, even after a Postal Ordinance had been promulgated by Denmark. They were suppressed by an Ordinance of September 30th, 1653.

The Ordinances which definitely established posts in Denmark were promulgated by King Christian IV., on December 24th, 1624. The authorities had the right of supervision over the Messengers; at Copenhagen the management of the Posts was entrusted to four Directors, chosen from the mercantile community by the Burgomaster and the Council. The salaries of the officials were to be paid out of the receipts. On June 12th, 1649, a special Danish Post Office was established at Hamburg. This office was in existence down to 1680, when it was handed over to the Postmaster of Hamburg. In 1650 a Danish Post Office was established in Lubeck.

The first Ordinance dealing with the postal relations between Denmark and Norway was promulgated on August 9th, 1650, and under this a mail was to leave Copenhagen for Christiania every Friday, and to start from Christiania for Copenhagen every Saturday.

On July 16th, 1653, Paul Klingenberg was appointed Director-General of the Posts of the State, and he farmed out the undertaking on lease, for a period of thirty years at an annual rent of 6000 rigsbank-daler. He introduced considerable improvements into the service. The postage at that time for a single-rate letter was 4 skilling for a distance of 4 miles, 6 sk. for 5 to 10 miles, etc.

After the death of Klingenberg in 1690, Count Christian Gyldenlöve, a natural son of King Christian V., was placed at the head of the Posts, an office which was conferred upon him free of charge. As the Count was only eleven years old, it is evident that this was done to provide him with an income, and not with any duties to perform. Two Directors were appointed in 1695, one of whom, M. Moth, being left in sole charge later, purchased the under-lease of the Post Office for a certain sum of money.

After the death of Gyldenlöve, the Posts passed into the hands of the widow Dorothea Krag, who personally superintended them. Few changes were made during this period. In 1711 the State took the Posts under its own charge again.

About 1833, the first steam packet appeared, which carried the mails between Kallundborg and Aarhus, and in 1844 the first railway, between Kiel and Altona. Up to that time the mails had, naturally, been conveyed by horsemen and carriages; for the latter purpose there was adopted at one time a species of vehicle which would hold but one person, in order that the driver might not be able to yield to the temptation to take up passengers on the road, and thus cause delay by the additional weight to be carried.

The Post Office of Schleswig-Holstein had been united to that of Denmark in 1778; it was seized by the Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein on April 28th, 1848, and afterwards restored to Denmark on January 3rd, 1849.

Again, in 1852, there was a Danish Post Office at Lubeck, established after the opening of the railway from Lubeck to Büchener.

On August 1st, 1855, a Danish Post Office at Hamburg supplied the stamps then in use in Denmark.

On October 18th, 1842, a Royal Decree was published, authorizing the Post Office Department to appoint a Committee, consisting of officials of the Department, to make preliminary investigations, in consequence of the Postal Reform which had taken place in England in 1840. The object was to introduce a new method of collecting the postage on letters, and also to lower the postal rates.

It will be easily understood that there was a long and laborious examination of the case, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that any decision could be arrived at. It was a question of a reform which must inevitably cause a considerable loss of revenue, everything was to be turned upside down. The Committee, however, came to an agreement at last, and on October 18th, 1850, there was laid before the

Chamber of Deputies a Bill relating to the Despatch of packets, etc., by Post, the main principles of which consisted in the establishment of fixed and uniform charges for the conveyance of letters within the limits of the kingdom, and the introduction of postage stamps for the prepayment of these charges.

The bill was passed by the Chamber and was sanctioned on March 11th, 1851, and the law came into force on April 1st. The following Postal Notice, dated March 19th, 1851, gives us an account of this issue and the instructions relating to it:—

"CIRCULAR No. 8, 1851.

"In forwarding to the Post Office the accompanying two copies of the Law published on the 11th of this month, relative to despatches by post, I have to draw the attention of the post offices to the following instructions, which are partly in explanation of the Law, with a view to its proper execution, and partly supplementary to it.

"*In regard to Paragraph 1 of the Law.*

"Letters for foreign countries are to be charged as hitherto.

"Further instructions will be issued on the subject of letters despatched to Hamburg, and to the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.

"Letters for the West Indies, the Faroë islands, Iceland, and Greenland, may, until further orders, be despatched *viâ* Copenhagen, and the postage so far is to be reckoned in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Law.

"All packets despatched 'by order,' such as those on the Royal Service, and 'franco,' will, from April 1st, and until otherwise ordered, be charged in the same way as private letters and packets. In other respects the instructions hitherto in force will be adhered to.

"*In regard to Paragraph 2 of the Law.*

"1. The stamps, which will be forwarded to the Royal Post Office by the postal treasury, in sheets, each containing 100 labels, will be separated and affixed to the letters by the senders, in such number as the weight of the packet requires according to the law, if the sender desires to prepay the postage by means of stamps. They are coated with gum on the back, so that when slightly moistened they are rendered adhesive.

"2. The stamps can only be used for the franking of single-rate and registered letters, and of packets which, under paragraph No. 2 and paragraph 3A of the law, are considered as postal letters under paragraph 3B Nos. 2 and 3 as being postal packets without value (paragraph 3B No. 6). Stamps which may be found affixed to other packets will not be reckoned in payment of the postage and will have no value.

"3. As packets which are marked *frit* (free), *betult* (paid), or *franco* under paragraph 8 of the law, cannot be franked by means of stamps, the letters thus labelled are subjected to a full rate of 6 r.b.s. per single-letter weight, from which, however, will be deducted 4 sk. for each stamp affixed to them; for instance, if a letter with the indication of franking" [as described above] "weighs 3 *lod*, the fixed rate is 18 sk., but, if it has 3 stamps attached to it, 12 sk. will be deducted, and thus the postage to be charged will only be 6 sk.

* * * * * *

"The franking inscription should be crossed out or erased, as hitherto.

"4. The stamp or stamps by means of which the packet is to be franked should not be affixed below or at the left where the mark denoting that the letter is franked is usually placed, but they should be affixed at the right-hand side of the address. Packets on which the stamps are placed below the address, at left, are regarded as prepaid in cash.

"5. If the packets are delivered" [posted?] "without the franking mark, but provided with stamps insufficient for their weight, and the circumstances prevent the sender being notified of this, the packet will be charged with a postage of 6 r.b.s. for each lod that is not franked by means of stamps; for example, a letter bearing one stamp which weighs between 1 and 2 lod is subject to a charge of 6 r.b.s.; if it weighs more than 2 lod and not more than 3 lod, the charge is 12 r.b.s.

. . . . . .

"8. Every stamp affixed to a packet should be obliterated, immediately after the posting of the packet, by applying to it distinctly the die which will be supplied to the office for this purpose. The post office at the place to which the packet is addressed should observe carefully whether this instruction has been carried out, and, if it has not, this omission must be made good before the delivery of the letter; and if it should happen that the obliterating die has been in any way rendered useless, the ordinary mark for letters may be applied to the stamps as a temporary measure.

"9. As soon as possible, after the receipt of this circular, each Royal Post Office will make requisition direct to the General Treasury of the Post Office Department, for such a number of stamps, counted by the hundred, without fractions of sheets, as will correspond approximately with the number of letters despatched from that office to the various parts of the kingdom in the course of six months, which number of stamps will then be sent to the office, as soon as possible, by the Chief Cashier of the Post Office, less the number which will be sent out provisionally, on the earliest possible date, before the first requisition can arrive.

"10. The sale of the stamps may commence as soon as the Post Office has received the first supply.

"Every person who applies to the Post Office, during the hours of sale, is entitled to obtain as large or as small a number of stamps as he may desire. For the sale of any number of stamps less than 100 the office is authorized to charge 4 r.b.s. for each stamp; on the other hand, every complete 100 which the purchaser asks for at one time should be sold for 4 r.b.d. The office is authorized, for example, to charge 1 r.b.d. 4 sk. for 25 stamps, and 5 r.b.d. 4 sk. for 125 stamps.

"11. Separate stamps (such as have not been affixed to letters when posted) cannot be received in payment of any charges.

. . . . . .

"*In regard to Paragraph 6 of the Law.*

"As the tables of rates contain all that should as a rule be charged for the receipt, despatch, and delivery from and after April 1st of this year, all the intermediate charges, and all the charges for posting and delivery which have hitherto been retained by the Post Offices, without rendering accounts of them, will cease to be made, as also those of the other private offices of despatch, which retained these receipts in compensation for certain losses.

. . . . . .

"Copenhagen, the 19th March, 1851.
(Signed) "S. DANNESKJOLD-SAMSOE.

"To all the Directors and Despatchers of the Posts in the Kingdom of Denmark."

All having been thus well arranged, we now come to the stamps which made their appearance on this occasion.

Issue of April 1st, 1851.

Royal Emblems (crossed Sceptre and Sword surmounted by a Royal Crown) within a wreath of oak leaves, enclosed in a square frame and having the ground, between the frame and the wreath, covered with a pattern of dots formed by crossed, uncoloured wavy lines. The frame is inscribed: "KONGELIGT" at left; "POST-" at top, with a caduceus at each side; "FRIMÆRKE" at right; and "FIRE R.B.S."* below. There is a Posthorn in each corner, those in the lower corners being surmounted by microscopic figures or letters, placed diagonally. Size 18½ × 19 mm.

Engraved on steel by W. Ferslew, and printed typographically, in colour, on hand-made, white paper, covered with a pattern of close wavy lines (burelage), in various shades of *yellow*, and watermarked with a small Crown, as shown in the second illustration above. Imperf.

With a figure "4" (open above) in the left lower corner, and a letter "S" in the right.

4 r.b.s., brown, deep brown, black-brown, chocolate, bistre, yellow-brown, red-brown.

Variety, perf. 12, unofficially.

4 r.b.s., brown.

The microscopic figures in the corners of the stamp vary somewhat in shape, but I cannot say upon which plate the different varieties occur; it is possible that these variations may be due to wear. I have seen a facsimile of an entire sheet in which all the stamps had the figure "4" (open) and the letter "s." The following are the varieties that I have met with:—

Open figure "4" at left, and figure "1" (2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) at right.

4 r.b.s., brown.

Closed figure "4" (with serifs) at left, and "S" at right.

4 r.b.s., brown.

Narrow figure "4" (without serifs) at left, and "S" at right.

4 r.b.s., brown.

Secret marks.—The watermark not being considered a sufficient safeguard, nor yet the burelage, the engraver, according to O. Koefoed, inserted a letter "F," the initial of his name (Ferslew), in the wreath of oak, opposite the letter "M" of "FRIMÆRKE," but the "F" is hardly visible; the figures and letters described above were inserted in the corners of the *clichés* forming the different plates.

* * *

The Law of March 11th, 1851, only prescribed a single stamp, value 4 rigsbank-skilling, intended for franking letters throughout the country; there was no mention of a local rate. But the Post Office Department, which had for a long time past carried out the local service in Copenhagen as a private enterprise, put on sale on the same day, although the law said nothing about it, a postage stamp of the value of 2 rigsbank-skilling, intended for letters circulating within the capital, up to a weight not exceeding 32 lods, or 500 grammes = 1·1 lb.

Letters not prepaid were charged 3 r.b.s.

For the suburbs of Copenhagen the rates were those for the interior of the country, that is to say, for letters franked by means of stamps 4 r.b.s. up to a weight of 1 lod (15·625 grammes), and 6 r.b.s. for unprepaid letters.

In 1861 (see the Decree of December 21st, 1860, quoted later) a local service was established in other towns of the kingdom having more than 6000 inhabitants.

Neither Decree, Office Notice, nor Instructions were published on the subject of the 2 r.b.s., which therefore has no official *status*.

Issue of April 1st, 1851.

(For the City of Copenhagen.)

A numeral followed by the words "RIGSBANK-SKILLING" in two lines, within a circular band inscribed "FRIMÆRKE" at left and "K G L POST" at right, with a Crown in the centre above, and a Posthorn below; enclosed in a square frame, with a fancy-pattern groundwork outside the circular band. Size 17½ × 18 mm.

Engraved on steel by W. Ferslew, and typographed in colour on the same paper as that of the 4 r.b.s., that is to say, with the small Crown watermark and the *yellow* burelage.

2 r.b.s., full blue, dull blue, slate-blue.

Variety, showing a figure "2" with its left lower corner broken.

2 r.b.s., full blue, dull blue, slate-blue.

There are no *secret marks*, with the exception of the initial of the engraver, a letter "F" in the centre of the Posthorn, which is so little visible that as a rule nothing more can be traced than a white dot, varying in size. I cannot see the use of a *mark* that is so *secret* as this!

Manufacture.

The Post Office Department applied first to the British Government for information on the subject of the manufacture of stamps, and learned that a contract had been entered into with the firm of Perkins Bacon & Petch for the supply of the stamps required in Great Britain, which were printed upon a special paper. The Department, however, did not consider that manufacture by private enterprise would afford sufficient security, and therefore declined the offers of that firm.

In August, 1850, the authorities made a proposal to the National Bank of Copenhagen, with a view to the bank undertaking the preparation of the stamps. This proposition was not accepted, the bank not being able to undertake the work, matters of that kind not coming within its scope.

Finally, the Post Office Department, being unable to carry out the manufacture of the stamps on its own

* "Four rigsbank-skilling," of which 96 = 1 rigsbank-daler = 2s. 3d.

account, requested permission from the authorities of the bank for the Government Engraver, who was in their service, to carry out the engraving of the stamps, and at the same time for the use of the machinery of that establishment for printing them, and this was granted.

A special contract was made with the paper-makers, Messrs. Drewsen & Sons (after 1889 the "United Paper Mills"), for the supply of a hand-made paper, with a watermark, a design for which, and also for the inscriptions, etc., in the margins of the sheets, was to be furnished by Ferslew, the engraver. In 1864 the hand-made paper was replaced by machine-made, but the same firm has always supplied the paper required for the stamps.

It was not until the 8th of March that the first lot of paper (5430 sheets) was furnished; the printing was commenced immediately, and although the primitive machines then in use were only able to produce 400 sheets per day, the quantity required was nevertheless obtained by April 1st, the date of the issue of the stamps.

Each sheet contained a hundred stamps, in ten rows. In each of the four margins was the inscription (watermarked) "KONGELIG POST FRIMÆRKE," with a Crown in each of the upper corners and a Posthorn in each of the lower.* The wavy lines (burelage) which form the groundwork of the stamps were printed first by the copper-plate process, and then the stamps themselves, by typography; there were thus two impressions for each sheet.

The manufacture of the first supply was entrusted to the engraver, Ferslew; the work has been done since, down to the present day, by the firm of Thiele, to whom it was assigned by a letter dated December 31st, 1851.

There is special supervision by officials of the Department. The Stamp Office receives the paper from the mills, and has charge of the accounts of the stamps and of their issue. The paper is issued in the quantities required for the printing; after printing, the completed sheets and those spoiled are carefully checked, so that not a single one may disappear. The same is done in the case of the envelopes, wrappers, cards, etc.

The plates of the 4 r.b.s. show no special peculiarities, except in the fact that impressions from the die were first taken in lead and from these *clichés* were made by electrotyping; the latter, joined together upon a base of brass, formed a plate for printing the stamps in sheets of 100.

For the 2 r.b.s. the *clichés* were made of type-metal, that is, a mixture of lead, antimony, and tin, joined together in blocks of ten (two vertical rows of five), ten of which blocks mounted on mahogany formed the plate.† The sheets show impressions of the heads of the screws, which held the *clichés* together, in the margins, at top, bottom, and sides, and at each corner.

The second stamp of the block of ten shows the "2" damaged, the base of the figure being broken at left. It has a long stroke, due to the crack produced by the damage. This variety of the figure exists in the same position in every block except one, the fourth, which was probably made after the others: there are therefore nine copies of the variety in each sheet.

Although there is but one *type* of the 2 r.b.s., it is possible nevertheless to find several varieties, besides the one described above; as the material of which the *clichés* were composed was comparatively soft, and accidents in the handling were unavoidable.

The following are defects that I have noticed, not all of them, however, on sheets of the same edition, due to accidents that happened in the course of the printing:—

The figure "2" is sometimes broken at the right-hand end;

Figures spotted;

White spots in various places;

Coloured dots or dashes under "SKILLING";

Dots or dashes in the word "POST";

Various breaks in the four sides of the stamps, and also in the circular band;

White marks in the Posthorn, indicating very imperfectly a letter "F"; in clear copies this letter can *sometimes* be distinguished;

Broken letters, amongst others the letters "LL" of "SKILLING" may be found damaged;

"RIGSBANK" reading "RJGSBANK";

Without the hyphen after "RIGSBANK";

The fourth stamp in the block of ten sometimes shows lines in place of part of one of the ornaments in the left upper corner;

The one-hundredth stamp has the "R" of "RIGSBANK" broken irregularly; this stamp also has a round ornament wanting in the right lower corner, and sometimes a similar defect at bottom, on the same side.

My opinion is that none of these variations produced by defects possess any special interest; at most, only those with the damaged figure can be regarded as varieties.

For those persons who, nevertheless, insist upon the existence of different *types* among the stamps on the sheet, it should be sufficient, I think, to point out to them the blunder committed by the engraver, who, through not paying sufficient attention to his spacing, placed the "G" of "SKILLING" too far away from the letter "N" which precedes it, a peculiarity which exists *in every one of the stamps*. If he had re-engraved his die he would not have repeated this mistake.

The two plates that were prepared for the 2 r.b.s. are still in the possession of the Post Office Department.

Forgeries.—Mr. Koefoed tells me that imitations of the 2 r.b.s. were made for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office; but he has given me no further information about them. Nothing is known of these forgeries at the Royal Printing Office where the stamps were made.

(To be continued.)

* To avoid repetition it may be stated here that the paper of all the issues, down to 1864, was watermarked in a similar manner; after that date, to the present time, the marginal inscriptions have been "KGL POST-FRMK."

† See the Notes on this stamp, from information obtained by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the *M.J.* for January, 1899.—ED. *M.J.*

British North Borneo.

NOTES REGARDING THE 1886-7 ISSUE.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(*Continued from page* 123.)

* * * *

THE 1 CENT.

TWO plates were made for this value, but as there is no evidence available at present to prove which was used first, the arrangement in the following order is a purely arbitrary one.

PLATE I.

No. 1. There is a minute dot in the upper left arm of the ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 2. There is a small white dot on the frame before the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 3. A coloured dot appears on the white line over the "T" of "BRITISH."

No. 4. There is a large dot in the right lower arm of the ornament in the top left corner, and there are white dots over the "NO" of "NORTH."

No. 5. The right upper arm of the ornament in the top left corner is broken.

No. 6. The bottom stroke of the "E" of "ONE" is thinned in the centre.

No. 7. There is a minute spot outside the frame on the right, opposite the base of the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 8. There is a small splash of colour in the top right corner of the left-hand column.

No. 9. A semicircular flaw is shown below the "R" of "BRITISH."

No. 10. There is a small white spot in the right lower corner of the scroll containing the word "BORNEO."

No. 11. There is a minute white dot on the top corner of the diamond in the ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 12. A minute white spot touches the line below the space between the letters "IT" of "BRITISH."

No. 13. A small white spot under the "A" of "POSTAGE" touches the line below.

No. 14. The top frame line is broken just opposite the "N" of "NORTH."

No. 15. There is a minute line outside the frame on the right, opposite the lowest native character.

No. 16. There is a small dot over the "E" of "BORNEO" and the line underneath is damaged.

No. 17. A minute white dot is shown in the corner below the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 18. The frame line at the extreme right top corner has been cut away.

No. 19. The top frame line is broken opposite the first "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 20. A scratch extends from the centre of the line before the "N of "NORTH" to the middle of the semicircular line below.

No. 21. There is a small dot in the corner below the last "O" of "BORNEO," and another just before the "S" of "POSTAGE."

No. 22. A minute white spot is shown above and just before the "S" of "POSTAGE."

No. 23. The lower part of the "S" of "POSTAGE" is slightly misshapen.

No. 24. The line joining the two left arms of the ornament in the left lower corner is broken.

No. 25. The top frame line is thickened near its left-hand end and also just outside the square in the left corner.

No. 26. The frame line at the top is broken just inside the square in the left corner.

No. 27. There is a minute dot outside the left frame line near the centre.

No. 28. The bottom stroke of the "E" of "CENTS" is a little thinned, and there is a small break in the centre of the left frame line.

No. 29. There is a dot in the right lower arm of the ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 30. There is a minute white dot under the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 31. There is a large spot of colour before the fifth oar counting from the left of the vessel.

No. 32. The line connecting the upper arms of the ornament in the top left corner is broken.

No. 33. There is a small break in the line under "POSTAGE" between the letters "TA."

No. 34. The semicircular line above the lion is broken near the left end.

No. 35. There is a minute cut in the left frame opposite the first curl of the lowest native character.

No. 36. There is a minute dot outside the top frame line near the right-hand end.

No. 37. The upper right arm of the ornament in the left lower corner has the end cut right away.

No. 38. A fine line extends from the lion's hind leg to the ball on the scroll.

No. 39. There is a white dot before "R" of "NORTH" just touching the line.

No. 40. There is a white dot below the "R" of "BORNEO" touching the line underneath.

No. 41. The "R" of "BORNEO" is defective and the line under "NEO" of the same word is broken.

No. 42. There is a dot over the "H" of "BRITISH" touching the line above.

No. 43. A white dot appears between the letters "PO" of "POSTAGE" and touches the line above.

No. 44. There is a small line on the "P" of "POSTAGE" making it look like a poorly-shaped "R."

No. 45. There is a small dot over the first "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 46. The upper right arm of the ornament in the right lower corner is much misshapen.

No. 47. There is a minute dot in the corner below the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 48. The top of the first stroke of the "H" of "BRITISH" is badly bent.

No. 49. There is a minute white dot above the first stroke of the "H" of "NORTH."

No. 50. The frame line at the right is doubled at the bottom, the two lines joining at the extreme corner.

PLATE II.

No. 1. There is a circular dot under the "A" of "POSTAGE."

No. 2. There is a minute dot under the second native character in the right-hand column.

No. 3. There is a small flaw on the top of the "S" of "BRITISH."

No. 4. A small dot may be found in the top left corner.

No. 5. The scroll containing "POSTAGE" is badly damaged at its left end.

No. 6. A minute dot joins the frame line on right near the top.

No. 7. The right lower arm of the ornament in the left lower corner is badly bent, and there is a small spot under the lowest native character in the right column.

No. 8. The top of the "T" of "BRITISH" is joined to the line above.

No. 9. The "O" of "ONE" is badly formed, and is thickened at the base on the right.

No. 10. There is a small spot at the bottom of the space between the "NO" of "NORTH."

No. 11. The frame on the right is slightly broken near the centre.

No. 12. A minute dot appears in the extreme top right corner.

No. 13. There is a small dot to the right of the square in the top left corner.

No. 14. There are a number of minute dots above the ornament in the top left corner.

No. 15. There is a minute dot to the right and below the top curl of the upper native character in the left column.

No. 16. The line joining the two right-hand arms of the ornament in the right lower corner is broken.

No. 17. The inner of the two curved lines above the lion is broken at its right-hand end.

No. 18. There is a dot to the left of the second native character in the left column.

No. 19. There are two small lines in the top left corner just above the ornament.

No. 20. The vertical stroke of the "E" of "CENT" is prolonged at the base.

No. 21. There is a break in the top line of the square in the right lower corner.

No. 22. There is a minute triangular cut in the frame line on right just above the scroll containing "BORNEO."

No. 23. There is a small line above the ornament in the top left corner.

No. 24. There is a minute dot in the second curve of the first native character on the left.

No. 25. The line under "NORTH" is broken below the "O."

No. 26. The frame line on the left is broken opposite the first curve of the lowest native character.

No. 27. The frame line above the left lower ornament is badly damaged.

No. 28. There is a small dot in the corner of the space below the "IT" of "BRITISH."

No. 29. There is a minute dot outside the right frame line opposite the top side of the square in the right lower corner.

No. 30. The "G" of "POSTAGE" is joined to the line below, and there is a white spot in the corner below the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 31. There is a minute white dot between the letters "NO" of "NORTH."

No. 32. There is a break in the right frame line just below the scroll containing "BORNEO," and there is a triangular flaw in the space at the bottom between the "PO" of "POSTAGE."

No. 33. The lower half of the "S" of "BRITISH" is much thicker than usual.

No. 34. There is a triangular flaw on the inner line of the column on the left just above the square in the lower corner.

No. 35. The bottom frame line is broken by the inside line of the square in the right lower corner.

No. 36. The diamond in the ornament in the right lower corner is broken.

No. 37. The inner of the two lines above the lion is broken in the straight portion on the right.

No. 38. There are two small dots under the ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 39. There are two minute dots to the right of the second native character in the right-hand column.

No. 40. The top frame line is broken at its right-hand end.

No. 41. There is a minute stop between the "PO" of "POSTAGE" level with the bottom of the letters.

No. 42. There is a tiny dot above the ornament in the top left corner.

No. 43. The middle stroke of the "N" and the lower arm of the "E" of "ONE" are thinner than usual.

No. 44. There are numerous minute dots between the top frame line and the ornament in the left corner.

No. 45. The right-hand frame line is badly damaged near the centre.

No. 46. There is a small break in the line below the "E" of "BORNEO."

No. 47. The outline of the top of the small flag is broken away.

No. 48. The dots above the lion's back are particularly indistinct.

No. 49. There is a break in the line under the "O" of "POSTAGE."

No. 50. There is a minute line in the top left corner between the ornament and the frame line.

THE 2 CENTS.

Again I have no means of proving which of the two plates was in use first, so that the order followed below is a purely arbitrary one.

PLATE I.

On all the stamps of this plate there is a minute dot above the "C" of "CENTS," though it often prints so faintly that it is almost impossible to see it.

Another tiny dot that is common to every stamp on the plate may be found to the right of the top native character in the right-hand column.

Another dot that is worth noting appears to the right of the square in the top left corner. It occurs on all the stamps in this plate except Nos. 1, 4, 11, 16, 29, 30, 33, and 48.

The flaws and minor varieties by means of which this value may be plated are as follows :—

No. 1. There is a small white line on the top right arm of the "T" of "POSTAGE."

No. 2. The top left arm of the ornament in the upper right corner is badly broken.

No. 3. There is a minute white line under the first "I" of "BRITISH."

No. 4. The top left arm of the ornament in the upper right corner is battered, and there is a small break in the top frame line opposite the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 5. There is a large flaw on the "O" of "POSTAGE" extending to the line below.

No. 6. The left-hand curved down-stroke of the second native character in the right column is broken, and there is a minute spot in the space to the right of the comma-like characters in the left column.

No. 7. There is a minute dot below the first native character in the right column.

No. 8. There is a minute coloured dot on the white line to the left of the "N" of "NORTH."

No. 9. The "O" of "POSTAGE" is joined to the white lines above and below.

No. 10. There is a small flaw above the "G" of "POSTAGE," and a minute dot under the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 11. The colour above the "O" of "POSTAGE" encroaches on the white line.

No. 12. The centre of the lower native character in the right column is broken.

No. 13. There is a white dot above the "B" of "BORNEO."

No. 14. There is a tiny dot to the left of the lower native character in the right column.

No. 15. There is a small break in the line below the first "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 16. There is a flaw in the lower part of the space between the "OR" of "BORNEO."

No. 17. There is a tiny coloured spot on the top of the "O" of "NORTH."

No. 18. The line under "BORNEO" is broken a little to the right of the last "O."

No. 19. There is a flaw on the "T" of "BRITISH," making the letter appear to have a double top on the right.

No. 20. There is a minute stop after the word "POSTAGE."

No. 21. There is a flaw on the "O" and a dot after the "T" of "POSTAGE."

No. 22. The left lower arm of the ornament in the right lower corner is broken.

No. 23. The short stroke on the top of the first character in the right column is broken.

No. 24. A short line runs from the colour between the "OR" of "BORNEO" to the frame around the ornament below.

No. 25. There is a minute dot to the left and above the first native character in the right column.

No. 26. There is a minute dot in the corner above the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 27. There is a break in the lower frame line below the "N" of "CENTS."

No. 28. A coloured line runs across the top part of the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 29. The top of the "R" of "BORNEO" is badly malformed.

No. 30. A dot joins the foot of the "P" of "POSTAGE" on the left.

No. 31. There is a dot in the top of the space between the "TH" of "NORTH."

No. 32. The lion's tail is very thin just above the middle of the back.

No. 33. There is a minute dot below the "S" of "POSTAGE."

No. 34. A minute dot touches the frame line on right of the ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 35. A small line is joined to the right side of the "O" of "POSTAGE."

No. 36. There is a tiny dot below the "T" of "CENTS."

No. 37. The upright stroke of the "T" of "CENTS" is broken in the centre.

No. 38. The line connecting the two right arms of the ornament in the upper right corner is broken.

No. 39. The left frame line is broken near the top corner.

No. 40. The "S" of "BRITISH" is joined to the white line below.

No. 41. The frame line on the right is damaged opposite the scroll under the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 42. There is a flaw at the top of the space between the "TA" of "POSTAGE" and another above the "G" of the same word.

No. 43. There is a small line above the "S" of "BRITISH."

No. 44. There is a small smudge of colour below the colon on the left of the first native character in the left-hand column.

No. 45. There is a large flaw just above the "H" of "NORTH."

No. 46. There is a minute dot to the right of the ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 47. There is a circular flaw on the shading to the right of the top of the large sail.

No. 48. There is a minute dot at the bottom of the left-hand column.

No. 49. There are two dots to the right of the first native character in the left column.

No. 50. The comma-like character at the base of the left column is joined to the frame line, and the top character in the right column is blurred.

PLATE II.

On all the stamps of this plate the dot above the "C" of "CENTS" and one to the right of the native character may be found as in Plate I.

The dot in the space to the right of the square in the left upper corner appears on all the stamps except Nos. 7, 8, 21, 38, 41, and 50.

The flaws and minor varieties are as follows :—

No. 1. There is a minute dot in the left lower corner of the column on the right.

No. 2. There are two small dots at the top of the left-hand column just joining the line above.

No. 3. The scroll on the right is broken between the fourth and fifth lines of the shading forming the background.

No. 4. There are three minute dots outside the top frame line near the left corner.

No. 5. A diagonal cut appears in the right-hand frame just above the square in the lower corner, and there is a small flaw on the line below the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 6. The left arm of the "T" of "CENTS" is completety cut away.

No. 7. There are two minute dots outside the frame at the top left corner.

No. 8. The inner of the two curved lines above the lion is broken at the left end.

No. 9. There is a minute dot outside the left frame line near the centre.

No. 10. There is a minute dot below the second native character in the right column.

No. 11. There is a minute stop after "NORTH" and a small flaw on the white line below the "B" of "BORNEO."

No. 12. There is a tiny dot above the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 13. The left lower angle of the square in the top right corner projects into the white line above "BORNEO."

No. 14. There is a break in the frame line at the bottom of the square in the lower left corner, and the first long stroke of the top native character in the right column is broken at its left end.

No. 15. The curves at the top left portion of the dotted background are badly formed.

No. 16. There is a flaw on the hind leg of the lion.

No. 17. The "G" of "POSTAGE" is joined to the line below.

No. 18. There is a tiny speck of colour on the left leg of the "R" of "BORNEO."

No. 19. There is a flaw between the tops of the letters "TH" of "NORTH," and there is a small smudge at the top of the left-hand column.

No. 20. There is a flaw on the base of the "T" of "NORTH."

No. 21. The "T" of "CENTS" is broken just where the vertical stroke should join the horizontal one.

No. 22. The letters "OS" of "POSTAGE" are badly damaged.

No. 23. There is a minute white spot on the coloured line below the "P" of "POSTAGE."

No. 24. There is a small flaw above and to the left of the "H" of "NORTH," and the inside line of the left column is broken opposite the line above the two comma-like characters.

No. 25. The coloured line below "POSTAGE" is broken under the "S."

No. 26. There is a small dot under the first stroke of the "H" of "NORTH."

No. 27. The coloured line under "NORTH" is broken below the "R."

No. 28. The comma at the bottom of the left column has no ball at the end, though the line is curled round.

No. 29. There is a small break in the lower frame line to the right of the square in the left corner.

No. 30. The right lower arm of the ornament in the left lower corner is badly broken.

No. 31. There is a small stop between the letters "ST" of "POSTAGE."

No. 32. There is a flaw in the frame line to the right of "CENTS."

No. 33. The "E" of "POSTAGE" is joined to the line below.

No. 34. There is a small break in the bottom frame line below the figure "2."

No. 35. A small break is shown in the top frame line near the centre.

No. 36. There is a small break in the right frame line near the top corner.

No. 37. The comma at the bottom of the left column is represented by two small lines.

No. 38. The space between the "OR" of "BORNEO" is joined to the coloured line above.

No. 39. There is a small break in the inner line of the left column near the middle of the shading by "POSTAGE."

No. 40. The letters "RN" of "BORNEO" are joined at the base, and there is also a dot under the "N."

No. 41. The upper right arm of the ornament in the lower left corner is damaged.

No. 42. There is a tiny stop after "POSTAGE" level with the middle stroke of the "E."

No. 43. There is a tiny white line under the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 44. The stroke level with the top of the commas in the left column is shorter than usual.

No. 45. The "T" of "CENTS" is abnormally short owing to the lower part being cut away.

No. 46. There is a small break in the lower frame line near the right corner.

No. 47. There is a small dot in the right lower arm of the ornament in the top left corner.

No. 48. The white line above the "S" of "POSTAGE" is smudged.

No. 49. The top of the "C" of "CENTS" is bent, and the line below is very thin.

No. 50. The right stroke of the lower native character in the right-hand column is broken, and there is a circular flaw on the shading above the "E" of "POSTAGE."

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

Recent Purchases. AMONGST recent collections purchased I mention as follows, all of which are priced and now on sale, and can be sent on approval.

Transvaal.—A magnificent lot of the stamps of the first type, including such rarities as the 3d., "V.R. TRANSVAAL" all caps, inverted, of which hitherto we only knew of two specimens. This lot of Transvaals has been included in our new set of stock books for 1907, the total value of the three volumes being over £5000, showing the quantity of valuable stamps of this grand philatelic country that we now have in stock.

Egypt.—A specialist's collection containing many rare and interesting errors, such as fourteen *tête-bêche* pairs, including the rare 10 piastres of the first issue; also several pairs of the first issue imperf. between. This collection also includes Sudan and Suez Canal; in the latter group there are four used originals.

Buenos Ayres.—A nice little collection; amongst the best pieces there are—

5 of the 3 pesos, green,
3 „ 4 „ red,
3 „ 5 „ orange,

a fine lot of the blue and brown "ships," several of the old issues on original letters, and a grand lot of shades of the later issues.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
South Australia (3 vols.)	£1610
Finland	399
China	234
St. Lucia and Tobago	385
Turkey (2 vols.)	340
Argentine (2 vols.)	195
Servia	191
Transvaal (3 vols.	5084
These Transvaal books are about the best and most complete set we have ever arranged, and they include a very important lot of really rare stamps that we have recently purchased.	
Japan (2 vols.)	793
Bavaria	—

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

THE opening meeting of the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society was held at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, on December 8, 1906, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Fred J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, gave an inaugural address, several other members of the Society being present.

Two very interesting displays were afterwards given: one by Mr. Melville, and one by Mr. H. Clark, of Worthing. Mr. Melville's display consisted of a fine specialized collection of Hayti, including many rare errors, such as imperf., double and triple perf., and also the unissued values of the Palm type, used on an original envelope, this item being unique. Mr. Clark's display consisted of stamps of various countries, and included a fine unused copy of the 1d. "Post Paid" Mauritius, Seebeck proofs, and many fine U.S.A. stamps.

A Committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. Walter Mead, Herbert Clark, and John Ireland, in addition to the Chairman and Secretary.

The next meeting of this Branch will be held at the same address on January 3, when a chairman will be elected, and another display will be given by Mr. Clark. Future meetings are to be on the first and third Thursdays in each month, for which the Secretary will be very grateful for offers of papers or displays.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* **Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,** *and not to the* **Editor.**

J. H.—The stamps surcharged "T. F." are Telegraph stamps, which are not listed in the Catalogue except in the case of those of Great Britain. Those surcharged "V. R. I." in addition are given on page 32. We note the other variety you mention, but we do not consider it one to be catalogued.

"SOMALI."—1. The half-stamps you mention were noted in the *Monthly Journal*, but, like other varieties of the same kind, are not included in the Catalogue. We do not know what their value may be. 2. It is generally recognized that an obliteration does not alter the nature of a stamp; stamps used in a German post office at Samoa are as much German stamps as those used in a post office at Berlin.

F. S. W.—*Grenada:* Yes, No. 43 is also printed in *tête-bêche* rows. *Kishengarh:* We have never seen a ½ a. stamp in Type 11, which is of the same design as Type 2, but represents an 8 a. stamp; possibly your stamp is No. 45. *Travancore:* The stamps of 1888 are not watermarked with the Conch shell, except those that show portions of a large shell that is in the middle of the sheet. We have examined early and recent sheets with the watermark, but can see no difference in its shape; neither of the illustrations is quite correct; it is often sideways in the earlier sheets. The three values differ in details, but are all of the same general design, so it is hardly worth while to give an illustration of each. *Newfoundland:* We make a note about these; they require further description. *New Zealand:* We suppose you refer to Nos. 232 to 255 The Waterlow paper is thick and soft, and has watermark 36*a*: the Basted Mills paper is thin and hard, same watermark; the Cowan paper of January 1902 has no watermark; the later Cowan paper has watermark 41. *Queensland:* The present Type 52 is a new illustration, believed to be more like the real thing than the old one. *Victoria:* It should be "*Same type and perf.*"

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AZORES.

1906. *New type with King's Head, and overprinted with figures of value in one corner, and initials of Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada in other three.*

	s.	d.
2½ reis, grey and red	0	1

BERMUDA.

1906. *Type 12.*

2½d., brown and ultramarine	0	4

BOLIVAR.

1903. *Type 23. Laid paper. Imperf.*

50 c., purple	0	3
50 c. ,, on greenish blue	0	3

BRAZIL.

1894-1904. *Type 43. Perf. 11, 11½. Widely spaced.*

1000 reis, claret and blue-green	3	0

1906. *New types, with portraits of celebrities.*

10 reis, blue-green	0	1
20 ,, purple	0	1
50 ,, green	0	2
100 ,, rose	0	3
200 ,, blue	0	6
300 ,, sepia	0	8
400 ,, sage-green	0	10
700 ,, brown	1	6

CANTON.

1906. *Types 4 and 6 of Indo-China, overprinted* CANTON *in sans-serif caps., and surcharged with Chinese characters.*

1 c., sage-green and red	0	1
2 c., brown and black	0	1
4 c., claret and red	0	1
5 c., green and red	0	1
10 c., red and black	0	2
15 c., red-brown and black on bluish	0	3
20 c., red and black on green	0	4
25 c., blue and black	0	6
30 c., yellow-brown and black	0	7
35 c., black and red on yellow	0	8
40 c., black and red	0	9
50 c., ochre and black	0	10
1 fr., pale olive-green	1	6
2 fr., brown on yellow	3	0
5 fr., lilac and black	7	6
10 fr., red and black on green	15	0

CHILI.

1895. *Postage Due.*

2 c., black on yellow	*used*	1	0
4 c. ,, ,,	,,	2	0
6 c. ,, ,,	,,	2	6
8 c. ,, ,,	,,	3	0
10 c. ,, ,,	,,	3	0
16 c. ,, ,,	,,	3	6
20 c. ,, ,,	,,	4	0
30 c. ,, ,,	,,	5	0

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1902. *King's Head.*

1 a., carmine	0	3

COSTA RICA.

1905. *Provisionals.*

1 c. on 20 c., black and lake	*used*	0	1
1 c. on 20 c. ,, (diagonal surch.)	,,	0	1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Cat. No.	*Various issues. Revised prices.*	s.	d.
223.	2 c., green	0	3
224.	5 c., red-brown	0	3
225.	10 c., orange	0	3
226.	20 c., purple	0	4
227.	50 c., black	0	9
228.	1 p., brown	1	6
234.	½ c., carmine	0	2
235.	1 c., olive-green and lilac	0	3
236.	2 c., deep green ,,	0	3
237.	5 c., orange-brown ,,	0	6
238.	10 c., orange ,,	1	0
239.	20 c., marone ,,	1	9
240.	50 c., black ,,	4	6
241.	1 p., deep brown ,,	7	6
244.	5 c., blue and black	0	3
245.	10 c., orange ,,	0	4
246.	12 c., mauve ,,	0	4
247.	20 c., bright rose ,,	0	4
248.	50 c., brown ,,	0	6

DUTCH INDIES.

1902-6. *Types 11 and 13.*

12½ c., blue	0	4
15 c., brown	0	5
1 g., violet	2	6

ECUADOR.

Cat. No.	*Various issues. Revised prices.*	s.	d.
37.	5 c. on 1 s., deep blue	0	6
54.	1 c., blue *used*	0	2
56.	5 c., blue-green ,,	0	2
70.	2 c., vermilion ,,	0	2
71.	5 c., ultramarine ,,	0	2
105.	5 c., green ,,	0	2
108.	10 c., vermilion ,,	0	6
510.	5 c. on 10 c., orange ,,	0	6

EGYPT.

1906. *New type.*

4 m., vermilion	0	2

ELOBEY, ANNOBON, AND CORISCO.

1906. *Stamps of 1905, overprinted* 1906, *and surcharged.*

10 c. on 1 c., rose	Set of four, *used*, 6s. 6d.
15 c. on 2 c., deep violet	
25 c. on 3 c., black	
50 c. on 4 c., pale red	

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1906. *King's Head.*

5s., dull lake	6	6

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. *Stamps of Indo-China, Type 6, overprinted* CHINE *and Chinese characters.*

1 c., olive-green	0	1
2 c., brown on yellow	0	1
5 c., green	0	2
10 c., red	0	2
15 c., brown on bluish	0	4
20 c., red-brown on green	0	4
25 c., blue	0	5
40 c., black	0	6
2 fr., brown on yellow	2	6
10 fr., red on green	12	6

GIBRALTAR.

1903. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

2½d., lilac and black on blue	*used*	0	2

1904-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

½d., green	*used*	0	1
2d., green and carmine	,,	0	2
6d., lilac and violet	,,	0	4
1s., black and carmine	,,	0	6
2s., green and blue	,,	1	0

GWALIOR.

1902. *Service. Queen's Head.*

½ a., pea-green	0	8

1906. *King's Head.*

2½ a., ultramarine	0	6

HOLLAND.

1906. *Charity Stamps. Sold at double face-value.*

1 c., 3 c., and 5 c. set of three	0	6

HONDURAS.

Cat. No.	*Various issues. New or revised prices.*	s.	d.
52.	1 c., deep blue *used*	0	1
54.	5 c., green ,,	0	1
68.	5 c., apple-green ,,	0	1
69.	10 c., blue-green ,,	0	2
76.	1 p., violet ,,	1	3
88.	1 c., vermilion ,,	0	2
98.	5 c., violet ,,	0	1
112.	1 c., brown (laid paper) ,,	0	1

ICELAND.

1876. *Perf. 14×13½.*

6 aur, drab (No. 15) *used*	0	2

ITALY.

1906. *King's Head. New types.*

5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2

JAIPUR.

1906. *Type 3. New shade.*

1 a., brown-red	0	2

JAMAICA.

1897. *Queen's Head.*

5s., violet *used*	6	0

1906. *New type.*

1d., carmine	0	2

LUXEMBURG.

Cat. No.	*Various issues. Revised prices.*	s.	d.
58.	1 c., brown	0	1
95.	4 c., olive-bistre	0	1
103.	1 fr., lilac	1	9
414.	30 c., olive-green	0	6
415.	50 c., pale brown	0	10
427.	50 c. ,,	5	0
437.	50 c. ,,	1	0
438.	10 c., carmine	0	2
439.	25 c., blue	0	4
440.	12½ c., grey-green	0	3
445.	1 fr., purple	1	6
457.	50 c., brown	1	0

LUXEMBURG—*continued.*

1906. *New type. Full-face portrait of new Grand Duke.*

10 c., vermilion	0	2

MONACO.

1906. *Postage Due. Type 11.*

1 c., olive	0	1

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. *New type with head. Overprinted* CANAL ZONE.

2 c., black and carmine	0	2

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

1906. *New types. Gold issue.*

½ c., red, blue, and orange (Flag)	0	1
1 c., black and green (Head)	0	1
2½ c., vermilion (Arms)	0	3
5 c., black and ultramarine (Head)	0	4
8 c. ,, violet ,,	0	7
10 c. ,, purple ,,	0	8
25 c. ,, brown ,,	1	6
50 c. ,, slate ,,	3	0

PARAGUAY.

Cat. No.	1903-6. *Types 35 and 36.*		
93.	30 c., deep blue *used*	0	2
96.	2 c., orange ,,	0	1
98.	10 c., mauve ,,	0	1
99.	20 c., deep green ,,	0	3
100.	30 c., bright blue ,,	0	4

1904-6. *Type 39.*

103.	1 c., orange *used*	0	1
103a.	2 c., vermilion ,,	0	2
104.	5 c., blue ,,	0	1
105.	5 c., lilac-blue ,,	0	1
106.	10 c., ochre ,,	0	2
108.	30 c., blue-green ,,	0	6

PERSIA.

1906. *Type 49.*

10 ch., brown and black	0	5

SALVADOR.

Various issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.		Unused. s.	d.	Used. s.	d.
268.	1 c. on 10 c., blue (surch. inverted)	15	0	—	
311.	2 c. on 13 c., carmine (centavo)	15	0	—	
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2 a.	1	6
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3 a.	5	0
4 a.	2	6
5 a.	8	0
8 a.	5	0

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4d.	0	6
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½d.	0	3
1d.	0	4
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2½d.	1	3
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4d.	1	3
6d.	2	6
1/6	3	0
2/-	7	6
2/6	5	0
3/-	6	0
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2 p.	15	0

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½d.	0	1
1d.	0	3
2½d	0	6
3d.	0	9
6d.	1	0
1/-	1	4

GRENADA.

The stock of these has been burnt, and we consider they will go much higher.

½d.	0	2
1d.	0	3
2d.	1	0
2½d.	1	6
3d.	0	9
6d.	2	0
1/-	6	0
2/-	7	6
10/-	30	0

HONG KONG.

The higher values should prove a good sound investment.

	s.	d.
1 c.	0	1
2 c.	0	1
4 c.	0	2
5 c.	0	4
8 c.	0	9
10 c.	0	6
12 c.	0	9
20 c.	1	3
30 c.	1	6
50 c.	3	6
$1	7	6
$2	12	0
$3	18	0
$5	25	0
$10	40	0

LAGOS.

½d.	2	0
1d.	0	6
2d.	2	0
2½d.	0	9
3d.	1	6

NATAL.

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1d.	0	3
1½d.	0	3
2d.	0	3
2½d.	0	4
3d.	0	5
5d.	0	7
6d.	0	8
1/-	2	6
2/6	8	6

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

½d.	0	4
1d.	0	4
2d.	1	0
2½d.	0	9
5d.	1	9
6d.	4	0
1/-	6	0
2/6	12	6
10/-	12	6

ORANGE RIVER.

½d.	0	1
1d.	0	3
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This is a really rare little set, and we have had difficulty in getting a small supply.

½d.	0	6
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3d.	1	6
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2d.	0	3
2½d.	0	6
3d.	0	5
6d.	2	6
1/-	10	0
2/-	2	8
5/-	6	6

SEYCHELLES.

As a large stock of these is now on the market, we do not quote prices which might be deceptive and subject to reductions.

SIERRA LEONE.

A really good set. We find every value scarce.

½d.	0	4
1d.	0	6
1½d.	1	6
2d.	1	6
2½d.	1	6
3d.	1	6
4d.	1	6
5d.	2	0
6d.	2	6
1/-	8	0
2/-	12	0
5/-	20	0

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Many of the values are getting very scarce.

½d.	0	6
1d.	0	6
2d.	4	0
4d.	1	6
6d.	3	6
1/-	6	0
10/-	15	0

STRAITS.

We consider the stamps from 10 c. upwards are all scarce, and likely to be a good investment.

1 c.	0	1
3 c.	0	3
4 c.	0	3
5 c.	0	3
8 c.	0	4
10 c.	1	0
25 c.	2	0
30 c.	3	0
50 c.	6	0
$1	10	0
$2	17	6
$5	30	0

STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
4th.—Collections should be sent to 391 STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391 STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.
6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

No. 1.—JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

An extremely fine and highly specialized collection of this country; most of the plates have been reconstructed and many of the rarer ones are complete. The collection is very strong in stamps on letters, especially in the old circular and early rectangular issues.

Amongst the better stamps we notice in this collection are the following:—

1867. **(Printed in blocks of three, ½ a. and 1-1 a.)**
" **½ and 1 a., black, four copies.**
" **½ and 1 a., blue, fifteen "**
1874. **½ and 1 a., emerald-green, one unused and four used of these great rarities.**
Sept., 1866. **Single die, ½ a., nine of these rare stamps.**
1866 **(Printed in sheet of twenty varieties.) Eighteen of these rare ½ a., black, stamps are here—certainly one of the finest lots in the world.**
1866. **(Printed in strip of five stamps), 1 a., black; no less than nine of these rarities, including the five types (three pairs are included).**
1877. **Oil Colours. ½ a., black, four copies.**
" " **1 a. " three "**
" " **1 a., blue seven "**

The later issues are practically complete in immense variety of shade.

This collection was awarded a Bronze Medal at the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1906.

Price £1,100.

No. 2.—NORTH BORNEO.

The finest collection of the old stamps of this country that we have seen. The collection is highly specialized and is carefully written up, and is full of notes and information, much of which has not been published. The collection contains a unique series of proofs and colour trials which, we understand, came from one of the directors of the Company, and which certainly could not be duplicated.

The collection is almost complete, both used and unused, but not much attention has been paid to the modern picture stamps.

Price £340. Very cheap.

We do not think this collection could be duplicated at double the money.

No. 3.—AFGHANISTAN.

A highly specialized and very complete collection of these rare and interesting stamps. Most of the plates have been reconstructed and many of the earlier and rarer kinds are complete. Amongst the rarer pieces we note as follows:—

1870-1. **Plates A, B, C, and D, complete, and a second partly reconstructed Plate D on a different paper.**
1871-2. **6 sh. and 1 ru., purple, 2 unused, 7 used.**
1873-4. **Shahi, black. A fine series of eight complete and different sheets, each of 60 stamps.**
1873-4. **Abasi, ½ and 1 rupee, black, complete plate.**
1874-5. **Sunar and Abasi, purple, complete plate, 11 unused.**
" " **black " 8 "**
1875-6. **The rare tablet type, a remade complete plate of the 24 types; 5 are purple, 19 are black. In *addition* to the plate there are 9 unused and 11 used extra copies of these tablets, showing rare varieties of paper, etc.**

The later issues are very fine, and most values have been "plated" in all colours.

This collection has been awarded two Silver Medals at London Stamp Exhibitions and a Silver Medal at Manchester, and has been improved since the last Exhibition.

This is certainly one of the finest and most complete collections of the old stamps of Afghanistan in the world, and we can strongly recommend it, as we do not consider it would be possible to duplicate it nowadays.

Price £1,950.

No. 4.—A COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIALS.

3678 in all, mounted in a new Imperial No. 7.

This collection has been formed in Buenos Ayres by an English gentleman residing there, and contains amongst others:—

GREAT BRITAIN. 2/-, brown; 10/- and £1, Cross; £1, Orbs and Crowns; I.R. Official 5/-, Queen and KING; a strong lot of other Officials.
BAHAMAS. £1.
BRITISH SOMALILAND. Officials, Set of 13.
BRITISH GUIANA. 96 c., drab, unused.
CANADA. Jubilee Set, complete.
FALKLAND ISLES. Complete to 1898.
GIBRALTAR. First Issue, complete.
NEW SOUTH WALES. Four Sydney Views.
SEYCHELLES. Nearly complete. Etc. etc.

The Stamps in general are in *fine* condition, and most countries are represented. The owner states the catalogue price is £599; his price is only **£150.**

This will be a bargain for any one wanting a good start in the popular British Colonials.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Vol. XVII.

No. 200

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	149
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	152
MONTENEGRO: A REFERENCE LIST WITH NOTES By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	157
A SHORT HISTORY OF THREAD PAPER By PLAIN ANCHOR	161
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	164
SOME UNCHRONICLED MINOR VARIETIES OF INDIAN STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES By R. M.	166
"OLD-TIME MEMORIES" By L. HANCIAU	167
(Continued from page 61.)	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	170
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	171
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	172

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. FEBRUARY 28, 1907. No. 200.

Editorial.

* * *

WE have received with great satisfaction the news that the Lindenberg Medal for the present year has been awarded to Monsieur L. F. Hanciau, the great philatelist whose literary work, under his own name, is well known to the readers of this magazine at any rate. As we stated only a few months ago (in our number for August last) the contributor to whom we are indebted for so much valuable and interesting work is a philatelist of very old standing; he was indeed a true philatelist before the word "Philately" was invented, and he has studied the best interests of the pursuit from its earliest childhood to the present day. Conducting a great Stamp Business, with clients and correspondents in all parts of the world, the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* was always one of the first to hear of any new issues or discoveries, and he was always the most fearless and outspoken in his denunciations of anything that was at all doubtful in character. He seemed to possess an unerring instinct for the detection of fraud, and many were the attacks upon the pockets of collectors that were frustrated by exposure in the columns of his journal. Mistakes we are all liable to make at times, but we do not think that any one of the controversies—warm controversies in some cases—in which the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* took a leading part, caused any detriment whatever to Philately as a Science. Of his great philatelic knowledge we have already spoken; it is by the literary work in which that knowledge is displayed that M. Hanciau will be known to future generations of philatelists, and no one has better earned the Medal bestowed by the Berlin Philatelic Club for "scientific investigation and numerous contributions to philatelic literature." We congratulate both the recipient of the Medal and the Jury which conferred it.

The Lindenberg Medal.

A suggestion was made a few years back that a distinguished Society nearer home should "award (either annually or at a longer interval)" medals for philatelic work of exceptional merit; indeed we believe that a resolution to that effect was duly carried, but the suggestion does not seem to have been carried out—except in the matter of the "longer interval." An Annual Medal of the Royal Philatelic Society should be even a greater encouragement to scientific research than that so happily founded at Berlin.

* * *

Simplified Catalogues et cetera.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. write to point out to us that, while other people have been talking about the Simplified Catalogue and its limitations, they have been publishing one, which has now reached its seventh edition. Here we have as simple a catalogue as could be wished, no minor varieties, no errors, no complications of any sort, and moreover (to satisfy the requirements of a simpler class still) a price, or perhaps we should rather say a value, is quoted for every item in the lists. For years past this catalogue has been before the public; we reviewed the first edition of it in 1899, and yet the simplificator is not happy. We do

not say that the catalogue is perfect, we fancy that the collectors who want a simplified catalogue, also want a book containing more information than is given them here, something more of the nature of Doctor Gray's catalogue and the handbooks of earlier days; but a work upon those lines would make a very large volume at the present time, and then prices must be added, involving lists in tabular form. We are not prepared to criticize the Catalogue before us in detail, the correspondence that has taken place of late seems to indicate that no two collectors are agreed as to the exact principles upon which the simplification is to be carried out. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have had many years' experience in the stamp business, and their catalogue provides what they believe to be wanted; and yet, as we have said above, it does not appear to satisfactorily fill the "aching void" which we are told exists. And we are thus confirmed in our belief that it is not a *simplified*, but a *classified* catalogue that is really required, but the latter is a very much more difficult thing to produce. On the subject of universal pricing, we have expressed an opinion on more than one occasion, and it is perhaps unnecessary to repeat that prices quoted for items that are not in stock, and are not readily obtainable, are really fictitious, and therefore do not afford the guide to values which collectors suppose them to do. In this book they are estimated by an experienced business firm, and we do not doubt that in most cases they are fair enough, but still there must be a large number in which the price is purely a matter of opinion, which might be found entirely erroneous if copies came into the market.

A catalogue with everything priced is asked for, we acknowledge; we have by our side—in the usual handy receptacle—certain letters, in which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, are violently denounced for their iniquity in daring to publish a so-called Priced Catalogue, in which a large number of items are not priced. Threats are even held out that if our publishers do not produce the Catalogue that is required, some independent body of collectors will do it for them. Well, why not? Messrs. Stanley Gibbons claim no monopoly in the matter of catalogues; anybody can publish a catalogue, if he can pay the printer's bill, and it is quite easy to quote prices if one is not a dealer and therefore does not pretend to supply the stamps. From the correspondence referred to above, we gather that if our publishers had included in their Catalogue certain varieties, which we believe to be quite unworthy of inclusion, their little sins of omission of prices would have been less harshly dealt with. We do not doubt that these critics are in a position to quote prices for those particular items, which would be quite satisfactory to the vendors; this is one of those cases in which opinions differ greatly on the subject of values! But let us deal with this point in a fresh paragraph.

***

Opinions Differ. WE have heard a great deal lately about certain stamps of the Transvaal, overprinted with the letters "C.S.A.R.," and used at one time by the colonial railway. As our publishers have been severely criticized for not including these stamps in their Catalogue, we have again looked into their history, and we give below the best account of it that we can find, which we copy from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, of June 23, 1906:—

"A correspondent sends us the following two letters relative to the issue of C.S.A.R. stamps which he received at the time from a friend at Johannesburg:—

"'JOHANNESBURG,
"'*21st May*, 1905.

"'I have much pleasure in enclosing a set. I also send in addition to the unused set one or two values which have passed through the post of the C.S.A.R. The issue of these has been sanctioned by the Transvaal Postal Authorities, and the overprinting is done locally by the Railway Printing Works. The O.R.C. Postal Department will not agree to the general use of such stamps from stations in that Colony, but before we were aware of this a quantity of stamps (O.R.C.) has been issued. Therefore, as a special case, they have agreed to pass the issue until the present stock is exhausted. This will have the effect of making O.R.C. overprinted stamps much more uncommon than those of the Sister Colony.'

"'*August 12th*, 1905.

"'A short history of the C.S.A.R. stamps may be of interest to you.

"'In June, 1904, the postal authorities decided that in future our mail matter, which had hitherto been franked free of charge

would have to be stamped in the ordinary way. When the stamps were first distributed to the various railway officials, they were just the ordinary issue, but as it was found that considerable leakage occurred, some control mark was found to be necessary. A perforation was first tried as an experiment, the letters C.S.A.R. being cut out of the stamp at one operation; the letters were at first in a line C.S.A.R., but as the stamps were cut nearly in half by using this machine it was altered to $\frac{C.S.}{A.R.}$ in the four corners of the stamp. This was not a success, and Transvaal postal authorities were asked if they had any objection to the stamps being overprinted. They had none, and consequently the present surcharge was introduced. Through an oversight, the O.R.C. postal people were not consulted, and about £60 of these stamps were issued with the surcharge. O.R.C. objected strongly, and only consented to the stock on hand being used up on the understanding that no more were to be printed. Hence O.R.C. overprinted stamps are very much scarcer than Transvaal, of which about £1000 had been overprinted. The perforated stamps were never issued officially, although I have one or two which have passed through the post.'"

Mr. Ewen is not in any way prejudiced against these surcharged stamps; he has had occasion quite recently to give evidence in a court of law regarding the faith that is in him, so far as some of them are concerned; we may therefore accept the above account of their origin as substantially correct, and it shows quite plainly that the overprint was not by any means "official," in the usual acceptation of the term. The statement made in one of the letters alluded to above, that "The colonies recently issued series of stamps surcharged C.S.A.R. for the use of their Government Railways," is not in accordance with the facts. The stamps were issued to the Railways in exactly the same condition as that in which they were issued to the general public; there was what is euphoniously termed "considerable leakage," and in consequence permission was given to mark the stamps in some way with a view to the prevention of pilfering. The very same thing is done by the British Government, which allows business firms, railways, etc., to perforate initials in stamps, with exactly the same object, and all these other perforated stamps are every bit as collectable as those perforated or overprinted with the initials "C.S A.R.," which have nothing SACRed about them. People out there seem to have thought otherwise, and those who have since acquired little stocks of the disfigured stamps are naturally anxious to find a market for them. For it seems that the steps taken did not produce the desired effect; punching holes is, of course, no way to stop a leak, and overprinting may even have increased the overflow by rendering the stamps more desirable. We gather that, for one reason or another, the system was soon abandoned, and the overprinted stamps have thus become an obsolete "issue" of comparative scarcity.

The usual consequences followed, a second type of the overprint made its appearance and was at once suspected of being less "official" than the first; its character was boldly challenged by Mr. Ewen in his *Weekly*, and the result of an action for libel that was brought against him, and that was tried during the last few weeks, has been to justify him in his contention that there is only one genuine type of the overprint, and that numbers of copies with forged surcharges are in existence. Those of our readers who collect varieties of this nature should remember that there are forgeries to be looked out for; those who have not hitherto collected them may well be content to leave them alone. We heartily congratulate Mr. Ewen upon the result of the action; but if collectors were not so eager to accept every sort of new variety that turns up, no such action need ever have taken place. Surely the catalogues are full enough; collectors complain loudly of their copiousness, and at the same time are ready to swallow any new surcharge that comes along and to hunt for the minutest varieties. If every variety produced by an overprint were struck out of the catalogue (simplified or advanced), it would be no loss whatever to Philately.

As we have remarked on more than one occasion, there is no necessity, as a rule, for exercising any great care in making overprints absolutely uniform or in rendering them difficult of imitation; in the great majority of cases they either reduce the facial value of a stamp or limit its use, and therefore if it is forged the revenue suffers no loss. When officials raise an outcry about forged and fraudulent surcharges, one is apt

to suspect that their personal interests are affected, rather than those of their Department; and such suspicions are not always without foundation. M. Maury, in the last number of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, gives a further account of the scandalous proceedings that have recently taken place in Indo-China. We gather that all the overprinting of stamps for use in the French post offices in China has been done at the instigation of local officials, who made a profit by the sale of these things to collectors, and that when the overprinting (which was quite unnecessary) was abandoned for a time, there were violent protests from those interested, who pointed out that the revenues of the Colony suffered, but said nothing about the loss to their own pockets! Things went on comparatively smoothly, until some extra greedy persons who had access to the printing press took to striking off supplies on their own account, these editions including, of course, all kinds of abnormal varieties, which were not in the stocks of their comrades behind the post office counter. Then virtuous indignation could no longer hold its peace, and the whole sordid story came out. The worst of it is that, in this case, there is no means of distinguishing normal varieties of the fraudulent stamps from those that were overprinted by authority; collectors will be well advised in rejecting them altogether, even though they cannot well be omitted from the catalogues.

* * *

Exhibition at Calcutta. THE Exhibition of Stamps which, as announced last month, was to have been held at Calcutta at the end of January and the beginning of February, in connexion with Lady Minto's Fête, was unavoidably postponed almost at the last moment, owing to the fact that its promoters had received promises of Exhibits far in excess of their expectations and of the amount of room allotted to them. Exhibits were on their way not only from all parts of India, but also from this country, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales being among the first to respond to the appeal of the Exhibition Committee. It was decided therefore to hold a show in some public building later on, devoting the proceeds to the same charitable object as that of the Fête. We rejoice to hear that the Exhibition is likely to be of much larger extent than had been anticipated, and we wish it success in every respect.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

British Guiana.—Mr. A. D. Fergusson sends us the 60 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, which almost completes the current series with chalky surface, only the 72 c. being still wanting.

British Honduras.—*The L.P.* notes the current 1 c. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

British South Africa Company.—In reference to the article upon the two types (so-called) of the issue of 1896–97, to which we referred last month, *The West-End Ph.* states that a copy of the 2s. stamp has been found with plate number "4" in the margin. There were thus two plates with the dot and two without.

Brunei.—We find that in copying last month, from *The L.P.*, the list of overprinted Labuan stamps, we omitted the following value:—

30 c., in *red*, on 16 c., brown and green.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—We have received the 2 rupees stamp with multiple watermark and chalky surface, which we chronicled in November; the paper of the copy before us is thicker than that of the smaller stamps, and the watermark is difficult to distinguish in consequence.

Gibraltar.—We have received the 1d. stamp in *carmine on white*, which we chronicled in November, but we can find no sign of any chalk surface.

Grenada.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 3d. Postage Due stamp with multiple watermark.

3d., black; *wmk. multiple Crown and* "CA."

India.—Mr. B. Gordon Jones kindly sends us a post card bearing the obliteration of the special Post Office at the "Minto Fête," to which we have referred elsewhere. This postmark consists of a Geneva cross in the centre, surrounded by curved inscriptions, "MINTO FÊTE" above and "CALCUTTA" below, "19—07" at sides, "29—JA" at the sides of the lower limb of the cross, and some figures or letters which we cannot decipher in the corresponding upper angles. The impressions before us are struck in *red*, and are very indistinct. In these days, when any excuse seems to be considered good enough for making special issues of stamps, collectors will feel relieved at being let off with a special postmark. Fortunately the Director-General of the Post Office in India is a philatelist.

Jhind.—Mr. Stamford informs *The L. P.* that he possesses the 3 pies and 1 rupee King's Head stamps with the "SERVICE" overprint, and that he has had specimens of both for some ten or eleven months past. *Official Stamps.* 3 p., blue-grey.
1 r., green and carmine.

Indian Native States.—*Cochin.*—Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson has kindly sent us a copy of an interesting book entitled *The Travancore Almanac and Directory for* 1907, which, although it tells us nothing about stamps, contains a large amount of useful information, including tables of the currency both of Travancore and Cochin. That of the former is simple enough, the rupee being equal to 28 chuckrams, each of which is divided into 16 cash. The Cochin currency is far more complicated:—1 rupee = 19¼ puttan = 211¾ pies, thus 1 puttan = 11 pies, and the 3 pies stamp is rather more than ¼ puttan; as we find that the Travancore rupee (and presumably the Cochin rupee also) equals only 15 annas of British India, the translation from one currency into the other must be somewhat difficult; a *puttan* appears to be between ¾ and ⅘ of an *anna*.

Mr. Stewart-Wilson has also sent over some sheets of the current stamps, which have been shown us by Mr. W. T. Wilson. Some of them are similar to those already described, but there are two fresh settings of the ½ puttan; in one of these, which shows eight horizontal rows of six (as before), there is again a stamp set sideways, but this time it is the third from the top in the left-hand vertical row (this is the result of employing a square design), the variety with broken "L" in "ANCHAL" is No. 4 in the top row, as in the previous printing, which we described wrongly in this particular in June, 1905. The other setting is entirely different; the stamps are in six horizontal rows of eight and the blocks have evidently been cleaned up, but the same defective ones are present, the broken "L" variety being now No. 5 in the bottom row. A frame line has been added to this setting of the ½ puttan and to that of the 2 puttans, which otherwise remains as described three years ago. The frame lines are a return to the arrangement of 1898. Mr. Stewart-Wilson says that there is no intention of making varieties, and that the Stamp Superintendent was very indignant at the carelessness which had produced a stamp set sideways in the sheet.

Jamaica.—We have received the ½d. of the new type noted in October, but the paper is unsurfaced. Does it also exist with chalky surface?

Leeward Islands.—According to *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* two values have appeared in single colours, no doubt with the multiple Crown and CA watermark and possibly with the chalky surface.

½d., green.
2½d., ultramarine.

Malta.—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 1d. stamp all in one colour, instead of with the centre in *black*, but does not state whether the paper is chalk-surfaced or not.

1d., carmine; *multiple wmk.*

Natal.—Mr. Allen-Bolton shows us a copy of the ½d. on 1d. of January, 1885, without the hyphen after "HALF." In view of the well-known fact that this surcharge has been extensively forged, we hesitate to add this variety to our lists, though it may be a case in which the hyphen failed to print.

New South Wales.—A correspondent sends us a cutting from a New Zealand paper, from which it seems likely that collectors may be afflicted with another issue of unnecessary labels, from one of those groups of islands whose inhabitants seem to be gradually awakening to the pleasures and profits of Philately. But "Philatelists" will be the last people in the world to "be glad to learn" this news:—

"Philatelists will be glad to learn that a design has been approved for a stamp for the *Solomon Islands*, and probably this will be issued within the course of a few months. At present (says the Brisbane *Courier*) the New South Wales stamp is current in the group, but the Solomons feel they are getting big enough now to have a distinctive badge of their own. The design favoured consists of a Solomon Island canoe and two cocoanut trees."

Doubtless a portrait of one of the local Solomons, in all his glory, will adorn one of the values of the series.

New Zealand.—A reader in this colony tells us that he has "noted with regret" the remark we made in May last on the subject of making arrangements for *commemorating* an event before that event had taken place, and he points out that "it was not proposed to celebrate the Exhibition before it took place, and that the stamps were not issued until the opening day." The official announcement of the stamps, which we quoted in May, 1906, termed them "commemorative"; it is not usual—indeed, one might say it is not possible—to *commemorate* an event until at least a few days have elapsed after its occurrence, and it is generally thought fitting to allow even a longer interval. In this case the event and its so-called "commemoration" took place at the same time, and the preparations for the latter were commenced long beforehand. The words "commemoration" and "advertisement" are not synonymous.

The paragraph quoted below from a colonial paper opens up a prospect of Departmental action which may give collectors a great deal of trouble. We would venture to remind the authorities that surcharging only makes leakage all the more likely,

"The old system of franking departmental telegrams ceased from yesterday. Each department will now have to requisition for stamps for its telegrams. It is hoped (telegraphs our Wellington correspondent) that the new system will make departmental officers more careful in regard to the number and length of the telegrams they send. Hitherto there has been a great deal of unnecessary departmental telegraphing."

Orange River Colony.—We are informed that the variety without stop of the overprint Type 34 on Cape stamps, existed on the left-hand stamps of the first and second rows of a pane, but of what value is not stated. This variety has been found in one position on the ½d. and 2½d. and in another on the 1d.; it is possible that various stops may have got broken off during the printing or failed sometimes to print.

Queensland.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* gives a description and an illustration of a fresh variety of the current 2d. stamp, Type 21. The head has been redrawn, the top of the front of the Crown being made higher, so that it touches the frame, as do also the back of the chignon and the point of the bust. The figures in the corners appear to have been redrawn also, their tails being more curly than before. The watermark and perforation, we presume, remain unchanged.

2d., blue; Type 21 *redrawn*.

Sarawak.—In October, 1905, we noted the fact that the 2 c. of the 1895 issue, Type 12, had been found printed in *green*, instead of in *Indian red*, and as the variety was only known perf. 12½, we suggested that it could not have been an error (printed in the colour of the 8 c.), but was probably a proof or trial sheet sent out as a specimen—if, indeed, this variety was ever sent out to Sarawak at all. A correspondent tells us that he has been endeavouring to obtain some information about this 2 c., *green*, but so far all that he has been able to ascertain is that nothing seems to be known of it out there. He also gathers that the whole issue was unintentional, a supply of stamps having been, by some mistake, ordered from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. instead of from Messrs. De La Rue; this would account for the curious fact of a partial issue of four values only having been obtained from the former firm, and also for those handsome plates never having been used again.

Straits Settlements.—Mr. Frank Phillips tells us that he has seen the 12 c. of Labuan (Type 42) surcharged, in *dull red*, "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS", in two lines, at top, and "FOUR CENTS", with a line below it, at foot. Presumably cash is wanted to duly inaugurate the new regime.

4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow.

Sudan.—*Le J. des Ph.* tells us that a 4 millièmes stamp has been issued here, as in Egypt.

4 mil., brown and blue-green.

Swazieland.—Mr. M. L. Levitt, Secretary of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, tells us that he possesses a vertical pair of the ½d., one stamp of which has the *red* surcharge, while the other is without the surcharge. Such a variety seems to have been hitherto unchronicled.

Transvaal.—Mr. Allen-Bolton shows us an unused copy of the 3d. surcharged "V. R I.", with no stop after "R", also the ½d. with inverted surcharge, showing the same peculiarity. We do not, in either case, guarantee the authenticity of the overprint, which is a very easy one to imitate.

A correspondent tells us that he has received a copy of the 10s., King's Head, with multiple watermark, presumably in the same colours as before and without the chalky surface.

10s., black and purple on *red; new wmk.*

Western Australia.—We are told that the 5s. of the so-called Postal Fiscal series exists with the "W" Crown "A" watermark, but we believe that these fiscal stamps have not been available for postal use since 1902, and we therefore hesitate to add this variety to the list.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—At one of the recent auctions of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, & Cooper, a specimen of a hitherto unchronicled variety was offered for sale. It was the 6 shahi of the 1871–72 issue in *black*, instead of in *purple*. It was on wove paper, though not of the same texture as that of the well-known *purple* stamps, and apparently of one of the genuine types, but we should like to have some confirmation of its authenticity before adding it to the list.

Argentine Republic.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* describes a block of six of the current ½ c. stamp, in two vertical rows of three, imperforate down the centre and at the right-hand side.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—We have received the 12 filler stamp with the new perforation.

12 f., purple; *perf.* 15.

Brazil.—We have received some more values of the new issue, including the 500 reis, the colour of which we should call *deep violet*; it is not *black* of any sort. The 1000 and 5000 reis bear the same emblematic head as the 2000 reis (listed last month as 200 r.), but in different frames.

1000 reis, orange-vermilion.
5000 ,, carmine.

Le C. de T.-P. tells us that the whole series of Official stamps has made its appearance, and that though all are in the same colours each value has a different frame; the same journal chronicles the 20 r. Postage Due, which we have not yet seen.

Postage Due. 20 reis, violet-mauve.
500 ,, deep violet.
1000 ,, orange-vermilion.
2000 ,, green.

We have also the 1000 reis, Type 43, with the frame in a rather *bluer green* shade than before, and showing the wider spacing between the stamps; but these are not recently printed, as the paper is unwatermarked. Perf. 11, 11½.

Colombia.—It seems that fresh rubbish is still being printed off from the stones in use a few years back. We have received the following (with the exception of the 2 c., the description of which we copy from *Le J. des Ph.*):—

2 c. (Type 83), light carmine (rose?).
10 c. (,, 84), orange.
20 c. (,, 85), blue on *rose*.
5 c (,, 87), orange-brown.
1 p. (,, 89), purple.
1 p. (,, ,,) ,, *perf.* 11½, 12.

All except the last are imperforate.

Le J. des Ph. also chronicles the Registration label, Type C 8, in two shades of *brown*, we suppose upon white paper. 20 c., deep and pale brown.

Antioquia.—We have received the 1 c., Type 53, in *blue* instead of *rose*. The colours of other values will no doubt be altered also.

1 c., blue; *perf.* 12.

Bolivar.—We have the 50 c., Type 23, *purple on white wove* (which we chronicled in November), in two very distinct shades; we have also the 10 pesos, Type 26, on a fresh variety of paper.

10 p., blue on *blue laid; imperf.*

Le J. des Ph. adds new varieties of the Too Late and Acknowledgment of Receipt labels:—

Too Late Stamp. Type B 1.

20 c., deep violet on *yellow*, or on *pale rose*.

We do not know whether this means that there are two varieties of paper, or whether our contemporary is unable to decide what the colour is.

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp. Type C 1.

20 c., orange on *rose*.

Panama (Canal Zone).—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists some more of the new Panama stamps overprinted "CANAL ZONE", in *black*, the words reading downwards in each case.

1 c., black and green.
5 c. ,, blue.
8 c. ,, purple.
10 c. ,, violet.

Denmark.—We have received a new 20 öre stamp, the design consisting of an almost full-face portrait of King Frederick VIII., in the frame of the improved type of the previous issue, as described in May last. The watermark and perforation remain unchanged.

20 öre, blue; *new type.*

Iceland.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 100 aur, Type 4, and the 16 and 50 aur, Official stamps, Type 52, all of them perf. 12½, 13, and overprinted with Type 10. We heard of these in April, 1905, and we have heard nothing more of them since. It seems very doubtful whether these particular varieties were in stock at the time when the overprinting commenced, or whether they were not printed off afterwards for the purpose of increasing the stocks of those values. The whole object of the overprinting (if indeed it had any other object than the raising of revenue from stamp collectors) was to render available for postage stocks of stamps which would otherwise have been considered obsolete. If, therefore, these stamps were not already in stock, they should not be accepted as legitimate varieties.

Egypt.—We learn from various sources that the Official stamp, Type 61, is no longer in use, and that official correspondence is now franked in accordance with its weight, by means of ordinary stamps overprinted "O.H.H.S." (On His Highness' Service). We have seen used copies of the 1, 3, and 5 mil., and 1 piastre, and we are informed that the set is as follows:—

1 mil., brown.
2 ,, green.
3 ,, orange.
5 ,, rose-carmine.
1 pias., blue.

The surcharge is in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*, and was printed, we are told, by Messrs. De La Rue.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey.*—According to the *Ph. Echo* the remaining values of the Postage Due series, West Africa type, have been issued with the name of this colony.

Postage Due. 5 c., green and red on *toned.*
10 c., marone and blue.
15 c., blue and red on *bluish.*
50 c., violet and red.
60 c., black and red on *buff.*
1 fr. ,, ,, *flesh.*

Guatemala.—We have received a new value, 12½ c., which is stated by *Mekeel's Weekly* to be required for printed matter, the rate for which is 12½ c. for 15 grammes. The new stamp is of oblong shape, like the rest of the current series, and has a picture in *black* in the centre, showing the signing of, presumably, a Declaration of Independence, as it is inscribed "PROCERES INDEPENDENCIA."

12½ c., black and blue; *perf.* 14.

Holland.—*Surinam.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the remaining values of Type 12 have made their appearance, also the 1 and 2½ gulden of the larger type.

15 c., brown.
20 c., olive.
30 c., chestnut.
50 c., lake-brown.
1 g., violet.
2½ g., slate-green.

Honduras.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles three values of a fresh series for this republic. The design is stated to resemble that of the stamps of 1903, but with a fresh portrait in the centre and the date altered to "1907."

1 c., green; *new type.*
6 c., purple ,,
10 c., brown ,,

Italy.—*The Ph. R.* notes the existence of the current 15 c. stamp imperforate vertically.

Liberia.—Our publishers have recently purchased a small parcel of the provisional stamps of 1901, formed by overprinting the Official stamps with the word "ORDINARY" (Type 34) in *black*. These stamps were imported by their previous owner at the time of issue, and there seems to be no possible doubt of their authenticity, but curiously enough some of the stamps bear what is plainly a local overprint of the letters "O S," as well as the local overprint which reconverted them into stamps for ordinary use. We must suppose that at some previous date Official stamps were expected to run short, and a supply was surcharged on the spot, and that subsequently the ordinary stamps were exhausted and had to be replaced. That these stamps with the local "O S" were not made on purpose, after a fresh supply of ordinary stamps arrived, seems to be proved by the fact that the mixed lot shown us all came together, and that their importer received only half the lot he asked for, the rest of his money being returned.

The stamps overprinted in London, Nos. 318 to 346, show numerous varieties in the spacing of the letters "O S" (Type 82), the local surcharge, which appears to have been handstamped, shows only two

varieties, as given below; all have the word "ORDINARY," set unevenly as in Type 34, in *black*:—

"O S" *measures about* 16 mm.
1 c., green; black *surcharge.*
20 c., red ,, ,,
30 c., blue; red ,,
32 c., greenish blue; red *surcharge.*

"O S" *measures* 18½ mm.
10 c., deep blue and yellow; red *surcharge.*
24 c., green on *yellow* ,, ,,
25 c. ,, *white* ,, ,,

Same as last, but "S" *inverted.*
2 c., black and red; black *surcharge.*
5 c. ,, lake ,, ,,

Varieties. "O S" *and* "ORDINARY" *inverted.*
25 c.

"O S" *double.*
1 c., 2 c., 32 c.

"ORDINARY" *double.*
1 c., 2 c., 10 c., 32 c.
Also 5 c. (No. 122), 15 c. (No. 125), 30 c. (No. 129).

Having sheets of some of the values before us, we have taken the opportunity of noting their size and arrangement, which we do not seem to have described before. The 1 c. is in sheets of 60, six horizontal rows of 10; the 2 c. and 5 c. are in sheets of the same number, but ten horizontal rows of six; the 10 c. in sheets of 30, five horizontal rows of six; the 15 c., 24 c., 25 c., and 50 c. are in sheets of 20, four rows of five; and the 20 c., 30 c., and 32 c. are in sheets of 15, three rows of five. The system appears a rather complicated one.

Nicaragua.—We have received the 2 c. converted into 20 c., which we listed in September last, without any additional overprint. It has the usual vertical surcharge, with the character for *cent* after the numerals and inverted. *Le J. des Ph.* chronicles a 10 c., in *violet*, on 20 c., *brown*, but as no description is given either of the surcharge or of the stamp we await further particulars before listing it. *Mekeel's Weekly* states that the new 10 c. stamp, of the London edition which we have not yet seen, has already been disfigured by a local overprint, reading "'Costa—Atlantica"—B', in three lines, the first two words being in inverted commas, which would seem to be an unnecessary luxury. Anything for a change!

Persia.—*Le J. des Ph.* chronicles "a new surcharge" upon the 5 krans stamp of 1894 as follows:—

2 krans on 5 kr., ultramarine and silver; violet *surcharge.*

We do not know of a 5 krans stamp in *ultramarine* and silver, but we suppose the 5 kr., *violet* and silver, is the stamp referred to, and it may be that the surcharge is our Type 21, in *violet*, instead of *carmine*—or is our contemporary suffering from colour-blindness?

Portuguese Colonies.—*Cape Verd.*—Mr. Baretto, of Mozambique, has shown our publishers the 25 reis, *green*, Type 4, perf. 12½ instead of 11½.

Mozambique Company.—The same correspondent sent a specimen of the 500 reis, Type 2, perf. 12½, on *enamelled* paper.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 6 c. of the current series, Type 97, the frame being described as in the same colour as that of the 24 c.

6 c., black and rose.

The *M. C.* chronicles, on the authority of another journal, a further value of the new Official series.

Official Stamp. 50 c., black and orange.

Spanish Colonies.—*Elobey, Annobon, y Corisco.*—We have received specimens of the four provisional stamps described last month, and we have only to add that the word "CENTS." in the overprint is in capitals, and that the stamps are neatly obliterated and with full gum! Presumably the sole object is the using up of remainders.

Fernando Poo.—We have received some of the values of the new series for this colony. There is a new head of the King, in a military uniform, facing to the right this time, the frame is the same as that of the last two issues, with the date altered to "1907", and the colours are as difficult to name as ever.

1 c., slate-black.
2 c., bright rose.
3 c., purple.
4 c., black.
5 c., orange-buff.
50 c., blue-green.

Rio de Oro.—We have received a specimen of the provisional stamp which we chronicled in December; the words of the overprint are in capitals, and the impression is so indistinct that the stamps might well pass for ordinary used copies. We have also the whole of the new series in the design described for Fernando Poo.

1 c., dull lake.
2 c., bronze-black.
3 c., purplish brown.
4 c., orange-red.
5 c., bronze-brown.
10 c., chocolate.
15 c., slate-blue.
25 c., bronze-green.
50 c., dull purple.
75 c., orange-brown.
1 p., orange-buff.
2 p., purple.
3 p., blue-green.
4 p., slate-blue.
5 p., dull red.
10 p., emerald-green.

Switzerland.—We have received the 15 c., Type 9, with watermark Type 13. There are a few coloured threads in the paper.

15 c., purple; *with wmk.; perf.* 11½.

We have also received the 3 francs with the same watermark, which we chronicled from hearsay in September; it is in the redrawn type, and perf. about 11½, or 11½ × 11. If the earlier type of 3 francs has also appeared with the current watermark the stamp before us is another addition to the lists.

Turkey.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us some more about the surcharged stamps to which we referred last month. The overprint is stated to consist of a Turkish character denoting the letter "B", and the stamps are to be sold to business firms at a reduction of 20 per cent. from their face value, for use upon foreign correspondence; the object being to induce people to use the Turkish Post Office instead of one of the foreign post offices! The overprint is said to be impressed in *carmine* or *blue*, but whether in both colours upon each value is not stated.

United States.—We give in full below an extract that has been furnished to us from an official book (similar, no doubt, to our *Post Office Guide*), entitled "POSTAL INFORMATION, Issued mainly for the information and guidance of the Officers and other Employees of the Washington City Post Office. Washington, D.C., January 12, 1907." From this it appears that imperforate copies of the current 2 cents stamps (and possibly other values) need not be regarded in future as rarities or indeed as abnormal.

"SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN UNPERFORATED SHEETS OF FOUR HUNDRED.

"It will be seen from the following copy of a letter lately received from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General that the post office has received a consignment of two-cent postage stamps in unperforated sheets of 400 stamps each, which it is authorized to sell to the public. Nothing less than a full sheet of these stamps will be sold :—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASS'T P.M. GEN'L,
"DIVISION OF STAMPS,
"*Washington, D.C., December* 31, 1906.

"The Postmaster, Washington, D.C.

"SIR,—In response to your requisition of December 29, instructions have been given to supply you 50,000 two-cent postage stamps in unperforated sheets of 400 stamps each, which it is understood are desired by purchasers who will use them in automatic stamp-affixing machines. They will be invoiced January 3.

"Unperforated stamps are issued to postmasters under the following conditions, of which you will notify all purchasers :—

"The stamps must be purchased through the post office where they are to be used on mailings, because the diverting of postal revenues from their proper channel is contrary to the interests of the service.

"Stamps furnished in unperforated sheets must be separated accurately, since they are not good for postage if mutilated (see paragraph 3, Section 562, P. L. & R.). Stamps are not redeemable from purchaser if mutilated or if unused (see Section 330, P. L. & R.).

"The furnishing of stamps in this form must not be exploited as an indorsement by the Department of any particular machine, or otherwise for advertising purposes.

"The right is reserved to prescribe other conditions as their necessity may arise, or to discontinue the issue of unperforated stamps if at any time it appears necessary or advisable.

"Respectfully,
"EDWIN C. MADDEN,
"Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

We have received both 1 c. and 2 c. imperforate.

1 c., green (Type 89); *imperf.*
2 c., carmine (Type 103) ,,

Cuba.—In October last we published a description, taken from *Le C. de T.-P.*, of some provisionals supposed to have been issued by revolutionists at Cienfuegos. The paragraph was copied into the *Stamp Weekly*, a reader of which referred the matter to a correspondent at the town in question, and received the following reply :—

"Your extract from your *Stamp Weekly* has made us all laugh a great deal. . . . It is untrue as far as any of us know. To start with, the revolutionary party arrived at Cienfuegos only as a friendly party, and did not take the town by storm . . . therefore they had no motive to celebrate their arrival in any way whatever; Cienfuegos did not capitulate, nor was it taken, and the stamps you refer to were not issued."

We are glad to hear it, and are not surprised.

Uruguay.—Mr. Allen-Bolton shows us a vertical pair of the 5 c. of 1904, imperforate between the two stamps.

Montenegro: A Reference List with Notes.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

HAVING recently purchased an important official collection and a somewhat large stock of the stamps of this country, I find that the list in our Catalogue is very incomplete and inaccurate, and I therefore think it best to place on record a list of all the varieties I have met with, together with a few notes on the various issues.

Montenegro, the Italian equivalent of the native *Crnagora* and the Turkish *Kara Dagh*, each meaning "Black Mountain," is a principality on the west of the Balkan Peninsula, between Bosnia and Herzegovina on the N.W., Albania on the S.E., and Dalmatia and the Adriatic on the S.W. The area is about 3255 square miles, rather less than our counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex united.

The Government is an hereditary Principality, exercised under patriarchal conditions, and was controlled by popular custom up to January 1, 1906, but the country now has its own Constitutional Government. Population about 265,000, consisting of about 5000 Albanians and the rest of Servian descent.

The Montenegrins are the descendants of those Servians who, after the battle of Kossovo in 1389, refused to submit to the Turks, against whom they have waged war almost ever since.

The capital is *Cettinje*, population about 3000.

The Prince of Montenegro is Nicholas I., born 14 August, 1840, succeeded in 1860. His head appears on all the earlier issues.

The stamps of Montenegro are all made and perforated at the Royal Printing Office in Vienna.

The first issue of stamps was announced and illustrated in *Le T.-P.* in August, 1873, but this must have been from proof copies, as the stamps were not issued until May, 1874.

1

The inscription on the stamps is in Servian, and is translated as follows :—

On left. "Büeega" = stamp.
,, top. "pochte" = post.
,, right. "Tsr. gore" = Tsernagore (the native name of Montenegro).
,, bottom. "novtch" = novcic (value).

The stamps of this and all succeeding issues up to 1897 are watermarked "ZEITUNGS MARKEN" in large double-lined capitals, 23 mm. high, arranged in two lines across the middle of each sheet. As these letters are about the size of a stamp, we can often find a stamp showing a complete letter or parts of two letters, but only about one-quarter of the stamps on any sheet show any signs of a watermark.

The perforation of this first issue—which is rapidly becoming rare—is irregular and gauges between 10½ and 11, it is usually termed 10½, and it should be noted that the holes are large and irregularly placed, not being in true alignment (see Plate I, No. 1), and the paper is rather thicker than in the succeeding issues—these differences being important, as by them we are enabled to divide the rarer first issue from the commoner set of 1893.

FIRST ISSUE.

MAY, 1874. Type 1. Lithographed and printed in Vienna. Thickish paper. Perf. about 10½, large irregular holes.

2	novcics,	yellow.
3	,,	green.
3	,,	yellow-green.
5	,,	dull rose-red.
7	,,	lilac.
10	,,	pale blue.
15	,,	bistre.
25	,,	slate-violet.

Fully dated copies of this issue seem to be scarce, as the Montenegrins seldom trouble about the year in the date, but usually content themselves with the day and month, thus 25/5 for May 25th—no year given.

I have, however, the 2 n. dated 20/2/75 and the 10 n. dated 29/11/76.

SECOND ISSUE.

In the course of 1874 the perforation was altered, the large gauge of 10½ being discontinued, and this issue includes a number of different varieties of perforations which have never yet been classified, and which, I must confess, are extremely difficult to arrange in an intelligible manner. The perforations were all made at the State Printing Office in Vienna, and at first I thought I should find that the Montenegro stamps of this period followed the contemporary Austrian stamps as regards perforations, but I do not find this to be the case. I have made some inquiries about the perforating machines in use in Vienna, and I am told that there are no less than 720 different machines, some of them nearly forty years old, and that any one of these may be used at any moment of stress.

Perhaps this may not be an exaggeration when we consider that the Vienna office prints and perforates all the stamps for Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and that an immense number of stamps are also required in these countries for fiscal purposes.

At present I have no official information about the machines in use for perforating in Vienna, and I must therefore be guided entirely by such stamps as I have seen, not only in my own collection, but also in the finest specialized collections in this country and in France.

I illustrate on Plate I four blocks of stamps showing perforations of the period 1874-81. These perforations are all from single-line (or *guillotine*) machines, and I should briefly describe them as follows:—

No. 2. Perf. 12, alignment *very* irregular, and the distance between the holes varies very much; some holes are almost touching, others have nearly 1 mm. of paper between them. This perforation appears to have been made by a machine with very loose pins.

No. 3 is also perf. 12, and probably closely followed No. 2. The holes are smaller, but the pins have been tightened and the alignment is much better, but the distance between the holes is much as in No. 2.

No. 4 is, I think, made by a new machine—the perforation is true 12½, alignment good, distance between the holes pretty correct.

No. 5 is quite a new machine, and the gauge is 11. This perforation is found chiefly on the 7 n., *dull rose*, and as the colour was not changed to *rose* until 1881 I think we can fix about that date for the new perforation. There is another curious point to which I must draw attention about the stamps perforated 11. All those I have seen have *wider margins* than those perforated by any other gauge. I have measured a good few blocks of four stamps of the various perforations and I find that those perf. 11 measure 42 mm. horizontally across two stamps from edge to edge of the design, whereas those perf. 12, 12½, or 13 measure only 41½ mm. across. This seems to prove that when this machine came into use new transfers of the stamps had been made with the stamps some ½ mm. wider apart.

I illustrate two blocks of stamps (Plate I., Nos. 8, 9); the 2 nov. is the regular printing, stamps 2½ mm. apart, the 7 nov. is from a new lithographic stone with the stamps set 3 mm. apart.

I have found another perforation in this issue, gauging 13 and used either by itself or compound with the 12 or 12½ gauge; I have no block by which to illustrate it, but show a single stamp perf. 13. (Plate II., No 10.)

The whole question of the perforations of the Montenegro stamps from 1874 to 1881 is very complex, and is rendered more difficult by the extreme rarity of large blocks of stamps of this period; even blocks of four are only occasionally to be met with.

I append a reference list of all the varieties I have met with, but probably later and better information will enable us to group these stamps in either two or three sets.

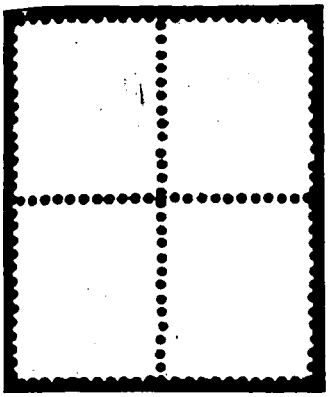
REFERENCE LIST.

1874-81.	p. 12.	p. 12½.	p. 13.	p. 12 × 12½.	p. 12½ × 13.	p. 11.
2 n., yellow	×	–	×	–	–	–
3 n., yellow-green	×	×	–	×	–	–
3 n., blue-green	–	–	–	–	–	×
5 n., vermilion	×	×	×	×	–	–
7 n., pale violet	×	–	–	–	–	–
7 n., pale lilac	×	–	–	–	–	×
7 n., rose	×	×	×	×	–	×
10 n., blue	×	–	–	×	×	–
10 n., pale blue	–	–	–	–	×	–
15 n., bistre	×	–	–	–	–	–
25 n., grey-brown	×	–	–	×	–	–
25 n., purple-brown	–	–	×	–	×	–

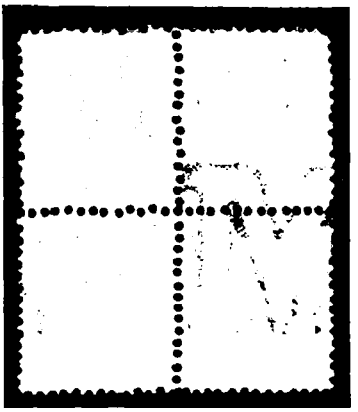
I have seen and carefully measured with a correct ivory scale all the stamps marked with a "×."

Of the above perforations 12 is by far the commonest, and 11 and 13 are the rarest.

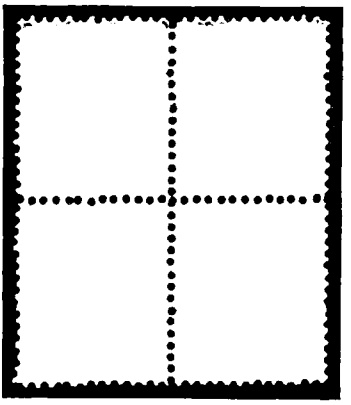
This issue requires much more study.



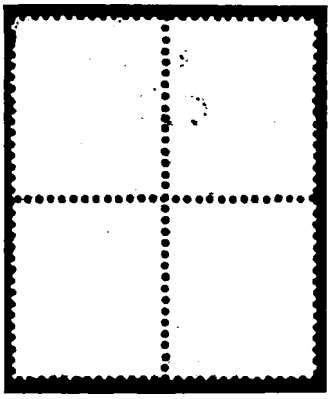
No. 1.
1874. Perf. 10½.
Large holes, irregular alignment.



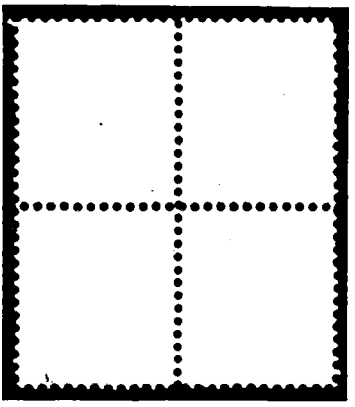
No. 2.
1874-81. Perf. 12.
Very irregular alignment.



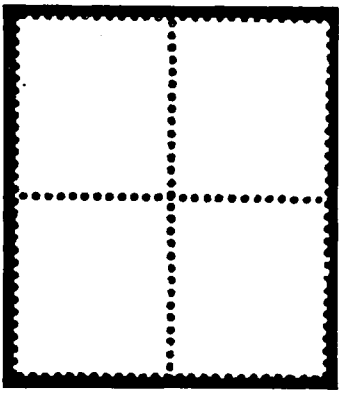
No. 3.
1874-81. Perf. 12.
Smaller holes.



No. 4.
1874-81. Perf. 12½.

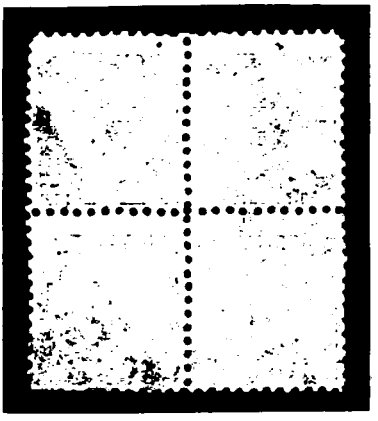


No. 5.
1881. Perf. 11.



No. 6.
1893. Perf. 11½

No. 8.
893. Perf. 11½. Stamps 2½ mm. apart.

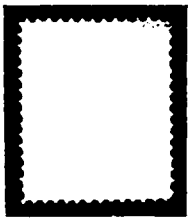


No. 7.
1893. Perf. 10½.
Small holes.

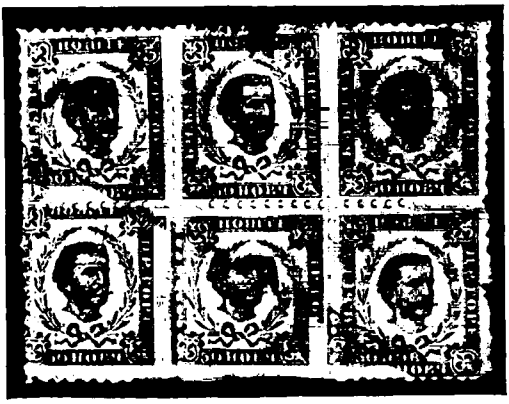
No. 9.
1881. Perf. 11. Stamps 3 mm. apart.

MONTENEGRO. VARIETIES OF THE PERFORATIONS.
PLATE I.

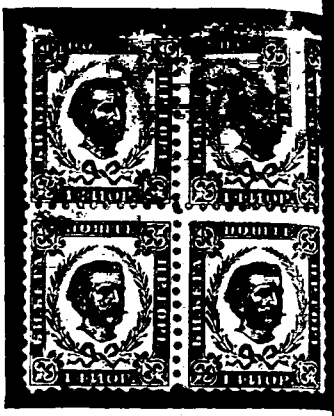
BRITISH
MUSEUM



No. 10.
1874–81. Perf. 13



No. 11.



No. 12.

Errors in transferring to the lithographic stones.

No. 13.
1893. Varieties in the overprint of the last setting.

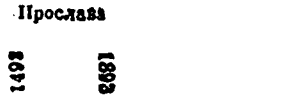
MONTENEGRO. PLATE II.

Two values only have been found showing a compound of the two different perforations of 1873 and 1874-8. Possibly a careful search may discover others.

1874-80. Perf. 12 to 13 × 10½.
2 nov., yellow.
10 ,, blue.

Both these are really rare.

THIRD ISSUE.



2

Le T.-P., August, 1893, announced a set of stamps overprinted as above. They were issued to celebrate the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into Montenegro. In the first sets received the 10 n. and 25 n. had the overprint in *red* and the other values had it in *black*.

The *M. J.*, December, 1893, announced the 10 n. and 25 n. with the *black* overprint.

The 15 n. is also known with *red* overprint, but it is very rare; probably one sheet of the 15 n. got among the 25 n. and was overprinted in error.

Westoby states that the issue took place on July 25, 1893.

It appears to have been intended to use these stamps only from July 25 to 29, but the demand was so great (and also the profit!) that the postal authorities kept on making new printings, and through finding stamps perf. 10½ with this overprint (which were not issued until 1893 *without* the overprint) our publishers were led to think that such stamps were reprints, and have a note to that effect in their current Catalogue.

This does not appear to be correct. The authorities found a good demand for the stamps and made several printings, and did not care in the least whether the stamps were perf. 10½, 11½, or anything else.

A friend of mine, however, in order to be quite sure, addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General on this subject, and in a reply under date January 30, 1906, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of Montenegro declares that the stamps of Montenegro have never been reprinted in any of their postal issues, and in a further document which I have seen dated from Cettinje, August 14, 1906, he states that all the stamps that have been sold by the Government are originals which have been employed in the postal service, and that there have not been nor will there be any reprints ever made of any of the postage stamps of Montenegro.

In a large stock of these stamps which has been recently sold, the sheets were tied up in official bundles of hundred, and in these bundles one finds the perforations 10½ and 11½ mixed up anyhow. I have many stamps of *both* perforations, genuinely used at various offices and dates, and there seems no doubt that both sets were on sale at the post offices, and were used to pay postage; the note about reprints will therefore have to come out of the next edition of our Catalogue.

I now come to one of the most difficult questions in regard to any Montenegrin issue, and that is as regards the different *settings* of the overprint.

I am sure that there are two different settings, and there may be more.

I cannot get any information from Montenegro, as no records seem to be available, so I must make my notes from a study of the stamps themselves.

This overprinting was not done in Vienna, but locally in the State Printing Office in Cettinje, and is type-set, and the wonder is that we do not find more errors.

The rarest error is "1494" for "1493" on the left side of the stamp. This I only know on the 2 n., 3 n., and 5 n., and I should suppose it occurred in the first printings, was quickly noticed, and corrected after a supply of these three lowest values had been pulled off.

The next rarest error is also in the left-hand date, and is "1495" for "1493." This is known on all values except on the 15 n., with *black* overprint, but I do not see why it should not occur on this value, and I expect it will turn up some day.

Another good error is the date on the left-hand side reading "14 3," the figure "9" having dropped out. I have several vertical pairs with this error, the error being the lower stamp, and in all cases the upper stamp also shows a minor variety in the left-hand date, the "1" in "1493" having been broken, and only the foot and small spot of the upright stroke is printed.

Double overprints exist in both perf. 10½ and 11½ and in both settings. I have several used copies. The rarity is the 15 n., bistre. Another really rare stamp in my collection is the 25 n. with double overprint, one normal and one inverted. This is used and on a portion of the original paper.

Amongst curiosities, probably of the first setting, I have the 25 n. in a horizontal pair, used, the left-hand stamp without any surcharge. I also have a 2 n., yellow, with no date at all on left.

I have not succeeded in getting a complete sheet or pane of this first setting, and I am unable to say where these errors occurred on the sheets.

All values with black overprint, and the 10 n. with red overprint, are known with the overprint inverted, and some are known double printed.

As regards the second (or maybe third) setting, I have a pane of twenty-five stamps, and have examined other panes which are identical, so I can fix the position of the various minor varieties. I illustrate this (Plate II., No. 13), and draw attention to the following varieties:—

No. 6 and 16.	Tall "1" in "1493."
,, 16.	Antique "9" in "1893."
,, 21.	Tall "4" in "1493."
,, 25.	Tall "4" and "3" in "1493," and large "9" in "1893."

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY 25th, 1893. Stamps of Type 1 overprinted at Cettinje with Type 2.

(*Note.*—A × indicates that I have seen that variety with that particular perforation.)

Black overprints.

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.	Perf. 12.
2 nov., yellow	×	×	–
3 ,, green	×	×	–
5 ,, red	×	×	–
7 ,, lilac	–	–	×
7 ,, red-lilac	×	×	–
7 ,, pale rose	×	×	–
10 ,, deep blue (*Nov.*, 1893)	×	×	–
10 ,, pale blue (*Nov.*, 1893)	–	×	–
15 ,, bistre	×	×	×
25 ,, brown (*Nov.*, 1893)	×	×	–

Varieties and Errors.

(*a*) *Overprint double.*

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.	Perf. 12.
2 nov., yellow	×	–	–
3 ,, green	–	×	–
5 ,, red	×	–	–
7 ,, pale rose	×	–	–
10 ,, deep blue	×	–	–
15 ,, bistre	–	×	–
25 ,, brown	×	×	–

(*b*) *Overprint double, one inverted.*

25 nov., brown	–	×	–

(*c*) *Overprint inverted.*

2 nov., yellow	×	×	–
3 ,, green	×	–	–
5 ,, red	×	×	–
7 ,, lilac	–	–	×
7 ,, red-lilac	–	–	×
7 ,, pale rose	×	–	–
10 ,, blue (?)	–	–	–
15 ,, bistre	–	×	–
25 ,, brown	–	×	–

(*d*) "1494" *for* "1493" *in left-hand date.*

2 nov., yellow	–	×	–
3 ,, green	–	×	–
5 ,, red	–	×	–

(*e*) "1495" *for* "1493" *in left-hand date.*

2 nov., yellow	–	×	–
3 ,, green	–	×	–
5 ,, red	–	×	–
7 ,, pale rose	×	×	–
10 ,, blue	×	–	–
25 ,, brown	–	×	–

(*f*) *Overprint inverted and error* "1495."

5 nov., red	–	×	–

(*g*) "9" *omitted in date on left, which reads* "14 3."

2 nov., yellow	×	–	–
3 ,, green	×	–	–
5 ,, red	×	–	–
7 ,, pale rose	–	×	–

(*h*) *No date on left.*

2 nov., yellow	–	×	–
3 ,, green	–	×	–

(*i*) *Horizontal used pair, left-hand stamp no overprint.*

25 nov., brown	–	×	–

(*k*) *Figures of a wrong fount used in error.*

These occur five times in each group of twenty-five overprints, and all may be found perf. 10½ and 11½ on all values.

They are as follows :—

Nos. 6 and 16 on sheet. Tall "1" in "1493."
No. 16. Antique "9" in "1893."
„ 21. Tall "4" in "1493."
„ 25. Tall "4" and "3" in "1493" and large "9" in "1893."

See illustration on Plate II.

Red overprints.

In August, 1893, *Le T.-P.* chronicled the 10 and 25 nov. with the red overprint, and these two values were first overprinted in red. Since then a few copies have been found of the 15 nov. also overprinted in red, but these are *very rare*, and I should suppose that perhaps only two sheets, each of twenty-five stamps, of 15 nov. got mixed with the 25 nov., and were overprinted and issued in error.

Of these so-called *red* overprints on the 10 and 25 nov. there were at least three printings, probably all from different settings of type. The three printings can be distinguished by the colour of the overprint. The 15 nov. is only known in two different colours. These stamps were all on sale at the post office in Cettinje from 1893 to 1897, and possibly until even later.

The overprints were in the following order :—

1st. In vermilion.
2nd. „ dull red.
3rd. „ carmine (dark to very pale).

Of these the vermilion overprint is by far the rarest, and the red and carmine are both common. I have stamps with the three overprints and in both perforations genuinely used postally.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY 25th, 1893. Stamps of Type 1 overprinted at Cettinje with Type 2.

(*Note.*—The first colour is that of the stamp, the second of the overprint.)

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
10 nov., blue and vermilion	–	×
10 ,, ,, dull red	×	×
10 ,, ,, carmine	×	–
15 ,, bistre and vermilion	–	×
15 ,, ,, carmine	–	×
25 ,, brown and vermilion	–	×
25 ,, ,, dull red	×	×
25 ,, ,, carmine	×	×

Varieties and Errors.

(*a*) *Overprint double.*

10 nov., blue and vermilion	–	×
25 ,, brown and carmine	×	×

(*b*) *Overprint inverted.*

10 nov., blue and carmine	–	×
25 ,, brown ,,	–	×

(*c*) "1495" *for* "1493" *in left-hand date.*

10 nov., blue and vermilion	–	×
15 ,, bistre ,,	–	×
25 ,, brown and red	–	×

(*d*) "9" *omitted in date on left, which reads* "14 3."

10 nov., blue and carmine	×	–

(*e*) *Overprint double, one in black and one in carmine.*

10 nov., blue (*Kohl Catalogue, perf. not noted*).
25 nov., brown – × –
(*This last I have used.*)

(*f*) On the 10 and 25 nov. last printings we can find all the varieties of figures of a wrong fount, which I give under Section (*k*) of the black overprint.

FOURTH ISSUE.

In 1893 new printings were made of all the original values, and all these values were perforated both 10½ and 11½, but by different machines from those used for the stamps of 1874–89. The new machine of the 10½ perf. has the holes in truer alignment, smaller in size, and with more paper between each hole. (See illustration, Plate I., Nos. 6 and 7). The perf. 11½ can be recog-

nized at once, as none of the older issues were perforated true 11½ on all sides; however, in order to show all varieties of the perforations of this really interesting country, I illustrate a block perf. 11½ on Plate II.

REFERENCE LIST.

1893. New printings with regular perforations, smaller holes, and correct alignment.

		Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
2 nov.,	yellow	×	×
3 ,,	blue-green	×	×
3 ,,	yellow-green	×	–
5 ,,	pale red	×	×
5 ,,	deep red	×	×
7 ,,	rose	×	×
7 ,,	deep rose	×	–
10 ,,	blue	×	×
10 ,,	deep blue	×	×
15 ,,	bistre	×	×
15 ,,	bistre-brown	×	×
25 ,,	brown	×	×
25 ,,	bistre-brown	×	–

I have seen the following values in pairs, imperf., several of them with original gum:—

2 nov., yellow.
5 ,, pale red.
7 ,, rose.
10 ,, blue.
10 ,, deep blue.
15 ,, bistre.
25 ,, brown.

I have also seen pairs of the following, perf. and imperf.:—

(*a*) *Imperf. horizontally × perf.* 10½ *vertically.*

7 nov., pale rose.
25 ,, brown.

(*b*) *Imperf vertically × perf.* 10½ *horizontally.*

10 nov., blue.
25 ,, brown.

I have also seen a pane of twenty-five stamps of 2 nov., yellow, perf. 10½ all round the outside edges, but imperf. between the rows, both horizontally and vertically.

(*To be continued.*)

A Short History of Thread Paper.

By PLAIN ANCHOR.

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* * * *

IN 1829 John Dickinson invented and took out Patent No. 5754 of January 14, 1829, for his safety thread paper.

The machine by which it was manufactured was fitted with four bobbins, on which the silk threads were wound, and the latter passed over a roller indented with grooves at certain distances apart, according to the positions required for the threads in the paper. The ends of the threads were dropped into the pulp, the flow of which carried them on to the cylinder on which the pulp was being formed into paper, to the consistency of which they adhered, and so were carried round with it, and further layers of pulp were deposited over the threads, so that they were within the paper, and formed an integral part of it.

Mr. Dickinson proposed the use of this paper for the letter sheets and envelopes, which were recommended by the Commissioners on Postage in their Ninth Report, and the specimens bound up in that report are on this paper. It was afterwards adopted for the Mulready covers and envelopes, and for the embossed envelopes and adhesives, and was considered by the Chairman of the Stamp Department of Inland Revenue a better safeguard against forgery than the watermark.

By the courtesy of Mr. Lewis Evans I am enabled to give Mr. Dickinson's draft copy of his proposals to the Commissioners, dated 6th June, 1837. The portions subsequently deleted are shown in italics, the remainder is practically as printed in the Ninth Report referred to above:—

"To the Right Hon. and Hon. the
"Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry.

[The following remarks are submitted with reference to] "the sizes and descriptions of printed covers necessary for the proposed plan of sending letters by post office franks.

"I beg to say that *on a careful observation, at the post office, of the mass of letters passing through the twopenny post, it appears that at present the number of those exceeding one ounce each is about three per cent, and the number of new-fashioned envelopes hardly so many, so that the common covers are the most important part of the scheme, and in them I shall suggest a small variation in the style of printing from the form first submitted to the Commissioners.* I should propose to make the paper so as to have ten threads of a light blue colour running across each cover, so as to exhibit upon it the appearance of faint blue lines; and it would be easy to test the paper by scraping one of the lines, in which case the thread would become exposed in that which was genuine paper. The colour of the threads might, however, be varied in any way, and also the distances between them.

"In order to avoid the necessity of using larger and more expensive paper and printing apparatus, for the new-fashioned sort of envelopes folded with the four corners of the paper to meet under the seal, I should propose the threads to pass diagonally through the cover, and also to make the pattern of the printed form for these envelopes in such a way that the same cover might be cut down to form small envelopes for the conveyance of cards, notes, etc.

"I should propose to print the twopenny envelopes, for the larger sort of packets, and also the common penny ones, with such a form that a piece might be cut out of the middle of either, so as to form a sort of

label, which, in the case of any particularly large envelope being required, might be cut out and pasted on to it, and in the event of the demand for labels being found sufficient to pay the expense of preparing and printing a separate form, the waste of paper that would arise from cutting them out of the covers might by that means be prevented. I apprehend that this arrangement would suit the convenience of the public in every respect; the Stationers would have no more difficulty with respect to envelopes than they have at present. The Stamp Office would only have three different sorts of covers to provide, and the expense of the covers would be uniform, viz. twelve for a penny, exclusive of the Excise duty on the paper.

"*The size of the twopenny covers might be made longer and narrower, if thought desirable, but the size already prepared is sufficient to wrap up the packets that pass through the twopenny post office at present.*

"I conceive that it would be necessary for Government to have the entire command over the manufacture of this paper, which would be of great service for the protection of the Stamp Revenue, and might be applied to other purposes, if restricted by Law to Government use, and I have no objection to resign my patent on condition of Government agreeing to employ me solely to manufacture what they require, on the most moderate terms, and for a period of years that may be agreed upon, and under the superintendence and control of their officers.

(Signed) "JOHN DICKINSON.

"LONDON, *6th June*, 1837."

In 1839 Mr. Dickinson took out a further patent, No. 8242, 1839, for—

"THREAD PAPER.

"Two sets of bobbins are required for carrying the threads to be introduced into the paper, and for facilitating the description, I will propose that 'H,' fig. 1, is the end view of a set of bobbins covered with fine blue thread, and 'I,' the end view of a set of bobbins covered with red thread, and the thread through each is shown by a dotted line descending through the pulp into contact with the cylinder, the blue thread at the point 'V,' and the red thread at the point 'T,' both of which are below the level of the surface of the pulp in the vat 'B.' The paper is gradually made by the deposit of fibre of rag on any part of the surface of the cylinder as it revolves during its progress from the point 'Z,' where it descends into the pulp to the point 'Y,' where it emerges from it, the result of which is that a thin layer of paper is formed previous to the blue threads coming into contact with the cylinder at the point 'V,' and a much thicker layer of paper is formed previous to the red threads coming into contact with the cylinder at the point 'T,' and these latter threads are overlaid by the fibre of rag accumulating on the cylinder, subsequently to their coming into contact with it at the point 'T,' and the process of making the paper being continuous, the threads, as the bobbins unwind, are led away with the paper adhering to the endless felt 'K,' which takes it off the cylinder 'A,' by means of the pressure of the couching roll 'L,' and conducts it to the press rolls 'M, M.'

"And this first part of my improvement consists in conducting threads of the same or different colours into contact with the periphery of the cylinder 'A,' while it is employed in the manufacture of paper, and so directing the threads as they are unwound from the bobbins that they may first touch the cylinder at a greater or less distance below the surface of the pulp in the vat 'B,' corresponding to which will their situation be found in the body of the paper (that is to say) a line of thread, say blue, first reaching the cylinder at the point 'V,' or near it, will be found near one side of the paper, and will admit of being torn out with facility on that side, and a line of other thread, say red, first reaching the cylinder at the point 'T,' will be found near to the contrary side of the paper, and will tear out most easily on that side.

"The thread is made to attach itself to the cylinder at starting by sticking a very small portion of pulp to the end, and dropping it into the vat as near as possible to the surface of the cylinder, to which it promptly attaches itself, and is led on."

The following is a private letter from Rowland Hill regarding the mode of supplying, the thickness of the paper, and the position of the threads :—

"TREASURY, *May 16th*, 1840.

"*Private.*

"DEAR SIR,—Will you favour me with replies to the subjoined queries? They are put with the view of reducing the price of the Covers and Envelopes (and thus increasing the consumption) by means of reducing the cost of production. It is scarcely necessary to add that neither my inquiries nor your answers can be considered as leading necessarily to any ulterior measures.

"1st. Have you any objection to supply the paper which is used for Envelopes in long continuous sheets on the reel? And if none, will you consider the use of the reel (which would be returned to you) and its carriage to and from your Mills as balanced by the cost of cutting, which would be saved? This would enable us, without reducing the size of the Envelope, to save about 23 per cent of paper, which is now wasted, and to do a great part, if not the whole, of the cutting by machinery.

"2nd. In the width of the paper there are now 15 threads at varying intervals. Will you place the same number at equal intervals one from another and alternately nearer first to one and then to the other surface of the paper? This would enable us to make envelopes of various sizes to suit the wants of the public.

"3rd. Do you see any objection to reducing the thickness of the paper—say to the extent of one fourth, and if not, to what extent would such reduced thickness enable you to lessen the price?

"4th. Have you any objection to make similar changes with regard to the paper for covers?

"I remain, My Dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"ROWLAND HILL.

"John Dickinson, Esq."

Mr. Dickinson replied as follows :—

"At the same time that I reply to your queries, I beg to say that no one can wish more than myself to promote the use of P.O. Covers and Envelopes, but I think that will depend not only on reduction of price, but also on the alteration of the stamp, for the strong and universal objection to the present form is a great obstacle to the use of them.

"1st. I should not decline to supply paper in long continuous sheets on the reel, though there are many practical objections to such a system, particularly the difficulty of ascertaining of the quantity. If the paper were supplied in that way, I should expect to be paid the difference between what the paper costs at present in carriage and the expense of conveying it in that form, and I could not be responsible for delivering it free from bruises and injury, to which it would be exposed in that state, without being paid for boxes or frames, which would further increase the expense. The cost of the cutting, now that it is done by machinery, is too trifling to be taken into account as a set-off to this extra expense. With respect to this query, I beg leave to remark that I cannot under-

stand the connection between delivering the paper in long lengths, and the saving of 23 p.c of paper now wasted, and doing the cutting by machinery. The envelopes appear to me to cost at present about £244. per million, and if printed at the Mill without unnecessary waste, as I propose, that quantity would cost about £40. less.

"2nd. I have no objection to make paper for Envelopes with the 15 threads placed differently from the mode of placing them at present.

"3rd. I have a decided objection to making the paper thinner than at present, as I think the most important characteristic of it could no longer be maintained."

The following is an account for *thread paper*, dated

"LONDON, 11 *August*, 1840.

"THE HON. THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

"*Bt. of* J. D. & Co.

	£	s.	d.
346 reams of paper for Post Office Covers, 36s. 3d.	627	2	6
74 reams of paper for Post Office Covers, half size, 18s. 1½d. . . .	67	1	3
370 reams of paper for Envelopes, 24s. 6d.	453	5	0
5 p.ct. additional charge for Excise duty on the above paper . . .	9	0	6
	£1156	9	3"

After the ridicule of, and the objection to the Mulready had caused the abandonment of that design, a letter of Rowland Hill, dated 22nd February, 1841, shows the negotiations that took place regarding the embossed stamped envelopes:—

"DOWNING STREET, *Feb.* 22/41.

"DEAR SIR,—I think there can be no doubt that we have hit the public taste as regards the Envelope, and that a further supply of paper will be required almost immediately.

"I am desirous, however, of keeping the matter open as long as I can with the view of availing ourselves of such suggestions as may arise out of the first trial, and therefore beg to know what is the shortest time in which you could *commence* to supply a further quantity of paper?

"I also wish to ask how long it would require to add to your machines the apparatus for glazing the paper? You will consider this question as distinct from the last, which has reference to the supply of *unglazed* paper.

"And further, could you in the course of a few months undertake the manufacture of the hand-made Crown marked paper used for Labels? When I first spoke to you on the subject, I understood that it would not be convenient for you to do so, but as I am desirous of making the arrangement, if practicable, with a view of reducing the cost of Excise-superintendence, I should be glad to know if your views on this subject have undergone any change.

"I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"ROWLAND HILL.

"P.S.—An early answer, especially to the first question, will oblige.

"J. Dickinson, Esq."

A few days later correspondence commences on the subject of paper for the engraved adhesive 1d. and 2d. stamps:—

"11, DOWNING STREET, *February* 27/41.

"DEAR SIR,—The sample of Label paper just received appears to be very superior to any which I have before seen, and I am glad to find that you can make so great a reduction in the price.

"Can you let me have two or three sheets steeped in gelatine in the way you described?

"I find that we can allow you a week or so for any experiments you may desire to make with regard to label paper—further enquiry shows the stock in hand to be larger than it was supposed to be when I wrote last.

"I remain, Dear Sir,
"Yours truly,
"ROWLAND HILL.

"J. Dickinson, Esq.
"(Duplicate sent to Old Bailey.)"

Some pieces of paper were supplied, and J. B. Bacon writes:—

"69, FLEET STREET, *March 9th*, 1841.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your favour of the 6th instant enclosing five small pieces of paper which we have printed, 3 of them in pink,* and 2 in blue ink, and gummed the backs of the whole of them, and which I have now the pleasure of returning herein. The very small pieces sent renders it impossible to give any opinion which could be depended upon as to its printing or gumming qualities, but with this very necessary reservation, I should say that as far as the imperfect experiment has been tried, the paper appears to stand the gum very well, but not to print quite as well as the paper now in use. We ought to have at least 6 or 8 *sheets* of paper to enable me to give an opinion of any value.

"I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
"Your humble servant,
(Signed) "JOSHUA B. BACON."

"11, DOWNING STREET, *March* 27/41.

"DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to enclose specimens of your new label paper (which have been printed), together with a copy of Mr. Bacon's letter thereon.

"Can you, without much trouble, supply the 6 or 8 *sheets* of paper which he desires to have?

"Yours truly,
"ROWLAND HILL.

"J. Dickinson, Esq."

A letter from Mr. Ormond Hill, dated December 8, 1841, gives a specification of the paper then in use for the three sizes of envelopes with embossed 1d. stamps:—

"No. 4.

"STAMPS & TAXES, *December 8th*, 1841.

"*Particulars of the paper required for Postage envelopes.*

"The paper to be as free as possible from spots, and to be of uniform thickness.

"The sheets to be, *not folded*, but laid open.

"The threads to be in pairs consisting of one blue thread and one yellow thread, placed a quarter of an inch apart from each other, the yellow thread to be next the best side or face of the paper, and the blue thread to be nearest the inferior side. The threads to run with the length of the sheets in all cases.

"For dimensions of the sheets, relative position of the threads, weight per ream, and quality, see paper patterns Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

"This order is intended to correspond with the last order excepting in respect of quantity, therefore if any discrepancy exists, please to point it out before proceeding with the manufacture of the paper.

(Signed) "ORMOND HILL."

* There is no trace of *pink*, the stamps are a *pale brown*.

The pieces of paper are 2⅛ × 2 inches, and contain six stamps each.

The stamps in each case are the 2d. with lines; with top right corner waxed out, and letter blocks blank, on *thread* paper.

The letter given below refers to a supply of paper for the embossed adhesive stamps, which had already been in use for some years. It is probable that this was the last supply ordered; fifty reams of paper would have been 25,000 mill sheets, equal to 150,000 Post Office sheets, and according to the figures quoted by Messrs. Wright and Creeke, in *The Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*, 114,000 sheets were ordered to be embossed in the course of the whole year 1854, and only 93,000 sheets after the end of that year.

"22834/54 J.

"INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, LONDON,
"14*th June*, 1854.

"SIR,—The Board desire that you will immediately convey to Messrs. Dickinson & Company an order for fifty Reams of Paper for *shilling* and *tenpenny embossed postage label stamps*, referring them to the Postage Department at this office for particulars.

"I am, Sir, "Your Obedient Servant,
"THOS. DOBSON.

"The Supervisor, Hemel Hempstead.
"(Copy for Apsley.)"

In connexion with this it may be of interest to give a description of a sheet of ordinary paper, that was ruled with lines by Dickinson himself, to serve as a "Pattern for the size and the position of threads of the new paper required for the 1/- and 10d. Stamps." The sheet is dated "19th March, 1847," when the issue of both values was already in contemplation. The dimensions were to be: "Length of sheet 20¼ inches full, width 11 inches. Weight" (per ream) "12 lbs. *Threads*--The 2 threads forming each pair to be $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart. The centre of the pair nearest the top to be 1½ inches from the edge, the centre of the next pair 2½ inches, the next 3½, the next 4½, the others respectively 6½, 7½, 8½, and 9½."

Thus there was an extra space in the centre of the mill sheet, to enable it to be divided into two long strips, as described in *British Isles*, each strip being then subdivided into three pieces, each of which formed a Post Office sheet of the stamps.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Death of Mr. William Thorne. IT is with great regret that I have to record the death of one of my oldest friends in New York, Mr. William Thorne, who passed away on January 19th last after a third operation on his throat for what is believed to have been cancer.

Mr. William Thorne came of an old and wealthy New York family, and in his earlier years was engaged in the leather trade; but he retired a millionaire many years ago, and took up postage-stamp collecting as his hobby. He was at first a general collector, with a special inclination for the stamps of his own country and of Australia. I remember well, when I was in New York in 1895, Mr. Thorne was specializing in the Departmental stamps of South Australia, and then purchased about £900 worth of these stamps from the collection I had bought from Mr. Castle.

Some eight years ago Mr. Thorne disposed of his general collection for a sum of rather over £10,000, and ceased collecting for a time. However, the microbe of Philately was in his blood, and about 1900 he commenced to specialize in various countries, and to form a collection of all stamps of the twentieth century in mint blocks of four. One of his friends wrote to me on January 22nd last and stated:—

"I think there is not the slightest doubt that collecting stamps helped to keep him alive; it occupied his attention, and gave him something to do and think about besides his own misfortunes."

Mr. Thorne was one of the founders of the Philatelic Society of New York and an ex-President of the Collectors' Club of that city. He was also a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and was well known here, as until the last few years he was in the habit of paying yearly visits to London.

I hear that his stamps have all been placed in the hands of Mr. J. Morgenthau, of New York, probably for sale by auction.

* * *

Death of Mr. R. R. Bogert. FOUR days after the death of New York's oldest collector, the trade received a shock by the death of one of its oldest dealers, Mr. R. R. Bogert passing away on January 24th last at the age of sixty-four years.

I fancy that Mr. Bogert must have been in the stamp business for some thirty-five years. He was first associated with the late Mr. Durbin, of Philadelphia, and traded as Bogert, Durbin, & Co. Some years ago he made an arrangement with Mr. G. R. Tuttle, by which he ceased to take a working part in the firm, the management being left in Mr. Tuttle's hands, and the head office being located in Philadelphia. Mr. Bogert came to Europe some five or six years ago, and for a year or two resided in Paris in order to complete the education of his daughters.

Mr. Bogert was one of the authors of a standard work on U.S. Envelopes, his co-editors being Messrs. Tiffany and Rechert.

* * *

Lowden v. Ewen. THIS action was commenced on February 6th last in the King's Bench Division of the Law Courts before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) and a special jury, and occupied five days. A report has been printed in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for February

23rd last, and I do not think it necessary to reproduce it here.

Mr. J. S. Lowden, formerly trading as Frank Moore, brought an action against Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen for libel, on account of statements published in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendants, stating that the stamps in the case bore forged marks, and that the article by Mr. Ewen was fair comment. Judgment, with costs, was entered accordingly.

The court was crowded on each of the five days with stamp people, and amongst those present I noticed Messrs. E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, H. M. Hansen, O. Marsh, H. Maunder, F. H. Oliver, W. H. Peckitt, H. Griebert, T. Buhl, E. J. Nankivell, W. D. Beckton, Pemberton, Nissen, Penny, W. Hadlow, etc. etc.

Mr. Ewen was heartily congratulated upon the result of the action, and is deserving of the thanks of the stamp-collecting fraternity for the course he adopted.

I believe that this is the longest and most expensive action ever fought in the Law Courts upon a stamp case. I understand that the costs on both sides will amount to over £2000.

* * *

Recent Purchases. AMONGST recent purchases made by our publishers there are two worthy of more than a passing note.

The most important is a very valuable collection of the older issues only of

New South Wales.

In this collection there are no less than 275 Sydney Views, including several unused. In the Laureated heads there is a grand lot of 1d. and 2d.; several 3d., no watermark, *unused;* and about 30 of the 6d., brown, and 20 of the 8d., orange.

These stamps will be rearranged in our stock books of New South Wales, and will be ready for sale about March 15th.

Great Britain used collection.

A really very fine lot, in three Oriel Albums, and containing many of the finest used copies we have ever seen. A striking feature of this collection is the number of British stamps with colonial and foreign postmarks — there are upwards of 1000 of these interesting varieties.

This collection is now priced, and can be sent on approval, or inspected at 391 Strand, W.C.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Shanghai	£398
Switzerland	531
Victoria (2 vols.)	1393
Tasmania (2 vols.)	1037
Bosnia (2 vols.)	582
Bavaria	159
Russia	191
Venezuela (3 vols., very fine)	541
France	—

Some Unchronicled Minor Varieties of Indian Stamps Surcharged for Native States.

By R. M.

* * * *

NOW that it has been decided to produce the surcharges on British Indian stamps for use in certain Native States by the electrotype process, it seems probable that we shall arrive at some finality as to the number of existing varieties of the surcharges. It is, therefore, an opportune time to endeavour to complete the list, and it is only with the idea of inducing others to carry on a work, now so feebly started, that the present writer compiles this short article.

Of course, any one who collects the surcharged Native States must start with Mr. Stewart-Wilson's excellent publication as his bible, and only varieties which do not appear in that work will be mentioned here. It says much for the completeness of the compilation that none of the many collectors who specialize in this group have been able to draw attention to any omission among the major varieties, and it is only to the minor varieties that any additions can now be made.

Chamba.—In the tenth printing a space error occurs in the right bottom corner stamp, in which "STATE" measures 9 mm., in the 3 pies and the 1 anna, *carmine*. A correspondent of *The Philatelic Journal of India* writes that in the ½, 3, 4, 8, and 12 anna values of the same printing this particular stamp has the word "STATE" measuring 8¾ mm.

In the eleventh printing (3 pies, *grey*) the same stamp has a rather peculiar letter in place of the "A" in "STATE," like a battered and inverted "V." This occurs in both the ordinary and official issues, so it cannot be only an ink error.

In the same printing, the fourth stamp from the left in the bottom row has a distinctly dropped "T" in "STATE" in the ordinary issue, whereas in the official issue the same stamp has "STATE" measuring 8¾ mm. It is evident that the type was not properly clamped up in this row, in either the tenth or eleventh printings, and probably other varieties exist in consequence.

The only other variety I have to mention is a very distinct inverted "C" in "CHAMBA," on the 1 anna, *plum*. It would be interesting to know whether any other collector has a copy of a similar variety; if no such information is forthcoming, I fear the stamp in question will have to take a very low place as an "inking" error.

Gwalior.—Stewart-Wilson states that the error with the large "R" in "GWALIOR" occurs in the thirty-seventh printing. I have specimens of the ½ a., *green*, and the 2 a., *blue*, with this variety of surcharge, so it must have appeared also in some earlier printing. It seems probable that it was originally set up in the type for the thirty-first printing, and that, as it occurs constantly through the *new* colours Queen's Head and also on the King's Head stamps, the abnormal piece of type has never been changed.

I have a copy of the ½ a., pea-green, official, in which the right-hand character of the Hindi inscription at top is entirely deficient. This is too marked a variety to have escaped notice had it occurred in all the sheets of any one printing, and is probably due to defective inking.

There are a good many variations from the normal measurements of the surcharge; amongst them may be mentioned the following:—

"GWALIOR" measuring 14½ mm., ½ a., pea-green, 2 a., blue (Queen); 1 a. and 2 a. (King).

"GWALIOR" measuring 13½ mm., ½ a., green.

Hindi surcharge measuring 16 mm. full, ¼ a., carmine.

A curious variety of this State is one in which the surcharge is so badly centred that the "R" of "GWALIOR" and the last character of the Hindi inscription are on the stamp to the right of the one to which they properly belong. The surcharge on each stamp therefore reads "R GWALIO." The copies in my possession include some used specimens, and were obtained in Gwalior territory, which facts go to prove that the sheet was actually issued through the post office, and is not "printer's waste"; had it been so, the sheet would have been "wasted" in Calcutta, and small dealers down Gwalior way would have been the last people to have got hold of it.

Jhind.—The right bottom corner stamp of the upper pane of the 3 pies, *grey*, eighteenth printing, has the word "JHIND" measuring 10¾ mm.

I have a copy of the 2 a., *blue*, with a full stop after "STATE."

Nabha.—In the 6 annas, Queen's Head, one stamp has both the "S" and the "E" of "STATE" from a different and smaller fount than the normal. I cannot identify either the printing or the exact position of this stamp, beyond that it is in the second vertical row from the right.

Patiala.—A rather pronounced lead error exists in the King's Head stamps, the word "STATE" having the lower portion of the second "T" and the whole of the "E" below the central limb deficient. This would not be worth recording were it not that it certainly occurs in the ½ and 1 anna and the 1 rupee, and probably is constant through the whole of one printing.

The recent printings of Patiala, as formerly, contain more lead and inking errors than those of other States, inverted letters "V" and small letters "A" being very frequent.

One general remark I should like to make, and that is to draw attention to the varieties with small "A" in "STATE." These may be divided into two classes, which for convenience we may call the true and the false. The former class consists of those which are constant in every sheet of the same printing; the "A" is smaller than that in the second class, and is undoubtedly from a different fount. Some specimens of the *false* class occur in almost every sheet of the surcharged stamps, and are due either to the apex of the "A" in "STATE" being slightly worn or to defective inking, in which latter case they of course do not occur in the same place in different sheets. They are evidently from the same fount as the type of the rest of the surcharge, but for one reason or another the top of the "A" has failed to print. These false small letters "A" are a nuisance, for they have managed to bring into discredit the genuine variety, which no one who specializes to the smallest extent in surcharged Native States can afford to ignore, any more than those who specialize in the particular countries can afford to ignore the antique "t" for Roman ditto in Siam, or the wrong-fount "C" in "CANAL" in the Panama issues, which the *M. J.* so recently chronicled. There is not much difficulty in distinguishing the true small "A" from the false after one has studied their peculiarities a little.

"Old-Time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

(*Continued from page* 61.)

* * *

FROM Melbourne all that I received were the current stamps, not as a free gift, like those sent by the Minister in Denmark, but for cash. And as at that time there were no money orders, and as bank-notes were too big to be used in sending for stamps, this is what I thought of doing. As gold is in use a little everywhere, I tried to discover if there was any means of sending gold five-franc pieces, which unfortunately it was forbidden to send in letters. I got some cardboard of the thickness of a five-franc piece, and I cut a bit out of it exactly the size of the coin at the spot where the end of the flap of the envelope ought to come, and in the hole I placed the coin with a bit of silk on either side. Then I registered my letter and sealed it with the customary five seals; the coin was hidden under one of these seals, and twenty-four times out of twenty-five my letter reached its destination.

I had noticed, among the numerous stamps that I saw every day, those of Spain, 1850 to 1853, which were then known as the "Spanish big heads." I burned with desire to possess them, but there seemed to be no way of getting them. I resolved, therefore, to write to various merchants in that country, and I was able to do this all the more easily as one could not frank one's letters, which in those days cost the receiver one franc per 7½ grammes. I proposed to the merchants that I should repay them the postage when I paid for the consignments of stamps. I had but little success. Two letters, however, reached me; the first was from a bookseller in Madrid, who sent me a few copies, which I had to fetch from one of his correspondents in Brussels. I called on the latter at once, and I received in exchange for the postage some "big heads," which made me so happy that in my haste to get home, so that I could examine them at my ease, I fell full length in the mud, to the great delight of the passers-by, but without having soiled my lucky stamps. The second letter came direct to me. It contained four unused 2 c. of 1854, and in exchange for them I was asked to state the object of my request and what I meant to do with the stamps. Very glad to get off at so cheap a rate, I hastened to satisfy that obliging correspondent. It happened one day that being in the post office I saw a traveller going to the Poste Restante to ask for his letters. One of those letters must have been of very great importance to him, for he opened it at once, and crumpling up the envelope he threw it away.

I waited for him to go before I picked up that lucky envelope, which bore two very rare Sardinian 20 centesimi stamps of the issue of 1854, on coloured paper. Such a stroke of good luck led me, whenever I went to the post office, to watch closely the Poste Restante and those who went thither; but, alas! such good fortune never occurred again.

I had long ago surpassed the collection of M. Pierre Maus, to which I owed inspiration; but there was one stamp the lack of which greatly troubled me—that was the 10 centimes "Presidency" of France. Meanwhile I had nothing better to do than to manufacture a copy; and this is how I set to work. Cutting out from a 10 centimes, 1853, the last two letters of the word "EMPIRE," I put them first upon the upper label; then I put after them "P I," dissimulating the want of a second leg to the "I" by a thick paste so as to conceal the trickery. Then from another 10 centimes I borrowed a "P," which was covered by a spot of ink in such a way that it made it look as if it were a "B," and thus, with the patience of a monk, I possessed a 10 centimes stamp which everybody envied, for the stamp was quite unobtainable at that time, and nobody had then observed the initial "B" of the engraver under the head, the absence of which would have exposed the fraud at once; and persuading myself that I owned the 10 c. stamp of the Presidency, I was all the more pleased when collectors used to congratulate me on the lucky discovery. Then I wished to have a 40 centimes Presidency, and I produced it in the same way, without knowing that that value did not even exist. Only later did I obtain the famous 10 centimes, when I got rid of the two forged specimens at the same time.

I had had my eye for a long time on my friend M. Moens's collection; but he seemed to want to stick to it. Wishing to increase the number of my stamps, I took the opportunity towards the end of a month of making him an offer for it. I knew that the end of the month is always a disagreeable date for a merchant. After some expression of surprise on his part—in order to get a higher price—we managed to come to terms, and at a stroke my collection ranked amongst the finest then in existence. It was also by the help of J. B. Moens that I acquired an unused specimen of the One Penny N.S.W., 1850, of which he had bought a few copies in a block, found among the papers of an Australian who had died in a Brussels hospital. Although varying one from the other, this block of stamps was cut up mercilessly, stamp by stamp. This sacrilege was committed every day regularly in the case of large quantities of stamps of N.S. Wales, which a young Englishman, "Le Petit Daniel," used to sell once a fortnight in the Galerie Bortier. He sold the laureated issue, then in circulation, often in blocks of fifteen and twenty of all the values, except the 8 pence. "Le Petit Daniel" was only a stamp enthusiast for the purpose of getting their value, which he used to convert regularly into cakes; thus he used to await impatiently the fortnightly post from beyond the seas.

As collectors daily became more numerous, stamp dealing increased in importance also, and competition

began. A certain Picard posed as a serious competitor of J. B. Moens, and opened a shop with the sign of "At the Golden Cape." As a good start he acquired a German collection begun in the United States, and containing, amongst other things, a rather fine stock of the private post-office stamps, among which were "Blood's Penny Post," some "Boyd's City Post," etc., which confirmed the authenticity of the copies that I possessed, which were not then regarded as being much more than tickets from cotton reels. Another competitor, "Le Petit Louis," remained a long time in the contest, and was more fortunate than the "Golden Cape," which had to disappear from the Galerie Bortier and to lead a troubled life in a distant quarter. There was also in the Rue de la Montagne a postage-stamp business installed at a shoemaker's by the son of the latter, who held out for some years. These were nearly all the stamp dealers in Brussels in early days.

Let no one fancy that stamp dealing was a prosperous business at the start. It happened at times that the sale of stamps stopped suddenly for weeks, and then went on again. One used to see schoolboys fly upon the cards with stamps like a flock of sparrows, and clear them off entirely at five, ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty centimes each. Only rarely was fifty centimes exceeded; that can easily be understood, for the boys had not the wherewithal for embarking in such prodigality. Thus the dealers had to be very wideawake, and as the selling of stamps was irregular and spasmodic, the one-thaler bank-notes came in very handy, and were not to be thrown away in big purchases, which nevertheless sometimes reached the fancy amount of three to five thalers! The higher values were not needed, as there was practically no sale for them at all. What I am saying now concerns the stamps of the German countries. In the case of Italy the matter was no longer so easy, and one had to try all kinds of Machiavellian machinations in order to get hold of the stamps of the Italian States. Thus, after having waited some months, and after having respectfully repeated my letters, the packet of stamps was frequently sent to the Minister here, and he was requested, before handing them to me, to inquire into the motive leading me to ask for stamps—a demand which was thought to be out of place, and which in any case was not to be repeated. After many explanations, one managed sometimes to obtain the desired stamps. The people of Naples especially showed the greatest lack of confidence. In the case of the stamps of Tuscany quite another question was raised. The Minister in Brussels sent the stamps which he had received to the Commissary of Police, who made an investigation to find out whether the demand for all these stamps did not conceal some scheme for counterfeiting them!

In getting the stamps of the British colonies there were also difficulties, and I remember that the Postmaster of —— made a speciality of confiscating the money sent to him. Why? He has never explained it; but one can suspect the motive.

Counterfeits did not exist in early days, and it was only about 1856–7 that they were first introduced by a collector in Antwerp, M. Re——, a merchant of that city. Having obtained from his correspondents in Brazil a large number of low-value stamps, which he exchanged and sold easily, and being unable to supply the 180, 300, and 600 reis with upright figures, M. Re—— thought it a simple thing to get them imitated by lithography; but he did not make a fortune over it, for the stamps were very badly made, and in consequence collectors rejected them.

The Brazilian stamps of 1843 and 1844 were not then known in Brussels. It was only in 1858 that a Brazilian gave to "Petit Louis" a rather large lot of these stamps, which sold for no more than a franc or a franc and a half each, with the exception of the 180, 300, and 600 reis, italic figures, which remained unknown till a long time later.

About 1860 serious people began to occupy themselves with stamps, and among those whom I knew was an Englishman, Mr. G. A. W——, who used to collect stamps in a curious way. Cutting the adhesives and the envelope stamps to shape, he put all of one country together and entrusted their arrangement to an artist, who made all kinds of combinations of them, without paying any regard to the issues, and he completed the arrangement by the addition of illumination. If the rectangular shape of a stamp did not suit the design, all that prevented it from fitting was removed from it. Everything was arranged very prettily and pleasingly to the eye; but the originality of the idea did not bring much money to the heirs of that unique collector when they wished to turn the album into cash on his death.

It was this same correspondent who supplied M. Moens with a quantity of the 3 lire, Tuscany, at the rate of 50 centimes each, which Moens sold again at 75 centimes. I fancy the same stamps are quoted to-day at 1500 francs apiece; here we have a stamp which has not lost its value in growing old, as I have done!

Side by side with this original collector was another, M. Am. Compère, who looked upon collecting from quite a different point of view. He had to have the history of every stamp that he bought, its date of issue, etc.; in fact, he surrounded the stamp with all the details possible to be got, and he used to collect all publications relating to stamps. What became of this collection I do not know.

By 1861 and 1862 there was quite a constellation of serious collectors dealing with the firm of Moens: there were Messrs. Donatis, Herpin, Monnerot, Regnard, Lecherf, Count Primoli, de Saulcy, and others. But, as the result of an arrangement with Madame Nicolas, the stamp dealer, the latter used to receive almost every day from Brussels a letter containing new issues and curiosities, which were offered to these gentlemen, who used to compete with one another as to who should be first on the spot. In that way were sold a dozen Réunion 15 centimes stamps, bought of Captain Belleville for 5 francs, resold for 50 francs to Madame Nicolas, who sold them again for 100 francs. This was the price afterwards offered to Captain Belleville by M. Mahé, who had to accept the new terms of the vendor. Nowadays this stamp fetches 1600 francs!

Here I must make a confession of my guilt. I separated several of these 15 centimes stamps in spite

of the differences of type, and for long after that the stamps used to be cut out of envelopes.

I have mentioned M. de Saulcy as being a serious collector. I think he was that quite as much as was M. de Rothschild later; both of them collected through others, the latter through M. Moens and the former through M. Laplante, who succeeded in getting hold of a lot of stamps, as I was told, through the intervention of M. de Saulcy.

As there were in the Laplante stock some stamps which would suit the Moens house, and as Moens found it impossible to ask for them, seeing that M. Laplante's proposition had not been accepted in Brussels in 1861, one day while I was in Paris, in 1862, I called on that gentleman, Moens being too well known to be able to go there himself. Chance favoured me. The master was not at home. I was received by Bichette (Edgar's wife), who very politely asked me the object of my call. "I wish to see, madame, some British colonial stamps."

"Here they are, sir."

While I was looking at them Madame Laplante regarded me curiously, and after a moment's hesitation, said—

"You probably do not belong to Paris, sir?"

"You are right, madame."

"From the provinces, perhaps?"

"Not at all."

"You are not from Belgium, are you, sir?"

"Yes, madame."

"Why, then you know M. Moens?"

"I see him every day."

"Ah, is it true that he has a big business?"

"He does not complain. . . . Will you please let me know how much I owe you? I am in a bit of a hurry."

The fact was that having been favoured by the absence of Edgar I did not wish to meet him, and to be cross-examined by him and his spouse. I was preparing to leave the place, when Madame Laplante, who was determined to know who I was, went on—

"Would it not be as well for you to give me your name and address? I could then send you the new issues which come in."

"I prefer to fetch them myself, madame; that will give me the pleasure of seeing you again." I raised my hat and went away.

It appears that when Edgar came home Bichette at once told him of her visitor. And, as everything is known in Paris, Edgar, who had heard that M. Moens was there, exclaimed, "It was Moens. Does he not look so and so?" "No, quite otherwise." Some time afterwards M. Laplante came to Brussels. He was introduced at the Galerie Bortier by M. Perinelle, a collector of that city, and he recognized M. Moens at once from the description which had been given to him. While this was going on I came in quite by chance, and M. Perinelle exclaimed, "There is the false Moens; the one who called on you." The ice was broken; but we never did any business together. M. Laplante was a rather difficult man to get on with; one of his fads was that of separating the stamps and putting them up in packets of one hundred each; another was that of answering one's letters by writing on them between the lines, and, if space failed, he would write his answer in red ink across one's own writing. M. Laplante estranged most collectors by his wayward character; he gave up dealing in stamps to deal in wine in Algiers, where he died.

The need of a catalogue was felt in 1862; one appeared in Paris and was followed by one in Brussels, and, as collectors like a catalogue with prices, friend Moens sought how to escape the tax that impost levied on price lists, and it was in order to evade this tax that *Le Timbre-Poste* was founded, after the appearance of two journals in England on December 15, 1862, and February 15, 1863.

There was an allusion in *Le Timbre-Poste* of 1863, in an article entitled "Un Mot sur l'Origine des Timbres-Poste," to some specimens of "Billets de port payé" in the possession of M. Feuillet de Conches, and an illustration was given of one of these *billets* addressed to Mlle. de Scudery. Wishing to see this postal curiosity, I applied to its owner, and this is the reply that I received:—

"SIR,—There is always an advantage in making collections; if it were only for the pleasure of overcoming difficulties I would applaud it. I have seen the strangest collections give pleasure to their maker; let everybody take his pleasure where he finds it. I knew one funny fellow, who collected the corks which had closed the bottles, the wine from which had shed its fragrance over his palace. To each cork he had tied notes referring to the various vintages and the merits of such and such a product of the cultivated grape, to grape culture, ancient and modern, and to the wit inspired by the generous fluids. All this was arranged in due sequence and most excellently. Looked at in itself it was puerile; but looked at from the point of view of the notes, the wit, piquant, instructive, sometimes clever, the cork was the door-latch which gave entrance to a treasure-house. It is the same with collections of stamps. One would scarcely look amongst them for the best pictures; well-preserved coins will always sell the best. But no matter, so long as it gives amusement. This rather childish taste may lead to the study of numismatics and heraldry. And that is better than toys, though even those I would not reject; that would be forgetful of me, for I was very fond of them, and I think I could take to them again even now.

"I do not know the passage in M. Fournier's book of which you speak. He has spoken only from hearsay about my possessions, for I do not know that I ever saw this author at my house. In any case, I do possess something of a similar nature to that which you mention; but I cannot at present tell you what it is, as I have undertaken to publish an account of my collection. I am now correcting the proofs of Volumes III and IV. I shall give a facsimile of one of the letters with all its accessories.

"I regret that I am unable to reply to your question as you would have wished me to do. But you will pardon me, knowing the reason. I am like the donkey loaded with relics. What would be left for me if I handed over my relics?

"I am surprised to learn that the passion for stamps should lead to the successful publication of a journal. Such a journal is a thing that you may well be proud of. But what is there that genius is incapable of?

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "FEUILLET DE CONCHES.

"PARIS, 17 *January*, 1864."

(To be continued)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1906-7.

February 21. Display of the J. P. S. Collection. R. Halliday.
Display—Queen's Heads. W. A. Streete.
March 7. Paper—"Spanish Forgeries." J. Corner-Spokes.
,, 21. Discussion—"Philately in Fiction and Fiction in Philately, should they be encouraged?"
Display—King's Heads. G. H. Type.
April 4.
,, 18. Paper—"By-paths of Philately." Mrs. H. Clark.
May 2.
,, 16. Discussion—"The Gibbons Catalogue."
Picnic at Angmering, by kind invitation of the Vice-Chairman and Mrs. Clark.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 19, 1907, at 6.40 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. T. Standen, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, F. Read, R. P. Thornton, H. A. Fulcher, L. Magnee, E. Bounds, K. Wiehen, A. H. L. Giles, M. Weinberg, S. Chapman, H. J. Bignold, B. W. H. Poole, C. Nissen, F. J. Melville, M. Simons, H. Griebert, D. Thomson, M. P. Castle, C. J. Phillips, H. A. Slade, and three visitors.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-President, Mr. Sidebotham was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 15, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Hamilton A. Rice and Frank H. Melland, J.P., were elected ordinary members of the Society.

A notification from the Dresden Society that the H.P.S. had been nominated as their Corresponding Society was received. The invitation was accepted, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to inform Dr. Kloss, the Hon. President, that the members greatly appreciated the honour conferred upon them.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Vice-President, who was prevented through illness from attending, and was instructed to inform Mr. Hayman that the members present greatly regretted his absence and hoped for his speedy recovery. This was put in the form of a resolution, carried *nem. con.*, and entered on the minutes.

A donation of stamps from Mr. Melland for the Society's collection, and of *The Stamp Collector* from Mr. Wiehen for the library, were received and acknowledged with thanks.

A show of hands was demanded on the question of the attendance of ladies at the annual dinner in May, and the meeting seemed in favour of the innovation, though no definite decision was arrived at.

The attendance prize (a collection of Montenegrin stamps, presented by the Vice-President) was drawn by Mr. Harvey.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. C. J. Phillips exhibited his collection of the stamps of Fiji, and accompanied the display with explanatory and descriptive notes. Those who have not had the good fortune to examine this collection can have but little idea as to its completeness and detail. In addition to a bewildering array of the greatest rarities, the descriptive notes, original documents, proofs, photographs, etc., make this one of the most interesting and instructive collections in existence. As was to be expected, members were greatly impressed with the philatelic treat offered to them, and Mr. Castle, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks, ably voiced their appreciation. Mr. Phillips, in responding, expressed his pleasure at attending a meeting of a Society of which he had been an honorary member from the date of its inception, and promised to bring part of his well-known collection of forgeries and reprints before the Society at a future date.

Discussion, etc., followed, and a most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

NINE FIELDS, ST. ALBANS, 20 *February*, 1907.

Philatelic Society of India.

THE MINTO FÊTE: THE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

A MEETING of the Fête Committee of the Philatelic Society of India was held at Mr. Hoffmann's residence, Chowringhi, on Tuesday, the 22nd January, 1907, at 6.30 p.m. There was a full attendance.

Mr. Corfield gave an account of the result of the Committee's invitation to philatelists, both in India and England, to send in exhibits, and announced that it had exceeded all expectations and that a display of a very high calibre was assured.

The stamps received or promised are from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg of Weybridge, Professor O. V. Müller of Bombay, Sir David Masson of Lahore, the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, and Messrs. Berthoud, Burrup, Corfield, Crosse, Hoffmann, Gordon-Jones, Goodwin Norman, and J. O'B. Saunders from among local collectors, and it is expected that the change of date and place of the Exhibition will lead to other well-known members of the Philatelic Society of India reconsidering their refusal to take part in the undertaking.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' exhibit will deservedly attract the widest interest. The following letter from Mr. Tilleard was read at the meeting:—

"10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
"*January 4th*, 1907.

"DEAR MR. CORFIELD,—The Prince of Wales has desired me to reply to your letter to Sir Arthur Bigge (the Private Secretary) of the 13th ultimo.

"His Royal Highness is much interested to hear of the proposed exhibition of stamps, and more especially as it is to form part of the attractions of Lady Minto's Fête for the benefit of Calcutta charities.

"Unfortunately time does not admit of the preparation of an exhibit worthy of the occasion, and the absence of His Royal Highness from London makes it somewhat difficult for me to do much in the two or three days that I have had at my disposal. I trust that what I am able to send will prove of sufficient interest, and I only regret that I could not have had longer notice.

"I am instructed by the Prince of Wales to request you to be good enough to convey to your Society the best wishes of His Royal Highness for the success of the Exhibition.

"Believe me, yours very truly,
"J. A. TILLEARD."

(The letter also included a description of the exhibit.)

A long deliberation ensued upon the unexpected circumstances in which the meeting found itself placed. When the invitation from the Fête management was accepted it was not anticipated that, owing to the short notice given, more than sufficient stamps for a somewhat restricted display would be forthcoming, but the contrary has proved the case, and some of the leading collections of the world have reached or are on their way to Calcutta The accommodation provided on the Maidan is quite inadequate for the housing and proper display of the stamps, and the committee unanimously decided that it had no other course open but to most reluctantly withdraw its acceptance of the official invitation to exhibit during the Fête, and to request permission to hold an exhibition later on in some public building for the benefit of the same cause. No date has yet been fixed, but the suggestion was thrown out that the postponed display should be made during the visit to Calcutta of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

It is pleasant, however, to realize that the dropping out of a Philatelic Exhibition as one of the attractions of the Fête is due not to the failure of its promoters, but to the success of their endeavours, and that the change of time and place now hoped for will result in the long run in still further assistance to the good cause for which those who

have the Fête's interest at heart have worked so long and so earnestly.

The Fête, as a whole, is on the point of completion, and at the time of writing was to be ceremoniously opened by Her Excellency Lady Minto, on Monday, the 28th January, in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, Lord Kitchener, and a great gathering of visitors and citizens.

Pretoria Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the following report for the last year.

There have been nineteen General and one Committee Meeting, and the average attendance at the General Meetings has been over eight, and taking into consideration the small membership, shows over forty per cent, which is very good. From the balance-sheet you will see that the income has been £21. 3s., and the expenditure £16. 17s., leaving a credit balance of £4. 6s., which, together with the balance on hand at end of last year, shows a total credit balance of £11. 11s. There are also a few post cards and collecting cards on hand. The following papers have been given: "Philatelic Fun and Facts," Mr. Carter; "Fortunes in Stamps," Secretary; "Swazieland," Mr. Haupt; "South Australia," Mr. Hawke; "Stamps as Historical Finger-Posts," Mr. Barry; "Natal," Mr. Hawke.

The exhibitions have been very well patronized during the period under review.

We are pleased to report that eight new members have joined the Society.

The exchange department, we regret to state, has not been working, and we hope that during the next year something will be done in this direction, and we must strongly recommend the incoming Committee to give this matter their earnest and careful attention. We are glad to report that the library has made some very useful additions, thanks to the donations of several of the members.

The Society's thanks are due to Mr. Maynard for his kindness in placing this room at the disposal of the members.

In retiring your Committee wish to tender their thanks to the members for their assistance and attendance at the meetings, and wish your Society every success in the future.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

THE members of the above Society held their annual dinner at the King's Head Hotel on Thursday evening, January 17. The President (Mr. F. Atkin) was supported by Mr. H. E. Standfield (Secretary), Mr. J. F. Peace (Librarian), Mr. J. H. Chapman (Treasurer), Mr. R. Sneath (Exchange Secretary), and a number of other members and friends.

The President proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honoured.

Mr. Sneath, in proposing "Success to the Society," described what great strides it had made since its inception in 1894, and said that it compared very favourably with any other society. He also referred to the honour conferred upon Philately by the recent granting of a Royal Charter to the London Philatelic Society. He said that stamp collecting was now far removed from the schoolboy hobby state, and was really acknowledged as a science. The Secretary of the Society (Mr. Standfield) suitably replied.

Mr. Hunt proposed "Our City," and said he was proud to belong to a city like Sheffield, which by reason of its important manufactures held one of the foremost positions in the country. In replying, Mr. Bartlett said that Sheffield compared very favourably with any other city, either in its buildings, tramways, or municipal work. He said that once when he was in Germany he told his friends he was an elector of Sheffield, and they seemed very much impressed thereby, possibly they thought it was a position similar to that of a prince.

Mr. Chapman proposed the toast of the President, and said that the Society had always been very fortunate in its choice of presidents, and in Mr. Atkin they had one who was a philatelist in the true sense of the word, and not merely a collector of stamps. He was always anxious to further the interests of the Society. The toast was received with musical honours, and in replying Mr. Atkin said he was always willing to do what he could for the Society.

In a very felicitous speech Mr. Peace proposed "The Visitors," and said that they were always pleased to see visitors at any of their gatherings and meetings, as it helped to dissipate the idea in some people's mind that stamp collectors were a little bit touched; further than this, the visitors sometimes became so interested that they joined the Society as members.

As usual the menu card was a philatelic curiosity, being artistically decorated with stamps of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. A copy is being forwarded to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

The evening was enlivened by a number of glees and songs, which were well rendered by the Eolian Glee Singers.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, *and not to the* Editor.

A. E. M. K.—We are much obliged for your letter, but the question in September was not whether stamps of Western Australia perforated "O.S." were issued to the public, but whether those varieties of the 4d. had yet appeared without the "O.S." We have not seen them.

H. L. L.—We do not know of any rectangular Cape stamps imperforate horizontally, either with or without the "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA" overprint, and we believe it to be impossible that such a variety should exist, as the stamps were perforated with a comb-machine. We do not consider the broken letters "A" of much interest.

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37.	½ g., red . ,,	0 6	50. 16 g., black . ,,	5 0
38.	1 g., blue . ,,	1 0	111. ½ g., green . ,,	1 0
39.	2 g., brown . ,,	1 6	112. ½ g., red . ,,	1 3
40.	4 g., claret . ,,	2 6	113. 1 g., blue . ,,	2 0
41.	8 g., lilac . ,,	3 0	114. 2 g., brown . ,,	2 6
42.	16 g., black . ,,	5 0	115. 4 g., claret . ,,	3 0
44.	¼ g., green . ,,	1 0	116. 8 g., lilac . ,,	4 0
45.	½ g., red . ,,	1 0	117. 16 g., black . ,,	5 0

AZORES.

1906. *New type with King's Head, and overprinted with figures of value in one corner, and initials of Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada in other three.*

25 r., red and black 0 3

BADEN. (GERMANY.)

1904. *Official. Type* O 2.

3 pf., brown, 5 pf., green, 10 pf., carmine, 20 pf., ultramarine . . . . Set of four . 0 4

BENADIR.

1903. *Types* 1 *and* 2.

1 besa, brown . . 0 1 | 5 annas, orange-yellow . 0 8
2½ annas, blue . . 0 4 | 10 ,, lilac . . . 1 2
15 c. on 2 a., brown-orange . . 0 3

BRAZIL.

1906. *New types. Perf.* 12.

500 r., deep purple 1 2
1000 r., vermilion 2 6
2000 r., yellow-green 4 6

Postage Due Stamps. 1906. *New types.*

50 r., deep green 0 2
100 r., carmine 0 4
200 r., indigo 0 8
300 r., black-brown 1 0
400 r., olive-green 1 3
500 r., purple-black 1 6

CHILI.

1905-6. *Type* 27. *Perf.* 12.

50 c., black and blue . . *unused* 1 6 *used* 0 6

CHINA.

190 *Colour changed.*

5 c., violet . . . . . *used* 0 1

FIJI ISLANDS.

1891-1900. *Types* 11 *and* 12.

6d., bright rose (No. 145*a*) . . . *used* 1 0
1s., pal brown (,, 130) . . . ,, 2 6

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

1d., vermilion 0 2

FRENCH MOROCCO.

1902. *Types* 4, 5, *and* 6 *surcharged.*

5 c., blue-green . *used* 0 1 | 50c., brown and lavender *used* 0 4
20 c., brown-purple . ,, 0 2 | 1 p., lake and green ,, 0 6
25 c., blue . . ,, 0 2 | 2p., dull purple and buff ,, 1 0

HAYTI.

1906. *Postage Due.*

2 c. de p., vermilion . . 0 2 | 10 c. de p., dull purple . 0 8
5 c. ,, blue . . 0 4 | 50 c. ,, olive-green . 3 3

HOI-HAO.

1906. *Type* 6 *of Indo-China, overprinted* HOI-HAO *in sans-serif caps., and surcharged with Chinese characters.*

2 c., claret on *yellow* . 0 1 | 10 c., rose . . . 0 2
4 c., magenta on *azure* . 0 1 | 20 c., red on *green* . . 0 4
5 c., deep green . . 0 1 | 30 c., brown on *cream* . 0 7
40 c., black on *toned* . . 0 9

HOLLAND.

1906. *Charity Stamps.*

1 c., vermilion . *used* 0 2 | 3 c., sage-green . *used* 0 2
5 c., slate . . *used* 0 3

HUNGARY.

1907. *Type* 7. *Wmk. Type* 9. *Perf.* 15.

1 f., black . . 0 1 | 25 f., blue . . . 0 4
3 f., orange . . 0 1 | 30 f., orange-brown . . 0 5

ICELAND.

1902. *Type* 4. *Perf.* 12½, 13.

50 aur, carmine and blue 7 6
50 aur ,, ,, ... *used* 6 0

ITALIAN CRETE.

1906. *Stamps of Italy overprinted* LA CANEA.

1 c., brown . . 0 1 | 5 c., green . . 0 1
2 c., orange-brown . . 0 1 | 15 c. on 20 c., orange . 0 4
25 c., blue . . 0 5

JAMAICA.

1906. *Head of Queen. Multiple wmk.*

6d., orange . . . 0 8 | 1s., brown . . . 1 4

1906. *New Arms type.*

½d., green 0 1

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

5 c., grey-green and green 0 2 | 25 c., lilac on *bluish* . . 0 6
10 c., purple on *red* . . 0 3 | 50 c., lilac and violet . 0 10
20 c., grey-green and carmine 0 4 | 1 p., black and carmine . 1 9
2 p., black and blue . . 3 6

1906-7. *Stamps of Great Britain, overprinted and surcharged.*

5 c. on ½d., yellow-green . 0 1 | 10 c. on 1d., scarlet . . 0 2

NATAL.

1904. *Official. King's Head.*

½d., green and black . . . . *used* 0 3
1d., carmine ,, ... ,, 0 4
2d., red, olive-green, and black . . . ,, 12 0
3d., purple, grey, and black 17 6
3d. ,, ,, . . . *used* 6 0
6d., dull green, chocolate, and black . . . 30 0
6d. ,, ,, ,, . . *used* 24 0

NEW ZEALAND.

1903-6. *Perf.* 14. *Wmk. Single-lined* N Z *and Star.*

2d., mauve . *used* 0 2 | 6d., rose-carmine . *used* 0 2
3d., orange-bistre . ,, 0 4 | 6d., rosine . . ,, 0 2
4d., blue and chestnut on *bluish* . ,, 0 4 | 1s., orange-brown . ,, 0 3
5d., sepia . . ,, 0 3 | 9d., purple . . ,, 0 9
| 2s., green . . ,, 2 0

1906. *Pictorial Exhibition Stamps.*

½d., green . . 0 1 | 3d., brown and blue . 0 5
1d., red . . 0 2 | 6d., pink and olive-green . 0 8

NICARAGUA.

1903. *Official.*

50 c. on 20 c., brown . . . . *used* 1 9

1906. *Official. Type* 62.

1 c., green . . 0 1 | 5 c., blue . . 0 2
2 c., rose . . 0 1 | 10 c., brown . . 0 4

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.).

1906. *New types.*

2 c., green . . 0 1 | 12 c., claret . . 0 5
4 c., rose . . 0 2 | 16 c., purple . . 0 6
6 c., violet . . 0 3 | 20 c., pale brown . 0 8
8 c., brown . . 0 4 | 26 c., deep violet . 0 10
10 c., deep blue . . 0 5 | 30 c., olive-green . 1 0

PONTA DELGADA.

1897. *Type* 2.

75 r., rose and black . . . . *used* 0 4

SALVADOR.

1906. *Type* 97. *Thick paper. Colour changed.*

5 c., slate-blue and black 0 3

SIAM.

1899. *Type* 9. *Surcharged* "Atts" *in plural.*

1 atts on 12 atts, purple and carmine . . . 2 6

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1904-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

½d., yellow-green and black (C) 0 1
1d., carmine ,, ,, (C) 0 2
2d., orange-brown ,, ,, ... 0 4
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,, ... 0 5
4d., olive-green ,, ,, (C) 0 8
6d., mauve ,, ,, ... 2 0
1s., black and green 2 0
2s. 6d., brown and black 7 6
5s., yellow and black 8 6

SPANISH MOROCCO.

1903. *Overprinted on Spanish stamps.*

5 c., green . *used* 0 1 | 10 c., red . *used* 0 1
25 c., blue . *used* 0 2

UNITED STATES.

1907. *Types* 89 *and* 103. *Imperf.*

1 c., green . . . *unused* 0 1 *used* 0 1
2 c., carmine . . . ,, 0 2 ,, 0 2

VICTORIA.

1905-6. *Wmk. Crown and A. Perf.* 12×12½.

3d., orange-brown . *used* 0 2 | 6d., green . *used* 0 2

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906. *Wmk. Crown and A. Perf.* 12×12½.

9d., orange . . . *unused* 1 0 *used* 1 0

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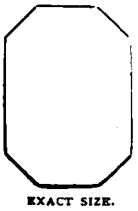

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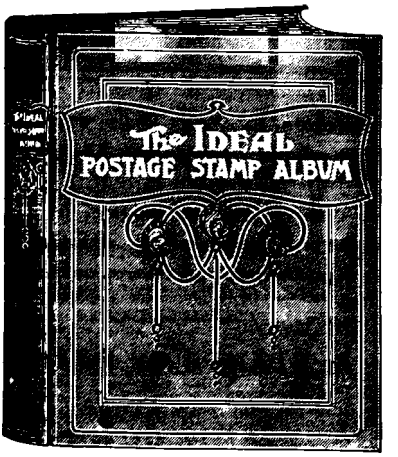

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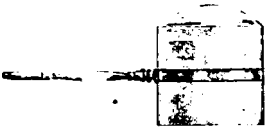

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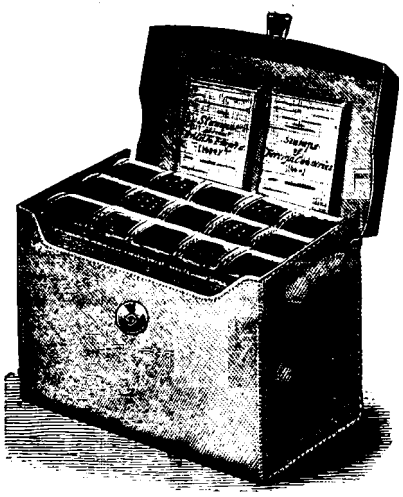

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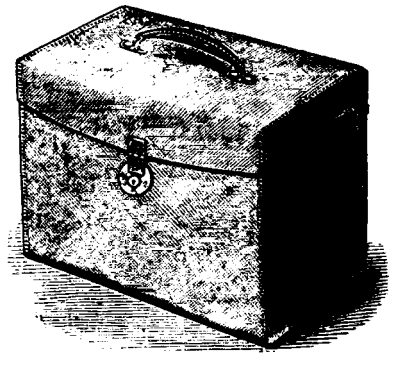

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MARCH, 1907.

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Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

VOL. XVII. No. 201

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	173
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	175
MONTENEGRO: A REFERENCE LIST WITH NOTES By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS *(Continued from page 161.)*	181
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES By L. HANCIAU *(Continued from page 120.)*	185
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	189
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO: NOTES REGARDING THE 1886-7 ISSUE By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE *(Continued from page 146.)*	190
MY SOUVENIRS. REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN By PIERRE MAHÉ *(Continued from page 102.)*	194
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	195
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	196

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. MARCH 30, 1907. NO. 201.

Editorial.

* * *

IN days gone by, and not so very long ago either, the only allusions to Stamp-Collecting that appeared in what we term the non-philatelic press, were of a distinctly contemptuous and uncomplimentary character. The pursuit was regarded as one suitable only for school children; older persons who paid hard cash for little bits of paper were looked upon as possessing more money than brains, and the notion that there was anything to be studied in connexion with such trivial things as stamps was treated as a fiction put about by the wiser class, who collected stamps in order to sell them to their weaker brethren. It is true that philatelists had the satisfaction of noting that their detractors wrote in entire ignorance of the subject, and were led thereby to doubt the complete omniscience of the daily paper, and even that of the more serious weekly, monthly, or quarterly; still, it is galling to a sensitive person to be publicly "written down an ass," even though the writer be an ignoramus, and consequently some philatelists squirmed, and Philately occasionally suffered.

Tempora Mutantur.

Now, however, times *are* changed; the daily paper reports sales of stamps almost as fully as sales of snuff-boxes, and without any disparaging remarks; even the technicalities of the catalogue have been mastered to some extent, and "6d. oct." is no longer amplified into "6th October," or "imperf." into "imperfect," still it is very seldom indeed that a really sound article upon stamps and the collecting of stamps is to be found in any but a *stamp magazine*, and it is therefore the greatest satisfaction to us to read just such an article in no less serious a paper than *The Spectator* (Feb. 9th, 1907).

The writer of the article may or may not be a collector—we should fancy that he probably is not, and if we are right his observations are all the more welcome, as those of an unprejudiced spectator who, according to the proverb, sees "more of the game" than those can do who are immediately engaged in it. He was evidently an interested visitor to the Exhibition "held last year in the Hall of the Horticultural Society at Westminster," and he notes first of all the wonderful perfection and elaboration of the collections of stamps, essays, etc., shown at an exhibition of that nature, and the immense difficulty at the present day of making a really fine collection of the stamps of even a single country; he omits to state that to the true collector this difficulty is the great attraction, but perhaps it was not his business to do this. He then goes on to recognize the fact that even such modern things as stamps have a historical interest, and form "some kind of an index not only to the history, but also to the tastes and predilections, of the different peoples of the world." But the point that has plainly struck him most forcibly, in taking a general survey of the representative collection displayed at the Exhibition, is the extraordinary deterioration in design and execution of the stamps of the present day as compared with those of fifty or sixty years ago. The article is entitled "The Progress of Postage-Stamps," and it is evident that its writer feels that the Progress, like that of some progressives else-

where, has been uniformly in a backward direction, and this is nowhere more noticeable than in the stamps of our own country. We are glad to see the opinion we ourselves have always held, expressed so strongly in a journal like *The Spectator*, that :—

"The first issues of the penny and two-penny stamps are probably the finest examples in existence of what a postage stamp should be. They are of a size which general imitation and adoption have emphasised as most convenient; they are clear and bold in design, and the delicate workmanship of the engraving, particularly in the modelling of the face and in the transparent depth of the background, has not been surpassed by the best work of the stamp engravers of any foreign country; above all, they are unequalled in the strength and purity of their colouring."

High praise this, but by no means undeserved. Why are we obliged to confess that it is not deserved by our more modern issues? The change in the nature of the colours employed is the only one for which there is any real excuse; the same stamps are used now for revenue as well as postal purposes, necessitating the use of fugitive colours, most of which seem to be unsatisfactory from an artistic point of view; but it was the craze for cheapness, misnamed economy, that led to the substitution of surface-printing for copper-plate, and then of coarse engraving for fine. All the old safeguards have been abandoned, one by one, with the exception of the watermark, which is useful enough to the stamp-collector, but practically useless to the postal or revenue authorities. When suspicion has been aroused, the watermark may prove a final test, if the examiner has an opportunity of removing the stamp from the letter or document to which it is attached, but until he can do that the watermark is of no assistance to him whatever. Modern processes render it easier than ever to reproduce with sufficient fidelity featureless designs, poorly engraved, and modern stamps progress ever more and more in the direction of poverty of design and execution. Of course we shall be told that no dangerous forgeries of the stamps of this country have ever been found in circulation, but if this only means that dangerous forgeries have not been discovered it is not very consoling. Forged shilling stamps, not of a nature to deceive a philatelist, were in use for an unknown period in a certain telegraph office, and were only discovered a quarter of a century later through some of the stamps off the telegraph forms falling into the hands of collectors. What happened then might happen more easily now, for *progress* has continued in both directions. We philatelists are conceited enough to think that no very serious fraud could be perpetrated in connexion with stamps commonly used for ordinary postage without our discovering it, but we know to our cost that genuine minor varieties sometimes escape our notice until years after they have been in use, and forgeries might equally remain hidden.

* * *

The Stamp Collectors' Annual.

MESSRS. CHARLES NISSEN & CO. send us a copy of their *Annual* for 1907, a well-known publication, which is now in its fourth year. The present issue claims, and we think with justice, to be more of a "Year Book of Philately" than its predecessors; like them it includes some interesting articles upon stamps, but the greater part of its contents consists of accounts of the Exhibitions of the Past Year, a Simplified List of the New Issues of 1906, and a Philatelic Literary Index for 1906, the last-named laborious work being perhaps the most permanently useful portion of the whole book. In addition to this there is a long list of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in Great Britain, British Colonies, and the United States, extremely handy for reference.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—We are shown what we believe to be an impression of the old red Penny stamp, Die II, with small Crown watermark, which is certainly imperforate, a variety the existence of which has hitherto always been questioned.

Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. have shown us a curious variety of the 6d. of the Universal Private Telegraph Co., in which the last letter of the word "Telegraph" is "n", instead of "h". Type T 13 in our publishers' Catalogue shows the "h" with a very short top, cramped up against the inner outline of the oval band, but in the pair of stamps before us the letter is plainly "n" in the left-hand stamp and a well-formed "h" in the right-hand one with plenty of room for its head. The stamps are numbered "8801" and "8802", respectively, in *blue*, and Messrs. Nissen & Co. tell us that the left-hand stamp of each horizontal row is the error with "n".

Mr. D. Field shows us two copies of the ½d., *green*, surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL", in two distinct shades, which should perhaps be listed separately, as in the cases of Nos. 164 and 165 in the Catalogue.

Barbados.—The good people in this enterprising colony have started a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Jamaica, but like so many other philanthropists they seem anxious to do their charity at other people's expense. The current 2d. stamp, which still has the single Crown and "C A" watermark, has been overprinted with the inscription, "*Kingston Relief Fund.* 1d.", in four lines, in *red*, and the stamps thus adorned represent a pennyworth of postage and a pennyworth of relief. The postal revenue and the relief fund may benefit to some small extent, local speculators no doubt hope to benefit still more largely; collectors will be, if possible, more disgusted than before with Barbadian manœuvres and less inclined to contribute to relief funds of all kinds. We would strongly recommend them in this instance to contribute in some more direct manner, so that the whole of their donations may go to the proper object, instead of only one-half.

There are a few little *errors* of the overprint, of course. No self-respecting surcharger would do his work nowadays without producing some interesting varieties. We are shown a block of six, two vertical rows of three, the upper and second pair of which are doubly surcharged, while the lower pair is normal. The stamps were overprinted, we are told, in blocks of twelve, two horizontal rows of six; the overprint on the upper portion of the block before us seems to have been first impressed out of position, too much to the left, and then struck a second time properly centred, and making a horrid mess over the stamps. Only one block of twelve is said to have been thus maltreated, and we can only regret that it was not promptly consigned to the waste-paper basket. A whole sheet of 240 is reported to have been surcharged upside down.

British Guiana.—We have received the stamps listed in January, and find the colours to be for the most part as then stated, but we should term the 2 c., *rose-red*, the 4 c., *brown and mauve*, and the 12 c., *orange and violet;* the second colours of the last two values differ distinctly, but it is not easy to put names to them. The paper is unsurfaced.

British New Guinea.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the fact of this colony having been incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia has served as an excuse for altering its designation and, of course, surcharging its stamps. Two values have been seen overprinted with the word "Papua" in heavy type. Doubtless the complete overprint should have been "Gumpapua".

2d., black and violet; *surcharged.*
4d. ,, sepia ,,

Cyprus.—We have received the 10 paras stamp, chronicled in December; it is on unsurfaced paper, and the principal colour might be termed *orange-yellow.*

Gambia.—A correspondent sends us a copy of another letter from the Postmaster at Bathurst, explanatory of the two somewhat contradictory statements which we quoted in November and January last. It runs as follows:—

"G.P.O. BATHURST, GAMBIA,
"*25th January*, 1907.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th ult., and in reply to inform you that the quantity of surcharged ½ and 1 stamps issued by the Treasurer of the Colony to the Postmaster for sale, had been so disposed of some time prior to the receipt of your application in May, 1906.

"2. The sale of surcharged stamps ceased on the 23rd April, 1906, on the receipt of the usual Gambia ½ and 1 stamps; so that it is evident that the stamps in question were not obtainable at this office in May, 1906, when your requisition came to hand.

"3. The balance of surcharged provisional stamps which *was not issued for sale* by the Treasurer to the Postmaster, or to any other person, was subsequently

destroyed in the usual way by order of the Officer Administering the Government.

"4. I understand from your letter that you take objection to the expression 'provisional stamps had been exhausted', this is clear from the fact that the Postmaster's stock of these stamps was exhausted when your letter . . . was received in the Office.

"I have, &c."

We cannot say that we think the explanation improves matters to any great extent. A certain (or uncertain) quantity of provisional stamps was manufactured; all that were placed on sale were at once snapped up, that is quite evident; care was taken not to export any of them, Mr. Ewen had an order there for stamps at the very time that these things were in stock and they were not sent to him; every one was led to believe that the supply was exhausted and that the stamps were only obtainable at 5s. each or more, while all the time there was a further supply in the hands of the Treasurer. What were these being kept back for? Why did not the Postmaster requisition them to fill the order from home that he already had on hand? Was it because he did not wish to spoil the market of the local speculators? Finally the scandal seems to have reached the ears of higher authority and the remaining stock was destroyed. R.I.P.

Mr. D. Field shows us a specimen of the "ONE PENNY" on 3s., with a distinct double impression of the overprint, which should have made it worth at least 2d.

Gibraltar.– We have received the 2d. with chalky surface. *Ewen's Weekly* notes a minor variety of the current 2½d., and states that the value on the stamps now being issued is in slightly larger and thicker type than before. The stamp still has the single watermark, and we would suggest that the difference may be due to slight spreading of the type, caused by wear.

Gold Coast.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the ½d. with multiple watermark, and without chalky surface.

½d., purple and green; *multiple wmk.*

Grenada.—*The L.P.* chronicles the 3d. stamp (Type 22 we presume) on chalk-surfaced paper.

Hong Kong.—We have received the 8 c. on paper with multiple watermark and chalky surface, and the 12 c. is reported to have appeared also. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 20 c. on the same paper; we noted this on the same authority in November, 1905.

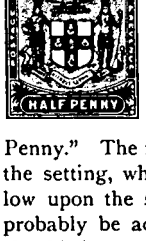
8 c., grey-black and violet; *new wmk. and paper.*
12 c., green and marone on *yellow; new wmk. and paper.*

India.—The *M. C.* chronicles the new 1 anna stamp with the "On H.M.S." surcharge.

Official Stamp. 1 a., carmine; *new type.*

Indian Native States.—*Holkar.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us an imperforate sheet of the ½ anna, overprinted with the word "SERVICE". The overprint also is slightly misplaced, the rows sloping downwards somewhat from left to right, and straying a little into the margin at the lower left.

Official Stamp. ½ a., lake; *imperf.*



Jamaica.—We give an illustration of the design of the new ½d. stamp, which differs in detail from that of the 1d., which we illustrated in November.

Natal.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses copies of Nos. 119, 120, and 124, without the bar under "Half-Penny." The first two types occur in the top row of the setting, which was no doubt printed a little too low upon the specimens in question; the third may probably be accounted for in the same way, but it should show traces of the bar at top.

New South Wales.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the ½d. Postage Due stamp with watermark Crown and "A", perf. 12 × 11 (we suppose this is perf. 11 compound with 11½, 12).

Postage Due. ½d., green; *new wmk.*

A correspondent tells us that he has recently met with a square block of four of the 2d., *pale ultramarine*, Type 52, on chalk-surfaced paper, perf. 12 × 11½ (No. 440), with an additional, vertical line of perforations down the centre, gauging 11. What the object of this extra line can be, we cannot imagine; it is just possible that it may be entirely unofficial. The block of stamps is used, and the postmark, which is not very legible, appears to be dated April 2, 1903. If it had but been a day earlier one might have suspected a philatelic practical joke!

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the following uncatalogued varieties of the "V. R. I." issues:—

2d., 1st Printing,	no stop	after		"R."
2d.	,,	,,	,,	"I."
3d., raised stops		,,	,,	"V."
6d.	,,	,,	,,	"V."
1s.	,,	,,	,,	"R."
1s. mixed	,,	,,	,,	"R."
4d. on 6d.		,,	,,	"I."

If these are all correct the cases of invisible or deficient stops must be far more frequent than had been supposed.

South Australia.—Our publishers show us a horizontal pair of the 1s., watermark Crown and "A" (No. 334), perf. 12 all round but imperf. vertically between the two stamps.

Le Timbre-Poste, a new journal which has adopted an old and honoured title, chronicles the 2½d. and 5d. with the Crown and "A" watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 6d. on the same paper.

2½d., deep blue; *new wmk.*
5d., brown-purple ,,
6d., green; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12.

Straits Settlements.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes some more of the Labuan stamps that have been overprinted, apparently with a view to celebrating the annexation of Labuan to this colony. We gather

that all of them are Type 42; is there no little stock of the North Borneo stamps to be further disfigured, or were all the more recent varieties used in the London office only?

Surcharged "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" *in two lines, in* red.

1 c., black and violet.
2 c. ,, green.
8 c. ,, vermilion.

Surcharged with name as above, and with fresh value, all in black.

4 c. on 16 c., green and brown.
4 c. on 18 c., black and pale brown.

Surcharged "Straits Settlements" *in one line, in* red.

10 c., brown and slate.

If this is the sort of thing we are to expect, Labuan might just as well have remained under its old master. That the overprinting is quite unnecessary is shown by the fact that stamps with and without surcharge are found upon the same letters.

Sudan.—A correspondent at Khartoum has kindly sent us a copy of the 4 mils. stamp, which we chronicled last month; the centre is in *light blue* (we can see no *green* in it) and the frame in deep *brown*, with a slight *olive* tinge in it. The value, 4 mils., is exactly equivalent to 1d., and the stamp is used at present upon post cards to countries within the Postal Union, but it is expected that this will shortly become the rate for letters to England, and that one of the colours will then be changed to *red*. The stamp was issued, we are told, about the beginning of February.

Transvaal.—Mr. D. Field shows us a curious variety of the 1d. on 2½d. of 1895; the sheet was evidently put into the press sideways, and not very straight either, for the vertical pair before us shows two impressions of the "1d." and bar (slanting) in the side margin attached to it, and the bar belonging to the next row across the two stamps. We fancy that there was some folding of the sheet, as well as misplacement. Mr. Field also shows us a copy of the 6d. Fiscal stamp, which should have been No. 398, but has the surcharge inverted on the back, and no overprint on the face.

Victoria.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a postally used specimen of the £10 large oblong Fiscal stamp. As suggested in the note after No. 438, it is quite possible that copies of higher values than £5 may have been passed through the post, but it is equally possible that the copy referred to may be one of those that were postmarked to order in 1900 or 1901.

Western Australia.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 2d. watermarked Crown and "A," No. 140, used in 1905, which draws our attention to the fact that the date over 139, etc, should be "1905 06." We chronicled the 2d. with that watermark in January, 1906, and the 1d. in the previous month.

PART II.

Austria.—The *Ph. Echo* chronicles the 35 heller with the large perforation, noted last year as applied to some of the lower values.

35 h., green; *perf.* 9, 9½.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The same journal notes some more stamps without the shiny bars, and we have received the 10 paras in its new shade.

10 paras, black and yellowish green.
20 ,, ,, rose.
1 pias. ,, ultramarine.
2 ,, ,, grey-blue.

Offices in Crete.—We gather from *The S.C.F.* that the new 25 heller stamp, with numerals in colour, has been overprinted with Type 53, in *black*.

25 c., ultramarine.

Belgium.—*Le Moniteur du Coll.* for February contains an interesting article upon the question of the order of issue of the two varieties of shade of the 5 francs stamp, which made its first appearance in 1878. The varieties appear to be differently described in different catalogues, and indeed in different parts of the article before us; they are first given as *pale* and *deep red-brown* ("rouge-brun pale" and "foncée"), and it seems to have been claimed that all the catalogues, including that of Moens, placed the pale shade first, whereas the writer of a previous article possessed a pair of stamps in *pale red-brown* with the date "1884" printed in the margin, thereby proving them to be a later printing. Now another authority comes forward and states that he possesses a specimen in *pale red*, "not *pale brown-red*", with an obliteration of December, 1880, proving that this was from an early printing. As far as Moens (no bad authority on Belgian stamps) is concerned, reference to *Le T.-P.* shows that the 5 francs stamp was first chronicled in April, 1878, and was then described as "rouge-brun". In February, 1882, it was announced that this value was being printed in fugitive ink, and this was chronicled as a fresh variety, "rouge-brun vif". Whether this necessarily implies a *deeper* shade we do not know, but evidently the idea was that some brighter (aniline?) colour was being used. Now we are told that there was a first printing of 100 sheets (30,000 stamps) presumably in 1878, and a second printing, of 60 sheets, in 1884. If there was no intermediate printing, it is evident that Moens' two varieties (he never chronicled or catalogued any others) both belonged to the first printing, and if the stamp was all along printed in fugitive colours, varieties of shade are easily accounted for; or the ink may have varied somewhat in the same printing, even in a comparatively small number of sheets.

Brazil.—We give an illustration of the design of the 1000 reis stamp of the new issue; we were promised Arms and are given a Head, possibly other parts will follow.

Bulgaria.—Mr. D. Field shows us a copy of the 15 st., current type, with the centre in *brown*, instead of in *greenish black*. This is of course quite a possible error, as some of

the other values have centres in *brown*, but it is also possible that the colour in this case is due to some chemical action; portions of the frame of the stamp are in a rather brighter tint than usual, as if some de-oxidizing fluid had been applied to it, and the obliteration appears to be in the same *brown* tint as the centre of the stamp. Mr. Field, however, is able to assure us that the specimen was found amongst a quantity of used copies, so that if any change has taken place it must be quite accidental.

Chili.—We find from an article in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the description given in the Catalogue of the Provisional stamps of 1904 requires a little modification. As was stated at the time, the two varieties of the Arms design were produced in London and New York, respectively; Type 21, showing the Huemul with mane and tail, was the earliest of these, and was supplied by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and the stamps differ not only in type but also in being perf. 14, whereas the stamps of Type 20, supplied by the American Bank Note Co., are perf. 12. The surcharged stamps of Type 21 (with the exception of the 3 c. on 1 peso), Nos. 80, 83, and 85, are stated to be varieties of a doubtful nature, as there was no intention of overprinting any of that type, but a few sheets are said to have been put through the press surreptitiously, and retained for private sale. Other authorities, however, term these stamps *errors*, and it may be that the stocks had got mixed, though it is more than probable that the scarcer varieties never got into actual circulation.

The set to which the 5 c. with head of Valdivia belongs was manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, in 1900, and these stamps are also perf. about 14, but with very small holes, wide apart; the 20 c. of the same design, which was converted into 1 c., was produced in 1902, by the American Bank Note Co., and is perf. 12. These also differ from one another in the details of the design.

Denmark.—We have received some more values in the same design as the 20 öre, of which we now give an illustration.

5 öre, green; *new type.*
10 ,, red ,,
50 ,, purple ,,
100 ,, light brown ,,

Iceland.—In reference to our remarks last month upon certain stamps of doubtful *status*, the Rev. W. N. Usher kindly reminds us of a paper written by him, which appeared in *The L.P.* last year, in which it is shown that the varieties in question are undoubtedly reprints, made for the purpose of being sent to the Postal Union Office in Berne, whose claims had been overlooked by the authorities in Iceland. Mr. Usher tells us that he has since ascertained that these impressions were not only printed, as usual, in Copenhagen, but were also overprinted there, and were never in Iceland at all; they have the later type of watermark also.

Egypt.—We learn from *L. C. de T.-P.* that the new 4 mil. stamp should be added to those chronicled last month as overprinted for official use. We omitted to state that the overprint consists of an Arabic inscription, in addition to the letters "O.H.H.S.".

Official Stamp. 4 m., orange-brown.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses 2 mil., and 1 and 2 piastres Postage Due stamps, current type, on chalk-surfaced paper. He has also, on an original cover, the 2 mil. stamp of the same series used in conjunction with a half-stamp of the same value, to make up a rate of 3 millièmes; he has ascertained that this employment of half-stamps was regularly authorised for a short time, pending the issue of the 3 m. on 2 piastres.

France.—We have received a new 5 c. stamp, in the latest edition of the Sower design, which perhaps is destined to replace Type 11 for all the lower values; it is printed in a *deep green* tint, and at present we have only seen the stamps in little books of forty (issued March 6, 1907), consisting of four small panes of ten (in two horizontal rows of five) each with a margin all round. There are similar books of the 10 c. stamp, containing two panes only; the book in each case is sold at 2 fr. 5 c.

5 c., deep green; *Sower type.*

We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the earliest variety of the 10 c. Sower type has been successfully forged, to the detriment of the postal revenue. This is not very surprising; there is no special difficulty in imitating a design of this kind sufficiently well to pass the hurried examination of a post office clerk. There are, of course, little points that would catch the eye of a philatelist, if he examined the stamp carefully, and the perforation gauges 13 all round, instead of $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We learn from the *M. C.* that the 25 c. stamp inscribed "LEVANT" exists without the surcharge "1 PIASTRE 1", but in that form is used in French offices in Abyssinia!

25 c., blue; *Levant* Type 3.

French Colonies.—The various French possessions in West Africa, or their representatives in Paris, have been supplied with various further values in the designs provided last year:—

Dahomey.—

45 c., violet-brown on *blue*; *Palm tree type.*
Postage Due. 30 c., red on *cream.*

French Guinea.—The series is completed (see list under Senegal in the Catalogue), and the new value 45 c. is added—

45 c., violet-brown on *blue.*

Ivory Coast.—Only one fresh label is reported—

Postage Due. 30 c., red on *cream.*

Mauritania.—We noted in September last that a full set of Postage Due stamps was reported for this colony; the report is now confirmed, and it appears that the series includes both 15 c. and 20 c. values.

Reunion.—We learn from *Le J. des Ph.*, to which we are indebted for most of the items noted above, that this colony has been supplied with one of those pictorial sets that are all the fashion nowadays, and of which the designs are so singularly inappropriate for their purpose. In the present instance we gather that

they have not even the merit of any conspicuous beauty or excellence of execution.

Map of the Island.

1 c., lilac and red.
2 c., brown and blue.
4 c., grey-brown and red.
5 c., green and red.
10 c., red and green.

View of St. Denis and Arms of the Colony.

20 c., olive and green.
25 c., blue and brown.
30 c., chestnut and green.
35 c., olive-brown and blue.
45 c., violet and red.
50 c., deep brown and blue.
75 c., red and red.

View of Ship with Mountains in the distance.

1 fr., olive-bistre and blue.
2 fr., red and green.
5 fr., red and violet.

Postage Due Stamps. Nondescript design.

5 c., red on *yellow*.
10 c., blue on *blue*.
15 c., black ,,
20 c., rose.
30 c., green on *green*.
50 c., chestnut on *green*.
60 c., carmine on *blue*.
1 fr., violet.

German Empire.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the following additions to the lists of varieties on the watermarked paper:—

Offices in Morocco—

5 c. on 5 pf., green.

Offices in the Turkish Empire—

1½ pias. on 25 pf., black and orange on *yellow*.
5 ,, 1 m., carmine.

German Colonies.—From the same source we take the following:—

German East Africa—

15 h., ultramarine; *with wmk.*

German South West Africa—

10 pf., carmine; *with wmk.*

Guatemala.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 12½ c. stamp, which we chronicled last month.

Holland.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the permanent 6½ c. Postage Due stamp has made its appearance; it has the usual frame, in *blue*, but the value is inserted in *red*.

Postage Due Stamp. 6½ c., ultramarine and red.

Honduras.—*The S. C. F.* gives an illustration of the design of the new issue, and adds two higher values to those which we listed last month. The type is practically that of 1903, with change of date and portrait.

50 c., lake.
1 p., carmine.

The *M. C.* adds a 20 c., *carmine*, which seems likely to cause some confusion.

Italy.—*Italian Somaliland.*—Dr. Diena tells us that the stamps of Benadir have been overprinted with values in Italian currency, in *black*, as shown in the list given below; also that the current series of Postage Due stamps of Italy, 5 c. to 10 l., has been overprinted with the words "Somalia Italiana—Meridionale," in two lines, in *black*, for use in this colony.

"C. 2" on 1 besa, brown.
"C. 5" on 2 ,, green.
"C. 10" on 1 anna, rose.
"C. 15" on 2 ,, brown.
"C. 25" on 2½ ,, blue.
"C. 50" on 5 ,, yellow-orange.
"1 LIRA" on 10 ,, lilac.

Postage Due Stamps.

5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 c., orange and magenta.
1, 2, 5, 10 l., blue ,,

Japan.—According to *Mekeel's Weekly* the 1 and 5 sen stamps have appeared in new colours, as well as with the new perforation, but possibly these are the stamps we saw last August; the colour of the 1 sen is described as *fawn*, and that of the 5 sen as *yellow*.

Offices in China.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1½ sen in its new colour has been overprinted for use in these offices.

1½ sen, purple; black *surcharge*.

Nicaragua.—Mr. W. Gilbert shows us a copy of the 50 c. of 1892 (Type 8) in a colour resembling that of the 20 c. of the same issue. This is no doubt one of the series that was issued with the overprint "TELEGRAFOS", and the specimen in question has escaped the surcharge. It is well to remind our readers that there was a complete set for telegraph purposes, in the same type as the postals, but in different colours; we listed them at the time, in case any of them should be met with unsurcharged, but this is the first that we have seen.

We have received the following stamps of the issue of 1905 (Type 36) with the recent form of vertical surcharge altering their values, but with no other overprint:—

15 c., in *black*, on 1 c., green.
20 c. ,, on 5 c., blue.
50 c., in *red*, on 6 c., slate-grey.

We have chronicled these previously with additional disfigurements of various kinds, but we were not certain that they existed in more simple forms.

Mekeel's Weekly states that further values, 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., and 20 c. of the new issue, of which we have never yet been able to find a list showing the colours, have been overprinted with the "'Costa Atlantica" B' surcharge in *black*; also that the 5 c., *carmine*, lithographed stamp, of 1902 (No. 200), which was overprinted "Telegrafos" and afterwards had its value raised to 10 c., has been found postally used. This is a very complicated case. The overprint raising the value is the usual "Vale 10 c.", with the character for *cent* inverted, but we are not told the colour of either of the surcharges.

10 c. on 5 c., carmine; *Telegraph stamp used postally.*

Paraguay.—*Le C. de T.-P.* lists another value of the Official series dated 1904, Type 66.

Official Stamp. 10 c., deep violet.

Persia.—The *Ph. Echo* chronicles, on the authority of the *I. B. J.*, a provisional variety, which we gather is Type 37 overprinted with Type 39, but with the overprint in a new colour and impressed upon a fresh value. 1 ch., in *violet*, on 10 ch., pale brown.

Peru.—*Le J. des Ph.* chronicles two provisional stamps, formed by overprinting the 12 c. of 1905 with new values in words, in two lines, set diagonally.

"UN CENTAVO", in *red*, on 12 c., black and blue.
"DOS CENTAVOS", in *violet*, on 12 c. ,, ,,

A new series is said to be in contemplation.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Mozambique Company.*—According to *Le J. des Ph.* a whole series, in the design of 1894 and in new colours, has made its appearance—the 5 reis seems to be omitted from the list.

2½ reis, grey.		100 reis, blue on *blue.*	
10 ,, yellow-green		115 ,, brown on *rose.*	
15 ,, green.		130 ,, ,, *straw.*	
25 ,, carmine.		200 ,, lilac on *rose.*	
50 ,, brown.		400 ,, blue on *straw.*	
75 ,, lilac.		500 ,, black on *blue.*	

700 reis, violet on *straw.*

Roumania.—"Charity never faileth." A constant stream of it, fed by the contributions of stamp collectors, is expected by the higher powers of this country, whose faith and hope appear to be unlimited. Another small set of oblong labels is listed by *Le J. des Ph.*; the inscription "Timbru de Bine Facere" is omitted, but the central picture is sufficient to denote the excellence of the object, as it represents the Queen of Roumania and her children receiving a poor family who are conducted to her door by an angel; behind the Queen is an indistinct and modest figure, doubtless the angelic philatelist filling Her Majesty's pockets. We gather that the picture is in *brown* and the frame in the second colour given below.

3 bani,	brown and	deep brown.
5 ,,	,,	deep green.
10 ,,	,,	carmine.
15 ,,	,,	blue.

With all due respect to the Queen of Roumania, who is a most estimable and amiable lady, we would venture to suggest that any further appeals for charitable subscriptions should be made to some other class of the community; stamp collectors have done their duty and should be allowed a little rest.

Servia.—With reference to our remarks in September last, our publishers show us a portion of a sheet of the 10 p. on 20 p. of 1901, all the rows of which, except the lowest, are perf. 13 × 13½, whilst the stamps in the lowest row have the compound perforation, 13 at top, 13½ at sides, and 11 at bottom. We believe that the compound perforation is always produced in this manner; the 13 × 13½ perforation is done with a comb machine, which must either leave the bottom row of stamp imperforate at foot, or must cut up the lower margin of the sheet with vertical rows of holes. In the case before us we have one of the upper panes of a sheet, with a margin at foot which is only half the depth of a stamp, therefore if the comb machine were applied at the foot of the lowest row of stamps, it would perforate not only across the margin, but more than half-way down the sides of the top row of stamps of the next pane; it is evidently for this reason that a single-line machine is used to complete the work at the foot of the pane.

Switzerland.—We have received the 3 c. and the 12 c. with the current watermark (Type 13); we chronicled the higher value in November, the colour is *dark blue* and the perforation of both stamps is 11½. There are still a few coloured threads to be found in the paper.

3 c., dull brown; *with wmk.*

Turkey.—A correspondent kindly shows us three of the surcharged stamps described last month, and confirms the account we then gave of the object of the overprint, which consists of a long curved character with a dot below it. What we have seen are as follows (the *D. B.-Z.* adds the 2 piastres):—

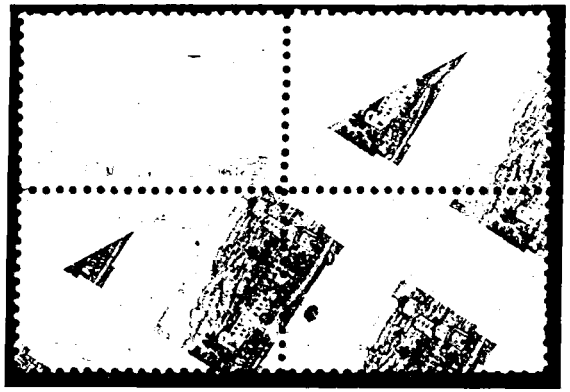
10 par.,	grey-green;	carmine *surcharge.*
20 ,,	rose;	blue ,,
1 pias.,	blue;	carmine ,,
2 ,,	slate;	,, ,,

United States.—*Cuba.*—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that a 50 c. stamp was to be put in circulation on February 1st. The design includes a portrait of Major-General Antonio Maceo.

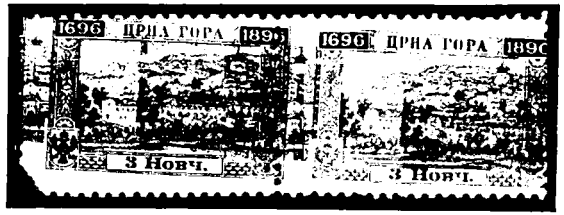
50 c., black and slate.

No. 14.
Double print.

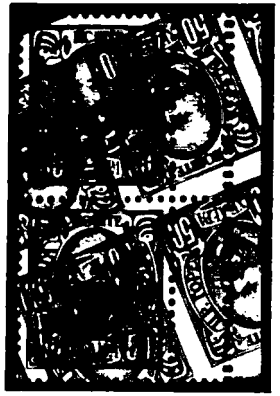
No. 15.
Frame double printed.



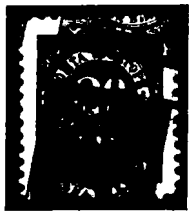
No. 16. Centre printed on back.



No. 17. Centre double printed.

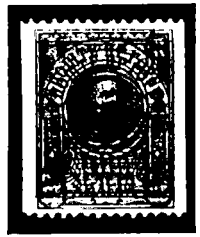


No. 18. Double print.



No. 19.

No. 20.
Double prints.



No. 21.

No. 22. Double print.

No. 23.
Type of 1st postmark.

No. 24.
Type of current postmark.

Montenegro: A Reference List with Notes.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 161.)

* * * *

FIFTH ISSUE.

IN 1894 it was decided to issue additional stamps of 1, 20, 30, and 50 nov. and 1 and 2 florins, and these values may all be found in both perforations :—

REFERENCE LIST.

JANUARY, 1894. New values.

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
1 nov., grey-blue	×	×
20 ,, orange-brown	×	×
30 ,, brown-purple	×	×
50 ,, pale ultramarine	×	–
50 ,, ultramarine	×	×
1 fl., pale blue-green	×	×
1 ,, blue-green	×	×
2 ,, pale brown-lake	×	×
2 ,, deep brown-lake	×	× .

In reference to this issue I find a note in the *M. J.* which I cannot understand. On July 20, 1890, I there stated that "a new value is announced of the current type, perf. 13, 1 florin, blue." I was editing the *M. J.* myself at the time, and must have had some authority for this statement, but what it was I cannot say. The 1 fl. certainly did not appear until 1894, and I only know it perf. 10½ or 11½.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Imperf.*

1 nov., grey-blue.
20 ,, orange-brown.
30 ,, brown-purple.
50 ,, ultramarine.
1 fl., blue-green.
2 ,, brown-lake.

(*b*) *Imperf. horizontally × perf.* 10½ *vertically.*

1 nov., grey-blue.
30 ,, brown-purple.
1 fl., blue-green.

(*c*) *Imperf. vertically × perf.* 10½ *horizontally.*

1 fl., blue-green.
2 ,, brown-lake.

In this issue I am able to illustrate (Plate II., Nos. 11 and 12) two most extraordinary examples of defective transfers caused by creasing of the transfer paper used in making up the one hundred impressions on the lithographic stones.

Several transfers were affected, as will be seen by referring to the illustrations I give of a block of six of the 50 nov., ultramarine, and a block of four of the 1 fl., blue-green. Both these blocks of stamps came from the top portion of a sheet, but unfortunately I have not been able to obtain any other portions of the sheet, so I cannot tell whether any other stamps were affected.

In the 50 nov. it will be noticed that the creasing extends over the left-hand stamp of the top row and the three stamps in the bottom row. Stamp No. 4 has been shifted quite out of position; No. 5 has the top of the head and the bottom portion of the right-hand border frame moved quite out of position.

In the 1 fl. the two upper stamps only are affected, and the right-hand stamp is a very marked example of defective transferring. I have examined some thousands of stamps of this issue, but the two blocks I show are the only examples I have met with of defective transfers, and I consider that the faults must have been noticed after very few sheets had been printed and corrected on the stones.

I should mention that both these specimens of defective transfer are perforated 10½.

SIXTH ISSUE.

3

Le T.-P. for October, 1896, announces this new issue as having taken place on September 1, 1896; the date 1898 in our Catalogue is quite an error.

The stamps were issued to celebrate the occasion of the second centenary of the dynasty of Petrowich de Njegosch.

The design represents a view of the monastery at Cettinge.

The stamps were made in Vienna, and printed from two lithographic stones, one for the framework and one for the central design. Owing to this method of production I have found a considerable number of varieties, some of which must be of a high degree of rarity.

The earliest dated copies I have found are middle of January, 1897, and the latest end of February. It seems possible that the issue was kept back and may not have actually been on sale to the public before January 15, 1897, although *Le T.-P.* had seen copies in the previous October.

REFERENCE LIST.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1896. Type 3. Lithographed at Vienna, centre in first colour. No. wmk.

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
1 nov., bistre and blue	×	×
2 ,, yellow and mauve	×	×
3 ,, green and chestnut	×	×
5 ,, bistre and emerald	×	×
10 ,, ultramarine and yellow	×	×
15 ,, green and blue	×	×
20 ,, ultramarine and green	×	×
25 ,, yellow and blue	×	×
30 ,, bistre and mauve	×	×
50 ,, blue and lake	×	×
1 fl., blue and carmine	×	×
2 ,, black and bistre-brown	×	×

These stamps are all printed in sheets of one hundred, arranged in ten rows of ten stamps.

Errors and Varieties.

(*a*) *Centre inverted.*

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
2 nov., yellow and mauve	×	–
3 ,, green and chestnut	×	–
10 ,, ultramarine and yellow	×	–
20 ,, ultramarine and green	×	–

These errors are, I consider, by far the rarest stamps of Montenegro. I only have the 2 and 3 n, but I have seen copies of the 10 n. and 20 n.

(*b*) *Centre double printed.* (Plate III., No. 17.)

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
3 nov., green and chestnut	×	–
5 ,, bistre and emerald	×	–
10 ,, ultramarine and yellow	–	×

(*c*) *Centre printed on back of the stamps as well as on the front.* (Plate III., No. 16.)

10 nov., ultramarine and yellow	×	–
50 ,, blue and lake	×	–

This is apparently caused by the paper being folded over after the first printing had taken place.

(*d*) *Framework double printed.* (Plate III., No. 15.)

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
5 nov., bistre and emerald	×	–
25 ,, yellow and blue	×	–
2 fl., black and bistre-brown	–	×

(*e*) *Frame of the* 15 n. *in* blue *printed on a frame of the* 3 n., chestnut.

15+3 nov., green, blue and chestnut | × | –

(*f*) *Imperf.*

3 nov., green and chestnut.
5 ,, bistre and emerald.
10 ,, ultramarine and yellow.
20 ,, ultramarine and green.
30 ,, bistre and mauve.
50 ,, blue and lake.
1 fl., blue and carmine.

(*g*) *Imperf. vertically* × *perf.* 10½.

3 nov., green and chestnut.
5 ,, bistre and emerald.
10 ,, ultramarine and yellow.
20 ,, ultramarine and green.

(*h*) *Imperf. horizontally* × *perf.* 10½.

3 nov., green and chestnut.
20 ,, ultramarine and green.

SEVENTH ISSUE.

On May 1, 1898, the colours of seven values of the old general issue were changed, and all the values may be found in both perforations.

	Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.
2 nov., emerald	×	×
3 ,, bright red	×	×
5 ,, brown orange	×	×
7 ,, lilac-grey	×	×
10 ,, magenta	×	×
15 ,, brown-lake	×	×
15 ,, pale lake	×	–
25 ,, dull blue	×	×

Varieties.

(*a*) *Double printed.* (See Plate III., No. 14).

15 nov., brown-lake | × | –

(*b*) *Imperf.*

15 nov., brown-lake.

(*c*) *Imperf. vertically* × *perf.* 10½.

15 nov., brown-lake.

(*d*) *Double printed and imperf.*

7 nov., lilac-grey.

(*e*) *Double printed and imperf. vertically* × *perf.* 10½.

3 nov., bright red.

EIGHTH ISSUE.

4

In the *M. J.* for August, 1902, a new issue is noted with the currency altered to heller and kronen. The issue probably took place end of July. The perforation (except of the 1 h.) is now made by comb-machines instead of by the old single-line machines which had been used up to this date. At least three different machines were used.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY, 1902. Type 4. No wmk.
1 h., perf. 12½ (guillotine machine).
2 h. ,, 13 × 12½ (comb machine).
Other values, perf. 13 ,,

1 heller, ultramarine.
2 ,, mauve.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, rosine.
25 ,, blue.
25 ,, indigo blue.
50 ,, grey-green.
1 krona, purple-brown.
2 kronen, bistre.
5 ,, orange.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Imperf.*

1 h., ultramarine.
2 h., mauve.
5 h., green.
10 h., rosine.
25 h., pale blue.
50 h., grey-green.
5 kr., orange.

(*b*) *Printed in wrong colour.*

2 h., blackish-brown.

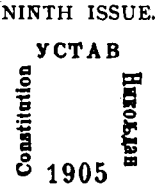
(*c*) *Double printed, one impression, sideways and inverted.* (Plate III., No. 18).

50 h., grey-green.

(*d*) *Imperf. vertically* × *perf.* 12½.

1 h., ultramarine.

NINTH ISSUE.



5

In December, 1905, the last issue was overprinted as above.

This issue was to celebrate the granting of a Constitutional Government.

1 h., ultramarine, red overprint.
2 h., mauve, black ,,
5 h., green, red ,,
10 h., rosine, black ,,
25 h., blue, red ,,

50 h., grey-green, red overprint.
1 kr., purple-brown, red ,,
2 kr., bistre, red ,,
5 kr., orange, black ,,

Varieties.

(*a*) *Errors in colour of the overprint.*

1 h., ultramarine, *black* overprint.
5 h., green, *green* ,,
5 h. ,, *black* ,,
10 h., rosine, *violet* ,,
10 h. ,, *green* ,,
10 h. ,, *blue* ,,
25 h., blue, *green* ,,
50 h., grey-green, *green* ,,
1 kr., purple-brown, *black* ,,
2 kr., bistre, *green* ,,

Of the above errors I have the 5 h. with *black* and the 2 kr. with *green* overprints; the others I have not seen, but they are listed by my friend Mr. Kohl, of Chemnitz, and are no doubt genuine errors.

(*b*) *Overprint double.*

1 h., ultramarine, red overprint.
5 h., green ,, ,,
10 h., rosine, black ,,
1 kr., purple-brown, red ,,
2 kr., bistre, red ,,

(*c*) *Pairs, one stamp with and one without any overprint.*

1 h., ultramarine, red overprint.
2 h., mauve, black ,,
5 h., green, red ,,
1 kr., purple-brown, red ,,

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

6

At the end of 1894 the first Postage Due or Unpaid Letter stamps were issued in Montenegro. All values are found perf. 10½ and 11½ by the single-line machines, and I have four values perf. 11; possibly all exist with this perforation.

The stamps are lithographed and perforated in Vienna.

		Perf. 10½.	Perf. 11½.	Perf. 11.
1 nov.,	rose-red	×	×	–
1 ,,	dull rose	×	–	–
2 ,,	yellow-green	×	×	×
3 ,,	orange	×	×	×
5 ,,	sage-green	×	×	–
10 ,,	mauve	×	×	×
20 ,,	ultramarine	×	×	–
30 ,,	emerald	×	×	×
50 ,,	greenish-grey	×	×	–

Varieties.

(*a*) *Double printed.* (See Plate III., No. 19 and 20.)

3 nov.,	orange	×	–
20 ,,	ultramarine	×	–
30 ,,	emerald	×	–

These are very rare, and are probably caused by passing an already printed sheet through the press a second time.

(*b*) *Imperf.*
1 nov., rose-red.

(*c*) *Imperf. vertically × perf.* 10½.
1 nov., rose-red.

7

In 1902 the currency was altered to heller and kronen as in the postage stamps.

July, 1902. Type 7.
Perf. 12 × 12½.
5 h., orange.
10 h., sage-green.
10 h., yellow-green.
25 h., pale mauve.
50 h., emerald.
1 kr., grey.

Varieties.

(*a*) *Double printed.* (See Plate III., No. 22.)
5 h., orange.

(*b*) *Imperf.*
5 h., orange.
25 h., pale mauve.
50 h., emerald.
1 kr., grey.

In December, 1905, the Postage Due stamps of 1902 were overprinted in the same manner as the postage stamps of the same date. (Type 5.)

5 h., orange, black overprint.
10 h., sage-green, red ,,
25 h., pale mauve, black ,,
50 h., emerald ,, ,,
1 kr., grey ,, ,,

Varieties.

(*a*) *Overprint inverted.*
5 h., orange.

(*b*) *Overprint double.*
5 h., orange.
50 h., emerald.

(*c*) *Error in colour of overprint.*
10 h., sage-green, *blue* overprint.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.

8

In October, 1895, a stamp was issued for the purpose of paying the cost of obtaining a receipt for letters etc., sent by post. "A. R." in the upper corners stand for "*Accuser Réception.*"

10 nov., ultramarine and rose.
(*a*) Perf. 10½.
(*b*) Perf. 11½.

9

In July, 1902, on the alteration of currency a stamp of the above type was issued.

Perf. 12½ × 12.

25 h., orange and rosine.

Varieties.

(*a*) Double printed. (Plate III., No. 21.)
(*b*) Imperf.
(*c*) Imperf. horizontally.
(*d*) ,, vertically.

In December, 1905, the last-mentioned stamp was overprinted with Type 5.

25 h., orange and rosine, black overprint.

Varieties.

(*a*) Overprint inverted.
(*b*) ,, double.

POSTMARKS.

A study of the postmarks of Montenegro is interesting, and I have been able to get a few authentic details about them.

Commencing with the introduction of postage stamps in May, 1874, the Government opened post offices in fifteen towns, of which the following is a correct list: Cettinge, Bar (Antivari), Podgoritza, Danilovgrade, Dulcigno, Chavnik, Nikchitch, Niegouche, Grahovo, Wirpizar, Kolachine, Andrejevitza, Velinje, Ricka, Pristane.

The cancellation used at these towns up to December 31, 1896, was as Illustration No. 23, Plate III., with the name of the town in Russian characters, and with movable dates, all enclosed in a circle. In ninety-five cases out of a hundred I find that the *year* is omitted, especially in the earlier issues, only the day and month being given. In many cases I find a solid *quad* used for the year, which, I suppose, had not been supplied or had got lost.

On January 1, 1907, thirty-six new post offices were opened, making fifty-one in all. New cancelling stamps were supplied, but in many towns I find the old ones were in use up to quite a recent date.

I show a rather poor block of the new postmark which has the town name in Russian and French and the date across the centre, the whole enclosed in a large double circle. (Plate III., No. 24.)

ADDENDA.

Since writing the article in the last number of the *M. J.* I have added a few varieties to my collection, and it may be as well to note that the following stamps exist:—

FIRST ISSUE.

May, 1874. I have found a few earlier dated copies as follows:—

2 nov., Nov. 9, 1874. 3 nov., Nov. 8, 1875.
5 nov., Mar. 13, 1875. 7 nov., May 22, 1874.
15 nov., June 12, 1876

SECOND ISSUE.

1874-81. Perf. 12, 25 n., purple-brown.
,, ,, 12½, 25 n. ,,
,, ,, 13, 3 n., yellow-green.
,, ,, ,, 10 n., pale blue.
,, ,, 12 × 12½, 2 n., yellow.
,, ,, ,, 7 n., pale lilac.
,, ,, 12½ × 13, 3 n., yellow-green.
,, ,, ,, 5 n., vermilion.

Perf. compound of Issues I. and II.

Perf. 12 × 10½, 15 n., bistre.
,, 10½ × 12, 25 n., grey-brown.

These are quite new and important discoveries. I have the 15 n. perf. 10½ at top and 12 bottom and sides, and another copy perf. 12 top and bottom and 10½ both sides, also the 25 n. 10½ at bottom and 12 top and both sides.

THIRD ISSUE.

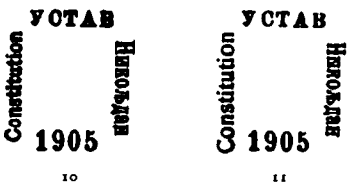
I have found two used copies of the 7 n., dull rose, perf. 11 (not 11½). I have this in the previous issue without surcharge, and I presume one or more sheets with this perforation got surcharged. I have a used copy of the 10 n., blue and *vermilion*, perf. 10½.

FOURTH ISSUE.

I have a block of eight of the 7 nov., *red-lilac*, perf. 11½, the old colour in the new perforation.

Just as we are going to press I have seen a new setting of the overprint of 1905. This overprint is type-set, and probably some of the type has worn out or dropped out and been replaced by larger type. The word "Constitution" is longer, and the letter "C" in particular is much larger. I have seen this new type on letters received in London on February 11, 1907, and on the following values (Nos. 10 and 11):—

25 heller, blue.
50 ,, grey-green.
and 25 ,, A.R., orange and rosine.



10 11

I have also seen a vertical pair of the latter stamp with the small "Constitution," but with the top inscription "VCTAB" in small type on one stamp, and in large type on the other.

* * *

I have another defective transfer, the 3 nov., green; perf. 10½.

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 120.)

* * * *

I HAVE now to give a list of the varieties of the sheets, arranged in the order in which they appear to have been issued.

JAN. 1, 1820. Series I. Type 1 of the Arms; Greek pattern A.

Values :—

15, 25, 50 centesimi.

Varieties of Impression. Having the stamp struck sideways, reading vertically instead of horizontally, when the sheet is correctly folded.

15, 25, 50 centesimi.

Varieties of Watermark.

First Group of four watermarks (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), as already described.

The watermark being formed by means of brass wires, soldered to the wire gauze, the natural result was that these wires easily became detached, especially those of the frame which were more exposed to wear and tear, such accidents producing the following :—

Accidental varieties of the Watermarks.

Variety (*a*). Sub-varieties :—

1. Left lower angle is wide open; from this other sub-varieties appear to have developed in the course of the manufacture :—

2. About 10 mm. of the outer line at this corner is absent altogether.

3. Outer line wanting from the letter "N" (of "PEDONI") which is crooked, almost up to "ED."

4. Outer line wanting from right lower corner as far as the beginning of "PARTICOLARE."

5. Similar to 4, but the line is also wanting from the corner as far as the third "T" up the right side.

Variety (*b*). Sub-varieties :—

1. The lower part of the frame is out of line, and rises, slanting, from right to left.

2. There is a dent in the frame line over "PE" of "PEDONI."

3. The outer frame line at the left lower corner is wanting from the last "T" at the side to the first along the bottom.

4. There is a dent in the outer line over the letters "CO" of "PARTICOLARE."

5. As 4, and dents in both inner and outer lines above and below the letters "ARE."

Variety (*c*) Sub-varieties :—

1. The lower part of the right side of the frame is crooked, wavy.

2. The lower part of the left side of the frame is invisible, up to the beginning of "OCCASIONI."

Variety (*d*). Sub-varieties :—

1. The outer line is wanting for about 5 mm. at the left lower corner.

2. There is a bulge in the inner and outer lines of the frame, above and below the letters "CC" of "OCCASIONI."

Second Group of four watermarks, (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), as already described (1821 ?)

Accidental varieties of the Watermarks.

Variety (*f*). Sub-variety :—

1. The corner ornament is entirely wanting at the left lower corner of the frame.

Variety (*h*). Sub-varieties :—

1. The frame line is wanting from the left lower corner to the "N" of "PEDONI."

2. A length of 40 mm. of the frame line is wanting at the right lower corner.

1822 (?). Series II. Type 1 of the Arms; Greek pattern B.

Values :—

15, 25, 50 centesimi.

Third Group of four watermarks (*a a*), (*a b*), (*a c*), (*a d*), as already described.

Accidental Varieties of the Watermarks.

Variety (*a c*). Sub-variety :—

1. The inner line of the lower part of the frame is wanting for about 40 mm. from the left lower corner.

1824. Series III. Type 2 of the Arms. Greek pattern A.

Values :—

15, 25, 50 centesimi.

Fourth Group of four watermarks, (*b a*), (*b b*), (*b c*), (*b d*), as already described; but it may be added that in (*b a*) and (*b c*) *Direzione* looks more like *Direziene*, while the *a* of *Generale* has a line running across it; and in (*b b*) and (*b d*) the *o* and the *a* both have a line across them only.

Accidental Varieties of the Watermarks.

Variety (*b a*). Sub-varieties :—

1. The outer line of the frame is wanting, at the left upper corner, from the second "O" of OCCASIONI" to the first "T" in the upper border.

2. The brass wires forming the corner ornament at the same place, together with that forming a portion of the pattern after "OCCASIONI," appear to have become loose, and to have formed a kind of serpentine design in the corner, the outer line still being deficient.

3. These brass wires seem then to have been removed altogether, leaving the corner entirely bare, without either the "T" after "OCCASIONI," the corner ornament, or the outer line; this was done, no doubt, to facilitate the manufacture of the paper and avoid further irregularities.

4. Some injury happened to the right upper corner:—

On certain sheets there is a dent in the line under "IN";

On others there are dents in the frame lines under the "R" of "CORSO" and over the last "O" of that word;

And on others there is a dent in the line over the first "O" of "CORSO."

5. There is a break in the lower part of the first "C" of "OCCASIONI."

6. The inner frame line is wanting from the right upper corner down to the "C" of "CORSO."

Variety (*b b*). Sub-varieties:—

1. Both inner and outer frame lines are wanting, from the left lower corner up to the "E" of "ED."

2. The first "O" of "CORSO" has only a single line at left, the second line having come away.

3. The same as 2, having, in addition, the letters "ZZATA" of "AVTORIZZATA" malformed, and the lines of the first portion of the Greek pattern in the right upper part of the frame curved outwards.

Variety (*b c*). Sub-varieties:—

1. The outer frame line is wanting for about 15 mm. at the right upper corner.

2. Same as 1, and having also the inner frame line wanting for about 35 mm. at the right lower corner.

Variety (*b d*). Sub-varieties:—

1. There is a space of about 5 mm. between the ends of the frame lines at the left lower corner.

2. The frame line is wanting for about 20 mm. at the same corner.

3. As 2, and with a further deficiency of the frame line at the left side.

4. The letters "IN" slant towards the right upper corner.

5. The outer frame line is wanting for about 20 mm., at the right lower corner.

6. The outer frame line is bent in over the whole space between "IN" and "CORSO," and the right upper corner of the frame is damaged.

All these defects point to a great inferiority in the quality of these four paper-making frames, as compared with those of the preceding sheets.

Fifth Group of four watermarks (*b e*), (*b f*), (*b g*), (*b h*), as already described (1825?).*

It may be added that the *o* of *Direzione* always has a line across it, and that *Generale* looks like *Generelle*; the *D* of *Direzione* is badly formed, except in (*b h*); the *D* of *Delle* is well formed and the first *e* is joined to it by a line; *Regie* is 10 mm. from the circle; *P* of *Poste* is on the same level as the other letters, and the *t* has a short bar.

Accidental Varieties of the Watermarks.

Variety (*b e*). Sub-varieties:—

1. The outer frame line is wanting for about 20 mm. at the left upper corner.

2. As 1, but the frame is deficient at both sides of the corner.

Variety (*b f*). Sub-variety:—

1. The inner frame line is wanting from the left upper corner as far as "CO" of "CORRISPONDENZA."

Variety (*b g*). Sub-variety:—

1. The outer frame line is wanting for about 20 mm. at the left lower corner, and the inner frame line is also deficient at the left upper corner.

Variety (*b h*). Sub-varieties:—

1. The watermark is entirely absent from the right-hand side and the lower right portion of the sheet.

2. The lower side of the frame is displaced, sloping upwards from right to left.

The great number of accidental varieties in the Fourth Series is sufficient to prove that it preceded the Fifth Series, the manufacture of which must have been more limited, owing to its having been decided not to continue the use of these sheets.

I have learnt from official sources that their general use was exceedingly small, and that the Post Office Department only awaited a favourable opportunity for suppressing them altogether. Thus, from the beginning of 1827, we find the sheets put by the department to all kinds of uses; they were often ruled, in *black*, for further convenience, and they were even employed for the printing of circulars. Now, if the use of these sheets for official purposes had become so common, it is evident that no more were manufactured after 1827, the date of the two following copies:—

A letter-sheet stamped 25 c. (var. *ba*), used officially, February 22nd, 1827.

An unstamped letter-sheet, posted from Alessandria to Turin, April 2nd, 1827.

The latter was sent free of charge; it bears the postmark "Alessandria 2 Apr.", in *black*, and another with date of arrival, "3 Apr.", in *red*.

I have thought it well to make these remarks, in justification of the dates that I have assigned, more or less haphazard, to the different series.

However, in spite of their employment as office stationery, the use of these sheets by the public still continued, and in spite of the fact that their use by the latter was very small, I have nevertheless met with the following, all of which were sent by private means:—

Var. (*h*), 15 c., Pinerolo to Turin, Feb. 23, 1832.
" (,,), 50 c., Mendevi to Cuneo, Sept. 3 ,,
" (*d*), 50 c.,* ,, to Turin ,, 14 ,,
" (*c*), 25 c., Asti to Turin, March 30, 1833.
" (*h*), 25 c., Penestrella to Turin, Oct. 22, 1833.
" (,,), 25 c., Novara to Turin, Nov. 3, 1833.
" (*bb*), 25 c., Varallo to Novara ,, 6 ,,
" (*c*), 15 c., Pinavolo to Turin, Jan. 13, 1834.
" (,,), receipt, no stamp, Jan. 24, 1835.
" (,,), 50 c. Alessandria to Turin, July 16, 1835.

* This sheet was folded so that the stamp was inside!

* Mr. K. V. Gündel, in an article upon the Stamped Letter Sheets of Italy, states that he has seen specimens of this set used in 1820, 1828, 1829, 1832, etc. Either Mr. Gündel made a slip of the pen, writing "0" for "6," or else there is a printer's error here giving "1820" for "1826." Type 2 of the Arms cannot have existed *before* the date that I have given for it (1824).

Manufacture.

From 1701 to 1838 watermarked paper was always manufactured by the *Cartiera del Regio Parco* (the paper mill of the Royal Park), established in the Royal Park, one of the suburbs of Turin. I have seen stamped paper watermarked "Carta Bollata del Regio Parco"; it is therefore probable that these postal sheets came from the same factory, where the watermarks were prepared to the order of the Government, as is usually done. In 1838 the factory belonged to the firm of Molino & Bricesvello.

The proclamation of the Chamber of Accounts,* dated November 13th, 1819, confirms what I stated in reference to the issue of 1818, namely that the stamping of the sheets was executed by the Chamber.

The paper being hand-made, the first thing necessary was to produce a certain number of copies of the watermark adopted, with a view to accelerating the manufacture of such paper, which is always a slow process. The work cannot have been done with one copy only of the watermark, that appears to me to be inadmissible: the manufacture would never have been finished. Were two watermarks used together? I see no reason why this should not have been the case; and as I have met with a very small number of copies of sheets which do not show a deckle edge at bottom (never with any that were not cut clean at top), I have come to the conclusion that at least two sheets were produced together on the same frame, joined *tête-bêche*, that is to say, with the tops of the two sheets attached to one another. Another argument in favour of the supposition that the sheets were manufactured in pairs, is the fact that the imitations of the paper made by Usigli were arranged thus; the arrangement of the latter was certainly copied from what Usigli had seen at the Post Office, where, *it is said*, several of the old frames still exist.

But if we admit that the arrangement of two watermarks on the same frame is proved, it does not follow that the frames really consisted of two watermarks only. There may have been more on each frame. I have remarked that the points of resemblance in the watermarks always classify the sheets in groups of four, whether the Arms are Type I or Type II, whether the Greek frame is of the large pattern or the small. Further, I have notes of certain sheets, employed in 1820, which show that more than two varieties must have been manufactured at the same period:—

15 c., var. (*a*), dated Novara, January 13, 1820 (not despatched).
(?) var. (*a*), dated Avignano, August 17, 1820, addressed to Turin.
15 c., var. (*b*), dated Pinavolo, May 11, 1820, addressed to Turin.
25 c., var. (*b*), dated Turin, May 18, 1820, addressed to Saluzzo.
(?) var. (*c*), dated November 7, 1820.

I was not given further details as to this last sheet, but they would not be of great importance.

From the foregoing we may see that at least three varieties of the sheets were in circulation in 1820, so that they must have been manufactured from the commencement, either with more than one frame of two watermarks or with one frame of four. The latter would not be an unusual size at all, as even larger hand-made papers were produced in former days, such as "Elephant," 72 × 58 centimetres (about 28 × 23 inches), and "Colombier," 90 × 60 centimetres (about 36 × 24 inches). It is quite possible, therefore, that the frames contained four watermarks, the size of which would together correspond with that of "Colombier." All the evidence leads me to the opinion that the manufacture must have been done either with a frame of four watermarks joined, or at least with two frames of two, used at the same time.

In his article on the Sheets of Italy, which appeared in the supplement to the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, 1890–1, Mr. Karl von Gündel tells us that he had examined a thousand of these sheets—perhaps the same as those that passed through my own hands—but not having had the perseverance to classify all these copies, as I have done, he came to a different conclusion. He states as follows:—

"To each vat, in the manufacture of paper, there is attached a dipper, a coucher, and a layer, who work continuously with *two frames*, and can together produce in twelve hours about 2500 sheets of the size of the stamped postal paper. A couple of frames subjected to daily work would not last more than two years.

"Consequently we should thus have, in the course of the seventeen years, during which the stamped postal paper was manufactured, some sixteen frames for one dipper only."

Sixteen frames! It is true that Mr. von Gündel reckons them as bearing only one watermark each, but in any case his number (sixteen) is sufficiently near to our twenty varieties.

According to our information, the wire gauze frames vary in durability, even when manufactured by the same methods. They seldom last more than two years, and probably those of 1820, produced by more primitive means, would not have lasted so long. The manufacture of the paper did not continue for seventeen years, as stated by Mr. von Gündel, but for *eight* years at most, it being seen, as I have stated above, that some of the sheets were employed as office stationery in February and April, 1827, which showed that these sheets were condemned at that date, and their manufacture would consequently have ceased. The manufacture of the paper, in my opinion, would have taken place as follows:—

In 1819 for the issue of January 1st, 1820, a supply produced by means of one frame of four, or two frames of two watermarks, giving us—

1st frame, varieties (*a*) and (*b*).
2nd ,, ,, (*c*) ,, (*d*).

In 1821 (?) a fresh supply should have been produced, by means of the same frames repaired, *perhaps*, giving us—

3rd frame, varieties (*e*) and (*f*).
4th ,, ,, (*g*) ,, (*h*).

In 1822 (?), the frames having become too much worn for further use, they were replaced by others in which the Greek pattern was much smaller. Again, there was one frame of four or two frames of two watermarks, producing—

5th frame, varieties (*aa*) and (*ab*).
6th ,, ,, (*ac*) ,, (*ad*).

* See pages 15 and 55.

We must suppose that the new form of Greek pattern was not approved of by the authorities, and that the enterprise of the maker was not regarded with favour; for it seems probable that the work was placed in other hands, which produced frames that were more defective, but in which the Greek pattern of 1820 reappeared. Consequently we have (in 1824?)—

7th frame, varieties (*ba*) and (*bb*).
8th ,, ,, (*bc*) ,, (*bd*).

In 1825 or 1826 these frames having got into very bad condition, as is shown by the defects in the water-marks, they were replaced by—

9th frame, varieties (*be*) and (*bf*).
10th ,, ,, (*bg*) ,, (*bh*).

In all, *ten* frames for the twenty varieties of water-mark, or *five* frames, if each contained four water-marks, as I believe was the case.

From all that has been stated above, it is evident that, the same as in 1819, the sheets (stamped or unstamped) that were sent free by post bear one or more postmarks (the mark of despatch or arrival, or both, or some official mark), and that the stamp, whether it was present or absent or folded inside the sheet, had no franking value whatever; also that the sheets which were used for the purpose for which they were intended, by the Decrees of 1818 and 1819, bear only the postal stamp, and never any kind of mark indicating their despatch or arrival, all tending to prove that at that period there was no office competing with the Post Office in the conveyance of letters.

If the "billets de port payé" of Villayer (1653-4) for the city of Paris, and the proposal of the Chevalier Pavis de l'Epinard, in 1776, for the city of Brussels, have but a very distant connexion with our postage stamps and envelopes of the present day; Italy, on the other hand, may lay claim to a large share in the *idea* of the stamp, though not in its application. It is equally sad to relate that, almost at the very time when Great Britain was about to issue postal sheets and postage stamps for the use of the public, the Sardinian Government took the incomprehensible step of publishing a Royal Decree, dated March 30th, 1836, introducing, it is true, radical reforms in the Postal Service which had been under consideration since 1827, but nevertheless withdrawing the letter-sheets, after a restricted use of seventeen years, instead of changing their employment and extending it to the franking of ordinary correspondence conveyed by the Post Office Department. This very usage had been recommended by Lieutenant Curry-Gabriel de Treffenberg, when he suggested, on March 23rd, 1823, to the House of Nobles of Sweden "to issue a stamped postal paper (charta sigillita) intended for the franking of letters."

The Decree of 1836 renounces from May 1st, 1836, certain privileges, detailed in the articles quoted below:

"Art. 72. The following are not subject to the postal monopoly:—

"(*a*) A single rate letter conveyed by a messenger;

"(*b*) Letters despatched from a place where there is no Post Office and addressed to another place by a route on which there is no Post Office, as also those conveyed by a road which leads to the nearest office, etc.;

"(*c*) Single letters conveyed by a traveller;

"(*d*) . . . . . .

"(*e*) Letters addressed to places within the district of the same town, etc., etc.

"Art. 73. The stamped postal paper being rendered unnecessary by the facilities granted under the preceding article, its use is suppressed."

Now let us see how the Postal Circular of June 2nd, 1836, deals with this famous decision:—

"Under Royal Edict, dated March 30th last, it was announced and proclaimed in the latter part of May that H.M. had reorganized the Post Office Department by the issue of laws relating thereto.

"Whilst steps are being taken for carrying into effect the Decree referred to above, the arrangements laid down in Art. 73 are notified to the officials, who are to carry them out from the first of the present month.*

By the above-mentioned Article 73 the use of the stamped postal paper is suppressed, and to insure the carrying out of this direction the following orders are issued:—

"1. The cashiers of the Post Offices will transmit in a packet, carefully wrapped up and sealed, together with their respective accounts for the month of May, all the stamped postal paper remaining in their offices, in accordance with column D of form No. 28 bis of that month.

"2. The three natures of paper should be kept separate in the packet.

"3. The inspectors or examiners will ascertain in the presence of the Directors or sub-Directors of posts to whom they are attached, whether the nature, quantity, and value of the paper contained in each packet corresponds with the quantities shown in column D.

"4. In the case of the value of the paper contained in the packet being found to be less than that of the quantities referred to above, the inspector or examiner will note the difference as paper sold during the month, correcting column D and debiting the amount to the cashier on form No. 28.

"5. After this checking has been done, the inspector or examiner will forward the packet to the office of the Inspector-General, accompanied by a letter indicating the office to which the paper belonged.

"6. On receipt of the packet of paper the account will be examined at the Head Office for verification of accounts, and the amount that is found to be correct will be struck off the charge of the cashier on form No. 28.

"7. The paper that may remain in the possession of the public, and which can be returned during the whole of the current month of June, in accordance with the accompanying Notice, which should be posted up outside the distribution window of every Post Office, will be received by the cashiers on payment of the value; they will transmit this paper by the first mail of July next to their respective Divisional Directors, who will immediately repay them the amount, taking their receipt for it.

"8. The Divisional Directors will despatch to the office of the Inspector-General, within a few days after the receipt of the packets, all the paper that may be returned by the public, either at their own offices or at those dependent upon them.

"9. The packets must be accompanied by a report, in which will be shown separately all the offices by which the stamped postal paper has been forwarded, its nature and its value; and to this will be attached the receipts of the cashiers who have been repaid by the Directors.

* It should be observed that the circular is dated the *second*.

"10. Each Divisional Director will take credit under the heading 'accidental expenses' in section F of form 28 bis, for the sums repaid as above, under authority of the special order for payment, which will be sent by the Inspector-General.

"11. As all accounts of the stamped postal paper will thus disappear in the future, the cashiers will only have to enter in form D for June and the following months the amount received for [prepaid letters ?].*

"The Inspector-General,
"Head of the Department,
"(Signed) PALLAVICINI."

We have been assured that a portion of these sheets was burnt; another portion had already been employed, as we have seen, for official correspondence or as official stationery, even as far back as 1827; this use lasted down to February 26th, 1842, as is shown by a Departmental account of that date, from Genoa, which I have seen; finally some portion was made use of as stamped paper, from 1829, by the application of a special fiscal stamp, all of which shows that the use of these sheets for the purpose for which they were intended had practically ceased for a long time past, as indeed I have stated before. But one may ask what sort of verification of the accounts of the sheets in the possession of the Post Offices can have taken place when the time came to return the stock to the head office, seeing that they had been employed for all kinds of purposes ever since 1827!

* The meaning of the original is obscure.—ED. *M. J.*

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Used British Postage Stamps.

OWING to the enormous demand we have experienced during the past year or two for used stamps, in good condition, of our own country, we have resolved to specialise somewhat in this branch of collecting, and during the past few months have been purchasing largely from all quarters in order to revise and remake our stock books on broader lines than heretofore.

Amongst other purchases made for this purpose I might mention a large Portuguese collection, with most stamps arranged in reconstructed plates, and weighing nearly two hundredweight!

Another important purchase was made in Paris at the auction of the stock of the late M. E. Le Roy d'Etiolles, still another of a large stock of first issue 1d., black, and 2d., blue, and many other parcels of less importance. In all we have—in the last few months—invested nearly one thousand pounds in improving our stock of these stamps, and we are now enabled to offer our clients the choice of *the best and largest stock of used British stamps in the hands of the trade.*

For convenience this stock has been arranged as follows:—

1. *Three special Books in Oriel Albums.*

These books contain only first-rate specimens, stamps picked out of thousands, finest shades and colours, and lightest possible obliterations. Collectors of British stamps know how heavily most of our stamps are cancelled; the authorities were determined that the used stamps should not be cleaned and used over again, and anyone who buys a parcel of old common stamps will find less than 10 per cent in really fine condition. For this reason we find that very many collectors, who specialise in our own stamps, are willing to pay two, three, or even five times catalogue price for a superb copy of a stamp they want. I was specially impressed with the scarcity of fine used the other day, when I was sorting a parcel of about 2400 British 4d., no letters, wmk. Large Garter. I found found less than 150 *really fine* copies which I considered as worth *over* catalogue price, about 400 to 500 worth actual catalogue price, and the balance of some 1750 only fit for auction, to be sold for whatever they might bring.

In these three special books we have included the finest copies we have, *all priced over catalogue*, and some as much as three or four times catalogue. In addition, we include in these books all kinds of "minor" varieties, such as British stamps used in our colonies, distinguishable by the postmark, e.g.:—

"A 25," Malta; "A 26," Gibraltar; &c., &c.,

also Scotch, Irish, and French obliterations, minor plate varieties, such as "hair lines," and indeed anything out of the ordinary. The contents of these books are grouped as follows:—

	VALUE.
Vol. I. Stamps of 1840 to 1862 Cat. Nos. 1 to 74 . . .	£278
Vol. II. Stamps of 1862 to 1876 Cat. Nos. 75 to 141 . . .	333
Vol. III. Stamps of 1876 to 1906 Cat. Nos. 141 to 230 . . .	154

2. *Stock Books.*

In the stock books there will be found several pages of each catalogue number of the commoner stamps, and each of the earlier stamps has been sorted by the various obliterations upon them, such as black and red Maltese cross, London, Scotch, Irish postmarks, etc. For convenience of reference the different plate numbers of any particular stamp have been arranged after the catalogue number of that stamp, instead of, as formerly, grouped in separate volumes.

The volumes arranged are as follows :—

		VALUE.
No. 1.	Stamps of the Cat. Nos. 1 to 29 . .	£104
,, 2.	,, ,, 29 ,, 44 . .	32
,, 3.	,, ,, 44 ,, 121 .	about 300
,, 4.	,, ,, 122 ,, 230 .	,, 200

We shall be very pleased to send any of these books on approval if our clients will let us know which book they wish to see first.

* * *

Montenegro. I DRAW special attention to the inset in this number of the *M. J.* of a new catalogue and price list of the stamps of Montenegro. The list in our present catalogue is quite out of date, and the prices in it are cancelled. If any of my readers have any of the following Montenegro stamps for sale, I shall be glad to have them on approval at the lowest nett cash price :—

1874-81. Perf. 10½ compound with 12 to 13. Any values.
,, Any stamps perf. 12, 13, or 12 to 12½ × 13.
1893. Black or red overprint.
Errors dated "1494" or "1495."
1897. Any value with centre inverted.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Montenegro	£632
Egypt and Sudan	268
Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia . . .	105
Belgium and Congo	301
Nicaragua	320
Persia (two very fine books with prices considerably reduced)	468
Confederate Stamps and U.S. surcharged for Guam, Porto Rico, Philippines, and Cuba . .	323
Guatemala	200

British North Borneo.

NOTES REGARDING THE 1886-7 ISSUE.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(*Continued from page* 146.)

* * * *

THE 4 CENTS.

THERE are two plates of this value, and it is possible to tell the order in which they appeared owing to the fact that in making up the first plate one of the *clichés* of the 1 cent value was inadvertently included. In the second plate this error was corrected.

PLATE I.

The flaws and minor varieties are as follows :—

No. 1. There is a minute dot before the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 2. There is a small dot outside the bottom frame line opposite the right hand line of the square in the left corner.

No. 3. There is a minute dot outside the right frame line near the lower corner.

No. 4. There is a small dot under the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 5. There is a tiny dot to the right of the ornament in the top left corner.

No. 6. There is a tiny dot to the right of the lowest native character in the right hand column.

No. 7. There are four small dots, arranged in the form of a diamond, before the figure "4."

No. 8. There is a tiny dot under the bottom frame line opposite the "4."

No. 9. There is a minute dot above the second vertical stroke of the "N" of "CENTS," and there is a dot below the "T" of the same word.

No. 10. There is a stop between the letters "ST" of "POSTAGE."

No. 11. There are two minute dots to the left of the colon in the left column, there is a dot below and to the right of "4," and there is a dot above the first stroke of the "N" of "CENTS."

No. 12. There is a minute dot below and some way to the right of the "4."

No. 13. The error "ONE CENT."

No. 14. There is a minute dot below the "N" of "NORTH."

No. 15. There is a stop between the letters "OR" of "NORTH."

No. 16. There is a stop between the letters "BR" of "BRITISH."

No. 17. The line above the last "O" of "BORNEO" is broken.

No. 18. There is a tiny dot in the triangular space below the "BR" of "BRITISH"; there is a dot after the "4," and there is a tiny dot outside the lower frame

line opposite the line on the right of the square in the left corner.

No. 19. There is a tiny dot on the left of the centre of the lowest native character in the left column close to the outer frame line.

No. 20. The shading and frame line to the left of "POSTAGE" are both damaged.

No. 21. There is a slight nick in the frame on the right opposite the top of the second "O" in "BORNEO."

No. 22. There is a small dot above the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 23. There is a small dot outside the extreme right lower corner.

No. 24. There is a dot to the left of the first native character in the left column.

No. 25. There is a minute dot below and another to the right of the lowest character in the left column.

No. 26. There is a triangular bulge on the line below the "O" of "POSTAGE."

No. 27.—There is a tiny dot on the left of the lowest native character in the left-hand column.

No. 28. There is a coloured line across the "T" of "BRITISH."

No. 29. There is a minute dot before the "4."

No. 30. Two minute dots just touch the frame line on the right opposite the lowest native character.

No. 31. There is a minute dot outside the frame at the extreme top left corner.

No. 32. There is a minute dot at the right of the lowest native character in the right hand column.

No. 33. The "T" of "POSTAGE" is badly smudged.

No. 34. The "OS" of "POSTAGE" are joined by their centres, and a small white line projects from the left leg of the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 35. There are three minute dots outside the right frame near the top corner.

No. 36. There is a small dot below the right leg of the lowest native character in the right column, and there is a minute dot in the triangular space above "BORNEO."

No. 37. There are two small dots under the centre of the bottom frame line.

No. 38. There are two tiny dots before the figure "4."

No. 39. There is a dot outside the left frame line opposite the end of the line over "BRITISH."

No. 40. There is a dot each side of the left frame line just above the square in the lower corner.

No. 41. There is a flaw on the background to the right of the large sail.

No. 42. There is a minute dot under the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 43. The colour encroaches on the lower part of the "O" of "NORTH."

No. 44. There is a minute stop after "NORTH" level with the centre of the letter "H."

No. 45. There is a small dot in the lower part of the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 46. The inner curved line is broken above the head of the lion.

No. 47. There are two dots outside the frame at the extreme top left corner.

No. 48. There is a stop after "BORNEO" level with the tops of the letters.

No. 49. There is a minute dot to the right of the lowest native character in the right column.

No. 50. There is a stop between the letters "NO" of "NORTH."

PLATE II.

The flaws and minor varieties are as follows:—

No. 1. There are two minute dots outside the right frame line opposite the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 2. The upper left arm of the ornament in the top right corner is broken.

No. 3. The first "O" in "BORNEO" is broken, and looks like a "C," and the top native character in the left-hand column is broken.

No. 4. There is a break in the top frame line above the "H" of "NORTH," and the two upright strokes of the "H" in "BRITISH" are joined at the base.

No. 5. The line above "NORTH" is broken over the "O."

No. 6. The top right corner of the first native character in the right column is broken, and there is a small dot in the top left corner of the same column.

No. 7. There are two minute cuts in the bottom frame line to the right of the square in the left corner.

No. 8.—There is a tiny dot outside the left frame line opposite the "B" of "BRITISH."

No. 9.—The curl of the scroll under the "B" of "BRITISH" is damaged.

No. 10. There is no crossbar to the "A" of "POSTAGE."

No. 11. There are a number of coloured specks in the space below the square in the top left corner.

No. 12. There is a flaw on the top right side of the "T" of "NORTH."

No. 13. There is a small dot on the end of the shading below the "EO" of "BORNEO."

No. 14. There is a minute dot in the lowest native character in the right column.

No. 15. There is a flaw on the first "I" of "BRITISH," and the "P" of "POSTAGE" is joined to the line above.

No. 16. There is a minute dot in the top right corner, another outside the right frame line near the base of the top ornament, and another after the "S" of "CENTS" near the corner square.

No. 17. There are four small dots outside the right frame line near the bottom corner.

No. 18. The frame line on the left is broken near the base, there is a dot under the lower frame line opposite the right-hand line of the square in the left corner, and there is a flaw on top of the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 19. The "T" of "POSTAGE" is blurred and the "A" of the same word has no crossbar.

No. 20. There is a minute dot near the base of the right-hand column.

No. 21. There is a large flaw on the left end of the scroll containing the word "POSTAGE."

No. 22. There is no crossbar to the "A" of "POSTAGE," and there are two small dots outside the left frame near the top corner.

No. 23. There is a minute dot below the lower native character in the right column, and there are three small dots after the word "CENTS."

No. 24. There is a minute dot in the lower native character in the right column, and a small dot may be

found outside the lower frame line at the extreme right-hand corner.

No. 25. The triangular space above the letters "NEO" of "BORNEO" is filled with ornamentation.

No. 26. There is a tiny dot to the left of the lowest native character in the left column.

No. 27. There is a minute dot between the "IT" of "BRITISH," and there is also a dot in the space below the square in the top right corner.

No. 28. There is a small stop after "BORNEO," and a minute dot outside the top frame line at the extreme left corner.

No. 29. There are two dots between the "EN" of "CENTS" and another in the centre of the "C" of the same word.

No. 30. There is a tiny dot on the right of the lowest curve of the first native character in the left-hand column.

No. 31. There is a minute break in the right-hand frame line just below the scroll under "BORNEO."

No. 32. There is a stop after "BORNEO" level with the centre of the letters.

No. 33. There is a large flaw on the shading to the right of the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 34. The top frame line is broken near the right corner, and there is a tiny dot below the stop on the right side of the first native character in the left column.

No. 35. The second "O" of "BORNEO" is thick at the top.

No. 36. There is a dot above the right end of the horizontal line at the bottom of the left column.

No. 37. There are three tiny dots above the first native character in the right-hand column.

No. 38. There is a minute dot above the "S" of "CENTS," and another outside the top frame line at the extreme left end.

No. 39. There are faint smudges on and around the top native character in the right column.

No. 40. The base of the top native character in the right column is broken.

No. 41. There is a minute spot in the bottom of the scroll below the second "O" of "BORNEO," and there is a tiny dot outside the right frame line just below the base of the top native character.

No. 42. There is a thick line across the right lower corner of the square above "BRITISH" which extends nearly as far as the "N" of "NORTH."

No. 43. There is a tiny dot below the colon at the top of the left column, and there is another dot outside the top frame line close to the left end.

No. 44. There is a dot under the bottom frame line level with the inner line of the square in the left corner.

No. 45. There is a minute dot before the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 46. There is a white spot under the "R" of "NORTH," and a tiny dot under the "E" of "CENTS."

No. 47. The first native character in the right column is broken at the top.

No. 48. The frame line on the right is broken opposite the centre of the lower native character.

No. 49. The lower part of the bottom native character in the right column is shaded.

No. 50. The top frame line is broken near the right end, and there is a line across the lower part of the square in the right bottom corner level with the frame line below.

THE 8 CENTS.

There are two plates for this value, and as it is most probable that the one showing the error with the hind leg of the lion missing was the first one, I have given it first place in the following descriptions :—

PLATE I.

The flaws and minor varieties are as follows :—

No. 1. The curved line at the bottom of the shading under "NORTH" is broken at the left.

No. 2. There is a flaw on the "R" and a dot under the "T" of "NORTH."

No. 3. There is a dot below and some way to the right of the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 4. There is a dot outside the right frame line just about the centre.

No. 5. There is a large dot at the bottom of the left column.

No. 6. There are two small dots above the right leg of the lowest native character in the right column.

No. 7. The top frame line is broken in the centre.

No. 8. The lowest native character in the left column has a short line attached to its right-hand end.

No. 9. There is a white dot after the first "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 10. The letters "GE" of "POSTAGE" are badly damaged.

No. 11. The top circle of the figure "8" is broken on the right.

No. 12. There is a minute dot in the space to the right of the square in the top left corner, and there is a white dot before the "P" of "POSTAGE."

No. 13. The white line under "BORNEO" is continued into the semicircular white line above the lion.

No. 14. The line under the "R" of "NORTH" is broken, and there is a dot under the lower native character in the right column.

No. 15. There is a circular flaw on the "N" of "BORNEO."

No. 16. There is a break in the right end of the inner of the two lines above the lion.

No. 17. The top end of the left portion of the top native character in the right column is broken.

No. 18. There is a spot of colour on the left-hand line of the square in the right lower corner.

No. 19. The frame line on the right is broken near the top.

No. 20. There is a tiny coloured spot on the white semicircular line above the lion.

No. 21. There is a flaw between the "OR" of "NORTH."

No. 22. There is a small dot before the figure "8."

No. 23. There is a dot above the left curved line of the lower native character in the right-hand column.

No. 24. There is a small line above the lower native character in the right column.

No. 25. There is a tiny dot in the triangular space below the square in the right upper corner.

No. 26. The left half of the top native character in

the right-hand column is joined to the frame line on the left.

No. 27. The line at the bottom of the right-hand column is broken in the centre.

No. 28. The line under the shading below the "O" of "NORTH" is broken.

No. 29. There is a splash of colour on the end of the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 30. There is a minute dot under the "E" of "CENTS."

No. 31. The "C" of "CENTS" is broken at the bottom.

No. 32. There is a dot after the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 33. There is a minute dot outside the left frame line near the top.

No. 34. The scrollwork at the bottom, to the right of the ship, is damaged.

No. 35. The circular line above the lion is broken at the left.

No. 36. There is a small dot under the bottom frame line immediately below the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 37. The hind leg of the lion is completely cut away.

No. 38. There is a small flaw at the top and to the right of the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 39. The figure "8" is broken at the top.

No. 40. The "S" of "CENTS" is straight at the end instead of being curled upwards as usual.

No. 41. There is a splash of colour on the lined background to the right of the large sail.

No. 42. There is a dot outside the right frame line near the centre.

No. 43. There are two minute dots, like a colon, above the top frame line at the extreme right corner.

No. 44. The left leg of the lower native character in the right column is broken.

No. 45. There is a dot below the bottom frame line just opposite the line on the left of the square in the right corner.

No. 46. There is a small dot each side of the left line of the square in the lower right corner.

No. 47. A small line projects from the raised fore-leg of the lion.

No. 48. The line under "POSTAGE" is broken below the "S."

No. 49. There is a small dot joined to the top of the figure "8."

No. 50. There is a large smudge on the base of the ornament in the top left corner.

PLATE II.

No. 1. The "E" of "POSTAGE" is broken and looks like an "F" with a stop after it, and there is a small dot in the space to the right of the square in the top left corner.

No. 2. The line under "BORNEO" is broken below the space between "RN."

No. 3. There is a minute dot in the centre of the lower native character in the right column.

No. 4. There is a minute dot outside the left frame line.

No. 5. There is a stop between the "TA" of "POSTAGE," and the bottom line of the square in the top right corner is broken in the centre.

No. 6. The bottom frame line is broken just under the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 7. There is a tiny dot above the lower native character in the right column.

No. 8. There is a minute dot in the lower left corner of the right-hand column.

No. 9. There is a small break in the right frame line just below the top square.

No. 10. There is a small vertical white line below the "H" of "NORTH."

No. 11. There is a tiny coloured dot on the white line above the lion.

No. 12. There is a small dot under the bottom frame line by the extreme right corner, and another one outside the left frame line opposite the top line of the square at the base.

No. 13. There is a flaw in the frame opposite the bottom of the "B" of "BORNEO."

No. 14. There is a tiny dot in the triangular space below the square in the top right corner.

No. 15. There is a small dot above the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 16. There is a small break in the line under the "B" of "BORNEO."

No. 17. There is a dot above the right half of the first native character in the right column.

No. 18. There is a minute white dot above and to the left of the "O" in "NORTH."

No. 19. There is a tiny dot above the figure "8."

No. 20. There are tiny coloured dots on the "TH" of "NORTH."

No. 21. The second line of shading from the top of the mast is broken to the left of the sail.

No. 22. There is a minute coloured dot on the white line above the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 23. The left frame line is broken near the bottom.

No. 24. The first "O" of "BORNEO" is joined to the line below.

No. 25. The top frame line is not quite straight in the centre.

No. 26. There is a minute white dot after the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 27. The white line below "POSTAGE" is broken under the "S."

No. 28. There is a large semicircular flaw on the shading to the right of "POSTAGE."

No. 29. There is a small white dot under the "G" of "POSTAGE."

No. 30. The coloured line under "BORNEO" is broken below the "B."

No. 31. There is a dot in the centre between the two native characters in the right column.

No. 32. There is a small break in the lowest native character in the left column.

No. 33. There is a small break in the lower frame line just to the left of the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 34. There is a small dot under the bottom frame line under the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 35. The lower native character in the right column is badly blurred.

No. 36. There is a flaw on the top of the right leg of the "H" of "BRITISH."

No. 37. There is a small break in the ninth line of

the shading from the top of the sail on the right-hand side.

No. 38. The line over "BRITISH" is broken above the first stoke of the "H."

No. 39. There is a small stop before the "P" of "POSTAGE."

No. 40. There is a large flaw at the base between the "GE" of "POSTAGE."

No. 41. The inner frame line of the right-hand column is broken near the base.

No. 42. There is a small dot to the right of the ornament in the lower right corner.

No. 43. There is a flaw between the "TH" of "NORTH."

No. 44. There is a dot outside the top frame line above the left line of the square on the right.

No. 45. There are two small coloured dots on the white line above the "BR" of "BRITISH."

No. 46. There are two minute dots to the left of the square in the upper right corner.

No. 47. There is a small nick in the line above the ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 48. There is a line of colour across the right leg of the "H" of "NORTH."

No. 49. There is a tiny dot on the upper part of the scroll-work on the left.

No. 50. The "S" of "BRITISH" is joined to the line above.

(*To be continued.*)

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(*Continued from page* 102.)

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The Stamps of Greece.

2. The Essays.

THE genuine interest that is possessed by Essays failed for a long time to be recognized by collectors. A certain number of the latter, it is true, had appreciated them as they deserved. They had commenced by collecting a few specimens, and, as they found them interesting, they continued to do so, and no doubt would have always continued if certain manufacturers had not thrown themselves, as it were, in the way of this movement, drowning it in a deluge of little pictures of all the different kinds that their inventive brains and their greed of gain led them to conceive.

No sooner had some not entirely disinterested idealist composed (with or without any serious intention) a design, good or bad (usually the latter), and in any case rejected whenever it was actually offered, than, in spite of all the circumstances attending its invention, it was reproduced in innumerable combinations of all the colours of the rainbow and others besides, and these impressions were offered to collectors, not as mere *proposals*—not to use too harsh a term—but under the more pompous and attractive designation of *Essays!* And even this was not all. These productions, whilst tending to prejudice philatelists against the real Essays, sold extremely well for all that, not only among a few of the serious collectors, but more especially among that multitude of good people who believed that an *Essay* must be something infinitely higher and more precious than a mere stamp. The next step in the exploitation of this credulity was to invoke the assistance of the nearest lithographer, either calling upon him to compose a design from a sketch furnished by the customer, or leaving both composition and execution in his hands, merely indicating the country to be worked. And thus the game went on!

The flood developed into a Slough of Despond, ever growing deeper, until all its victims were submerged. Essays were abandoned by collectors, who were confused by the superabundant supply, and were no longer able to distinguish between that which might be accepted and that which should be rejected. A few philatelists, however, of more robust faith, persisted in the collection of genuine Essays, and they have good reason to congratulate themselves, for they now possess collections of inestimable value, which it would be almost impossible to replace on the same lines now that Essays proper have regained the favour which they never ceased to merit.

Essays * should be divided into two classes:—Engraver's Proofs, and Printer's Proofs.

Engraver's Proofs are those which the artist himself strikes off, by some simple process, in his own studio from the original die, in order that he may be able to see the progress he has made in his work, or those which, at a later stage, he has struck off by his printer, in order to ascertain whether any further touches are required to perfect his engraving before he delivers it as completed. The impressions referred to above are always, or almost always, taken in *black*, as black shows up the fine work of the design better than any other colour. Sometimes, however, when the die is quite finished, the artist has a few proofs struck off in various colours, for the pleasure of seeing the effect.

These different kinds of impressions are termed—

* Both the classes of which M. Mahé is now about to speak consist of what we term in English "Proofs," i.e. trial impressions of accepted designs, which differ altogether in character from the impressions of fancy designs (many of them not even submitted for approval) to which he had previously referred. All are included under the French word "Essai," and all were alike included first in the favour and afterwards in the condemnation of collectors.—ED. *M. J.*

the first "Engraver's Proofs," and the second "Engraver's Essays."*

The first are evidently the most interesting, inasmuch as they show the different stages of the work; they are what are called in steel plate engraving "States of the Plate," and in our case "Die Proofs."

Printer's Proofs are of quite a different nature from any of the above, consisting as they do, not of partial impressions, but of impressions from the plate, in its entirety. Their object is, first, to ascertain whether the plate and the press are so arranged as to give perfect results; and, second, for the selection of the colour, or colours, in which the one value, or various values, of which the issue is composed are to be printed.

Before the days of the Postal Union, which decided the colours to be adopted internationally for the various values indicated in currency of the different States, the trials of colour were more varied than they are now. At that time the choice depended solely upon the taste and fancy of the State which issued the stamps, but now the only point for discussion is the tint or shade of the colour that has been prescribed by convention.

The Essays [or Proofs] of which I am now about to speak, belong to the second division just referred to—that is to say, those printed for selection of colours, a selection which is sometimes made at the same time as the choice of the paper to be employed.

There lived, in days gone by, in the Rue Guisarde, a street near the Church of St. Sulpice, facing the Rue de Canette, in which I then resided, a dealer in old iron, rabbit-skins, and all kinds of rubbish, including old paper. We had already, on various occasions, found little treasures amongst the promiscuous collections of "Father Lacroix," as he was termed; we were therefore acquaintances of his, almost customers.

One day, when my wife was on her way back from purchasing supplies at the market of St. Antoine, close by our house (it is a great advantage living close to a market, where things are much cheaper than at the ordinary shops), as she passed—on her return from that excellent market, as I remarked above—by the den of Father Lacroix, the latter, who was standing on the doorstep, made a sign that he had something to say to her. She made her way in as best she could, for a woman had to hold her skirts together to squeeze into the shop, through the multitude of things that blocked the doorway. When she got inside, the old fellow, who knew that we sold stamps, said to my wife, "Madame Mahé, I have something for you," and showed her a large flat parcel, tied up with string, which he unfastened as he spoke, and which, when opened, disclosed a mass of papers more or less crumpled, but in the middle of which were fragments of sheets and entire sheets of Greek Essays [or Proofs], printer's trial impressions and colour proofs, in very good condition, and there was—well, there was a big lot of them.

"How much for it?" asked my wife, without attempting to calculate the value of the package.

"Fifteen francs," replied Father Lacroix. "Fifteen francs," said my wife to herself. "There's plenty for the money; it is not worth while to bargain, this cannot be a bad bit of business," and she counted out the fifteen francs asked for. Then she came home, beaming, her basket in one hand, and in the other the parcel, which she threw on the table, saying, "I do not think my morning has been wasted!" And, truly, the morning's marketing turned out to be of the very best!

I unpacked the bundle, and set to work at once to sort out its various contents. They formed a mixture of the most varied description. I then looked into the quality of the stock. One portion consisted of printer's trial impressions, printed on one side or on both sides, sometimes with the same value and in the same colour, sometimes with the impression in one colour on one side and in another colour on the other; the other portion, the larger, was composed of real trials of colour; there was a great collection of these, some in the colour in which the stamp was issued, some in the colour of some other value, and on many varieties of paper. I recollect, amongst others, the 5 lepta printed in *black* upon thin *green* paper, and the 20 lepta in *black* on white, and there were numerous other varieties, the details of which I have forgotten.

All having been properly sorted out, I found that it was possible to make up a certain number of sets containing thirty-four distinct varieties, the price of which I fixed at 80 francs the set. This was not an extravagant price, for some of these Essays, of which I had only a few copies, were well worth 10 francs apiece. After these came sets of a smaller number of varieties, which I priced at 50 to 40 francs, and the remainder, the commoner varieties, which existed in considerable quantities, went off at 1, 2, and 3 francs each. Altogether, it was a very good bit of business!

"But," I seem to hear the moralists whisper to one another, "seeing the great value of these stamps and essays, he ought, when such very low prices were asked for them, to have made offers to the vendors which would have brought the prices paid rather nearer to those at which they were sold." But here the moralists make a great mistake. These vendors, when they had received the amounts that they asked, were fully persuaded that they had done extremely well in both affairs. If I had offered them more than they asked, it would have raised doubts in their minds which there was no occasion to raise. Thus all happened for the best for all parties concerned.

* We believe that, in English, all would be termed "Proofs," in the first instance of the die in process of engraving, and, in the second, of the completed die.—ED. *M. J.*

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—***All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to*** **Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,** ***and*** **not** ***to the*** **Editor.**

F. T. C.—Many thanks for pointing out the misplaced illustrations. We noted the variety of South Australia in May, 1905.

K. E. P.—*Austria.*—The stamps you mentioned were chronicled in July and September last year; the 5 heller, *yellowish green*, does not, we believe, exist *with* the shiny bars; they were given up before the colour was changed.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

Cat. No.	*Various Issues.*	*Revised Prices.*	s.	d.
75.	2 p., green on lilac		5	0
111.	5 c., red		0	2
124.	5 c., dull yellow	*used*	0	2
125.	10 c., brown-lilac	,,	0	4
141.	20 c., purple		0	4
150.	1 c., rose		0	1
150A.	1 c., blue		0	1
159.	30 c., rose		0	3
160.	40 c., blue		0	3
161.	50 c., brown on yellow		0	4

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1900-2. *Type 17 of Austria, surcharged. Perf.* 12½, 13.

10 pi. on 2 k., lavender	*used*	1	0
20 pi. on 4 k., pale green	,,	1	0

BOSNIA

1906. *Large Pictorial Stamps.* (*B*) *Perf.* 9½. (*C*) *Imperf.* (*D*) *Perf.* 12½ *and* 9½ *compound.*

	B	C	D
1 h.	0 6	0 6	2 6
2 h.	0 8	0 8	2 6
3 h.	0 4	0 4	1 6
5 h.	0 5	0 5	2 0
6 h.	0 6	0 6	2 6
10 h.	1 0	1 0	—

(*E*) *Perf.* 12½ *and* 9½ *and* 6½ *comp.* (*F*) *Perf.* 12½ *and* 6½ *comp.* (*G*) *Perf.* 9½ *and* 6½ *comp.*

	E	F	G
1 h.	1 6	2 6	3 0
2 h.	1 6	3 0	5 0
3 h.	0 6	1 0	3 0
5 h.	0 8	1 0	3 0
6 h.	0 9	1 6	4 0
10 h.	2 6	4 0	7 6

Note.—The normal set of these stamps, perf. 12½, can be supplied at prices quoted in the November number of the Journal.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900-2. *Type 28. Single wmk.*

48 c., grey and brown-lilac		6	0

BRUNEI.

1906-7. *Stamps of Labuan overprinted and surcharged.*

1 c., black and violet		1	6
2 c. on 3 c., black and brown		0	6
2 c. on 8 c., orange		2	6
3 c., black and brown		2	6
4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow		0	6
5 c. on 16 c., green and brown		2	6
8 c., black and vermilion		1	0
10 c. on 16 c., green and brown		1	0
25 c. on 16 c. ,, ,,		10	0

COLOMBIA.

Cat. No.	*Various Issues.*	*Revised Prices.*		
367A.	10 c., orange		0	2
369.	20 c., pale blue		0	4
370A.	20 c., carmine-rose		0	4
370B.	20 c., blue on pink		0	4
373.	2 c., blue		0	4
375.	10 c., scarlet		0	3
402A.	5 c., deep bistre		0	6
413A.	1 p., lilac		0	6
415.	5 p., lilac-rose		2	0
416.	5 p., blue-green		2	0
418.	10 p., claret		3	6
424A.	1 p., blue		1	6
429A.	1 p., lilac		1	0
452.	5 c., rose	*used*	0	2
460.	5 c., blue	,,	0	1

CYPRUS.

1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

18 pi., black and brown	*used*	2	6
45 pi., brown-purple and ultramarine	,,	6	0

DENMARK.

1907. *Head of New King.*

20 öre, blue		0	4
50 öre, deep violet		0	10
100 öre, orange-buff		1	8

EGYPT.

1907. *Service Stamps. Overprinted* O.H.H.S.

1 mil., brown	*used*	0	6
2 ,, green	,,	0	6
3 ,, orange	,,	0	6
5 ,, rose-carmine	,,	0	1
1 pias., blue	,,	0	3

ELOBEY.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.	set of five	1	0

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1901-6. *Type 3. Centre in black.*

50 c., orange-brown (single wmk.)	*used*	0	6
50 c. ,, (mult. wmk.)	,,	0	6

FERNANDO POO.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.	set of five	0	9

FRENCH CHINA.

1894-1901. *Stamp of France, Type 10, overprinted.*

50 c., carmine (A 20)		1	0

GAMBIA.

1905. *Provisionals.*

½d. on 2s. 6d., purple and brown on *yellow* (No. 69)		10	0
1d. on 3s., carmine and green ,, (No. 70)		10	0

GIBRALTAR

1886-98. *Various Issues. Revised Prices.*

Cat. No.				
8.	½d., dull green		0	2
9.	1d., rose		0	4
17.	25 c. on 2d., brown-lilac		2	0
26..	5 c., green		0	2
39.	½d., grey-green		0	2
40.	1d., carmine		0	4

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

1d., carmine		0	2

GUATEMALA.

1907. *Pictorial Set. New Value.*

12½ c., black and blue		0	3

HAYTI.

Cat. No.	*Various Issues. Revised Prices.*			
38.	5 c., orange-vermilion	*used*	0	3
45.	3 c., drab-lilac	,,	0	3
66.	50 c., brown-lake	,,	1	6
74.	2 c., orange	,,	0	6
80.	8 c., carmine		1	3
82.	15 c., olive-grey		1	6
115.	2 c., rose	*used*	0	2
122	2 c., red	,,	0	3
136.	10 c., orange-brown	,,	0	2
138.	50 c., brown-lake	,,	1	9
140.	1 c. on 20 c., orange	,,	0	1
141.	2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake	,,	0	1
206.	5 c., brown-red (Unpaid)	,,	0	6

1904. *Type 16. Imperf.*

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	set of six	10	0

HUNGARY.

1907. *Type 7. Wmk. Type 9. Perf.* 15.

12 f., lilac		0	2

INDIA.

1906. *New Type with King's Head. Postage and Revenue.*

1 a., carmine		0	2

JAPAN.

1889-1901. *Type 29.*

1 yen, scarlet	*used*	0	3

MALTA.

1885. *Queen's Head. Single C A wmk.*

½d., green		0	2
4d., brown		0	10

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1898. *Gibraltar Stamp, with local overprint.*

20 c., olive-green		0	4

1907. *Stamps of Great Britain overprinted.*

10 c. on 1d., carmine		0	2
15 c. on 1½d., purple and green		0	3
20 c. on 2d., green and scarlet		0	3
25 c. on 2½d., ultramarine		0	4

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

Cat. No.	*Various Issues.*	*Revised Prices.*	s.	d.
17.	20 r., grey lilac		2	0
47.	15 r., lake-brown		0	1
48.	20 r., lavender		0	2
97.	115 r., rose on rose		1	0
98.	130 r., green on rose		1	0
99.	400 r., black on blue		3	0
100.	700 r., violet on buff		5	0

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1891-2. *Types 1 and 2.*

2 c., rose (No. 1)	*used*	0	4
5 c., blue (No. 4)	,,	0	4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1863-8. *Type 19. Wmk. Type 20.*

5s., purple (No. 171)	*used*	2	6
5s., purple (No. 173)	,,	3	6

NICARAGUA.

1907. *Type 36. Surcharged* Vale 20 c.

20 c. on 2 c., red		0	6

PATIALA.

Cat. No.	*Service Stamps. King's Head.*			
146.	½ a., pea-green		0	2
147.	1 a., carmine		0	4
148.	2 a., purple		0	6
149.	3 a., orange-brown		0	9
150.	4 a., olive-green		1	0
154.	1 r., green and carmine		4	0

QUEENSLAND.

1906-7. *Type 27. Wmk. Crown & A.*

9d., brown and blue		1	0

PORTUGAL.

1895-9. *Type 39. Error, figures of value omitted.*

(10) r., yellow-green (371A)		5	0

RIO DE ORO.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1 c. to 10 pesetas	set of sixteen	56	0

SARAWAK.

1892. *Surcharged with Type 11.*

1 c. on 3 c., brown on yellow	*used*	0	2

SIAM.

1899. *Type 9 surcharged.* Atts *in Plural.*

1 atts on 12 atts, purple and carmine		2	6

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Various Types and Perfs. Wmk. Crown SA (close). Revised prices.

281.	6d., bright blue	*used*	0	3
293.	3d., olive-green	,,	0	3
304.	8d., ultramarine	,,	1	0
311.	3d., olive-green	,,	0	2
312.	4d., orange-red	,,	0	4
317.	6d., blue green	,,	0	2
317A.	8d., ultramarine	,,	1	0
318.	9d., brown-lake	,,	0	9
329.	2½d., deep blue	,,	0	2
330.	5d., brown-purple	,,	0	2

1906-7. *Type 27. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf.* 12.

3d., olive-green	*used*	0	2
4d., orange-red		0	6
5d., brown-lake		1	0

SPANISH GUINEA.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.	set of five	1	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

$1, green and black	*used*	1	3
$2, lilac ,,	,,	1	9

SWITZERLAND.

1907. *Types 9 and 10. New wmk.*

3 c., drab		0	1
15 c., purple		0	3
3 f., bistre-brown		3	6

TRAVANCORE.

1906. *Provisional.*

⅛ on ½ ch., mauve	*used*	0	2

NEW AND REVISED PRICE LIST

OF THE

STAMPS OF MONTENEGRO.

BASED ON THE ARTICLE BY MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS IN THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL," FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1907 (Price 6*d.*, post-free).

THIS LIST CANCELS THAT IN THE PRESENT CATALOGUE.

MONTENEGRO.*

1

All stamps of Type 1 design are watermarked in the sheet with the words "ZEITUNGS MARKEN," in double-lined capitals, 23 mm. high, in two lines across the middle of each sheet. Stamps can therefore often be found with a portion of one of these letters as a watermark.

MAY, **1874.** Type 1. *Lithographed and printed in Vienna. Perf. about* 10½, *large holes.*

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1	2 nov.,	yellow	2 0	4 0
2	3 ,,	green	4 0	
3	3 ,,	yellow-green	4 0	5 0
4	5 ,,	dull rose-red	4 0	6 0
5	7 ,,	lilac	6 6	8 6
6	10 ,,	pale blue	12 0	15 0
7	15 ,,	bistre	15 0	15 0
8	25 ,,	slate-violet	20 0	25 0

1874–81. *As last, but various perfs.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 11 (1881).

9	3 nov.,	blue-green		
10	7 ,,	pale lilac		
11	7 ,,	rose	30 0	30 0

(*b*) *Perf.* 12.

12	2 nov.,	yellow	5 0	
13	3 ,,	yellow-green	5 0	6 0
14	5 ,,	vermilion	7 6	7 6
15	7 ,,	pale violet	20 0	15 0
16	7 ,,	,, lilac	15 0	6 0
17	7 ,,	rose	10 0	2 6
18	10 ,,	blue	15 0	10 0
19	15 ,,	bistre	20 0	10 0
20	25 ,,	grey-brown	30 0	30 0

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
(*c*) *Perf.* 12½, 13, *and compound.*				
21	2 nov.,	yellow	7 6	10 0
22	3 ,,	yellow-green	6 0	
23	5 ,,	vermilion	10 0	10 0
24	7 ,,	pale lilac		
25	7 ,,	rose	10 0	10 0
26	10 ,,	blue		
27	10 ,,	pale blue	—	15 0
28	25 ,,	grey-brown	—	4 0
29	25 ,,	purple-brown	—	10 0
(*d*) *Perf.* 12 *to* 13×10½.				
30	2 nov.,	yellow		
31	10 ,,	blue		
31*a*	15 ,,	bistre		
31*b*	25 ,,	grey-brown		

Прослава

1496 1896

1Пламапије

2

25 JULY, **1893.** *Stamps of* Type 1 *overprinted at Cettinje with* Type 2. *Issued to celebrate the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into Montenegro.*

Black overprint.

No.			Un. Used. s. d. s. d. A. *Perf.* 10½.	Un. Used. s. d. s. d. B. *Perf.* 11½.
32	2 nov.,	yellow	— 0 9	4 0 0 9
33	3 ,,	green	0 4 0 6	0 6 1 0
34	5 ,,	red	0 4 0 4	0 6 0 8
35	7 ,,	lilac		
36	7 ,,	red-lilac	15 0 10 0	6 0 6 0
37	7 ,,	pale rose	0 4 1 0	0 6
38	10 ,,	deep blue	0 5 —	0 8
39	10 ,,	pale ,,	— —	10 0 7 6
40	15 ,,	bistre	0 5 1 6	0 9 1 0
41	25 ,,	brown	0 6 2 0	1 0 2 0

The 7 nov., lilac, and 15 nov., bistre, are also known perf. 12, and the 7 nov., pale rose, perf. 11 (price 25/–, used).

* For an article on the stamps of Montenegro by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, see *Monthly Journal*, February and March, 1907, the two numbers price 6*d.*, post-free.

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
		Varieties and errors.				
		(a) Overprint double.				
			A. *Perf.* 10½.		B. *Perf.* 11½.	
42	2 nov.,	yellow ..	—	60 o		
43	3 ,,	green ..	—	—	40 o	50 o
44	5 ,,	red	40 o			
45	7 ,,	pale rose ..	40 o			
46	10 ,,	deep blue ..	45 o			
47	15 ,,	bistre ..	—	—	—	75 o
48	25 ,,	brown ..	50 o	—	45 o	
		(b) Overprint inverted.				
49	2 nov.,	yellow ..	—	—	—	10 o
50	3 ,,	green ..	—	50 o		
51	5 ,,	red	—	—	60 o	40 o
52	7 ,,	lilac (perf. 12; £10, used or unused)				
53	7 nov.,	red-lilac (perf. 12; £4, used or unused)				
54	7 nov.,	pale rose ..				
55	15 ,,	bistre ..				
56	25 ,,	brown ..				
		(c) "1494" for "1493" on left.				
57	2 nov.,	yellow ..	—	—	—	65 o
58	3 ,,	green ..	—	—	—	60 o
59	5 ,,	red	—	—	—	70 o
		(d) "1495" for "1493" on left.				
60	2 nov.,	yellow ..	—	—	—	50 o
61	3 ,,	green ..	60 o	—	—	50 o
62	5 ,,	red	—	—	45 o	
63	7 ,,	pale rose ..	50 o			
64	10 ,,	blue ..	—	—	—	45 o
65	25 ,,	brown ..				
		(e) "14 3" for "1493" on left.				
66	2 nov.,	yellow ..	—	—	—	20 o
67	3 ,,	green ..	—	—	—	35 o
68	5 ,,	red ..	—	—	—	45 o
69	7 ,,	pale rose ..				

Several other minor varieties are known, for list of which see article in *Monthly Journal*.

RED OVERPRINT.

The first colour is that of the stamp, the second of the overprint.

70	10 nov.,	blue & verm.	—	10 o	10 o	7 6
71	10 ,,	,, dull red	o 6	—	1 o	
72	10 ,,	,, carm.	3 o	3 o		
73	15 ,,	bistre & verm.				
74	15 ,,	,, carm.				
75	25 ,,	brn. & verm.	—	—	15 o	12 o
76	25 ,,	,, dull red	o 6	—	1 o	
77	25 ,,	,, carm.	—	—	5 o	
		Varieties and errors.				
		(a) Overprint double.				
78	10 nov.,	blue & verm.	—	—	—	100 o
79	25 ,,	brn. & carm.	40 o	—	—	40 o
		(b) Overprint inverted.				
80	10 nov.,	blue & carm.	—	—	50 o	50 o
81	25 ,,	brn. ,,				
		(c) "1495" for "1493" on left.				
82	10 nov.,	blue & verm.				
83	25 ,,	bistre ,,				
84	25 ,,	brown & red				
		(d) "14 3" for "1493" on left.				
85	10 nov.,	blue & carm.				

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
		(e) Overprint double, one in black *and one in* carmine.				
			A. *Perf.* 10½.		B. *Perf.* 11½.	
86	10 nov.,	blue ..				
87	25 ,,	brown ..				

1893. Type 1. *New printings, with regular perforations, smaller holes, and correct alignment.*

88	2 nov.,	yellow ..	o 3	o 3	o 4	o 4
89	3 ,,	blue-green	o 3	o 3	o 4	o 4
90	3 ,,	yell.-green	—	o 9	2 o	
91	5 ,,	pale red ..	o 4	o 6	o 6	1 6
92	5 ,,	deep red ..	o 9	1 o	1 o	1 o
92a	7 ,,	red-lilac ..	—	—	o 6	1 o
93	7 ,,	rose ..	o 4	o 4	o 9	1 o
94	7 ,,	deep rose .	o 6	1 o		
95	10 ,,	blue ..	5 o	1 o	7 6	1 6
96	10 ,,	deep blue .	o 4	o 6	o 8	2 o
97	15 ,,	bistre ..	o 5	o 9	o 8	o 9
98	15 ,,	bistre-brown	—	—	2 o	2 o
99	25 ,,	brown ..	o 6	1 o	o 8	o 9
100	25 ,,	bistre-brown	4 o			

			Variety. Imperf.	
101	2 nov.,	yellow ..	12	6
102	5 ,,	pale red ..	30	o
103	7 ,,	rose ..	20	o
104	10 ,,	blue ..	20	o
105	15 ,,	bistre ..	25	o
106	25 ,,	brown ..		

JAN., **1894**. *Type, etc., as last. New values.*

107	1 nov.,	grey-blue ..	o 2	o 2	o 2	o 3
108	20 ,,	orange-brown	o 4	1 o	o 6	1 6
109	30 ,,	brown-purple	o 6	2 o	1 o	
110	50 ,,	ultramarine	o 8	1 o	o 9	2 o
111	1 fl.,	blue-green ..	1 3	1 6	1 6	
112	2 fl.,	brown-lake ..	2 o	5 o	2 6	

			Varieties. Imperf.	
113	1 nov.,	grey-blue ..	12	6
114	20 ,,	orange-brn.	17	6
115	30 ,,	brown-purp.	20	o
116	50 ,,	ultramarine	25	o
117	1 fl.,	blue-green ..	30	o
118	2 fl.,	brown-lake ..	30	o

3

1 SEPT., **1896**. *Lithographed at Vienna. No wmk. Issued to celebrate the second centenary of the dynasty of Petrowick de Njegosch. Centre in first colour.*

119	1 nov.,	bistre & blue	o 2	o 6	o 3	
120	2 ,,	yell. & mauve	o 2	—	o 3	
121	3 ,,	grn. & chestnut	o 3	—	o 4	

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
			A. *Perf.* 11½.		B. *Perf.* 10½.	
122	5 nov.,	bistre & emer.	0 4	0 6	0 5	
123	10 ,,	ultram. & yell.	0 5	—	0 6	
124	15 ,,	green & blue	0 5	—	0 6	
125	20 ,,	ultram. & grn.	0 6	—	0 8	
126	25 ,,	yellow & blue	0 6	—	0 8	
127	30 ,,	bistre & mauve	0 8	1 0	0 9	
128	50 ,,	blue and lake	1 0	—	1 3	
129	1 fl.,	blue & carmine	2 0	—	2 6	
130	2 fl,	black & bistre-brown	4 0	—	5 0	

Varieties and errors.

(a) Centre inverted.

131	2 nov.,	yell. & mauve	£8		
132	3 ,,	grn. & chestnut	£8		
133	10 ,,	ultram. & yell.			
134	20 ,,	,, ,, grn.			

(b) Centre double printed.

135	3 nov.,	grn. & chestnut			
136	5 ,,	bistre & emer.	75 0		
137	10 ,,	ultram. & yell.			

(c) Imperf.

138	3 nov.,	grn. & chest.	20 0		
139	5 ,,	bistre & emer.			
140	10 ,,	ultram. & yell.	50 0		
141	20 ,,	,, grn.	30 0		
142	30 ,,	bistre & mauve			
143	50 ,,	blue and lake	40 0		
144	1 fl.,	blue & carmine	40 0		

1 MAY, **1898.** Type 1. *Colours changed.*

145	2 nov.,	emerald ..	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3
146	3 ,,	bright red ..	0	2	0	2	0	3		
147	5 ,,	brown-orange	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	6
148	7 ,,	lilac-grey ..	0	3	0	8	0	4	1	6
149	10 ,,	magenta ..	0	3	0	6	0	4	1	0
150	15 ,,	brown-lake .	0	3	—		0	4	2	0
151	25 ,,	dull blue ..	0	4	—		0	6	2	0

Varieties and errors.

(a) Double printed.

152	15 nov.,	brown-lake .	100 0		

(b) Imperf.

153	15 nov.,	brown-lake .	35 0		

4

JULY, **1902.** Type 4. *No wmk.*

1 h., *perf.* 12½; 2 h., *perf.* 13 × 12½. *Other values, perf.* 13.

156	1 h.,	ultramarine	0	1			
157	2 h.,	mauve	0	1			
158	5 h.,	green	0	1			
159	10 h.,	rosine	0	2	0	1	
160	25 h.,	blue	0	4			
161	25 h.,	indigo-blue	10	0			

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
162	50 h.,	grey-green	0 8	
163	1 kr.,	purple-brown	1 3	1 3
164	2 kr.,	bistre	2 6	2 6
165	5 kr.,	orange	6 0	

Varieties and errors.

(a) Printed in wrong colour.

166	2 h.,	blackish brown	20 0	

(b) Imperf.

167	1 h.,	ultramarine	12 0	
168	2 h.,	mauve	12 0	
169	5 h.,	green	5 0	
170	10 h.,	rosine	15 0	
171	25 h.,	pale blue	25 0	
172	50 h.,	grey-green	25 0	
173	2 kr.,	bistre		
174	5 kr.,	orange	30 0	

5

DEC., **1905.** *Commemorative of the granting of a Constitution.*

Stamps of Type 4 *overprinted with* Type 5. *Perfs. as last.*

(First colour that of the stamp, second of the overprint.)

175	1 h.,	ultramarine and red	..	0	1	0	2			
176	2 h.,	mauve and black ..	..	0	1	0	3			
177	5 h.,	green and red ..	..	0	1	0	3			
178	10 h.,	rosine and black ..	..	0	2	0	4			
179	25 h.,	blue and red ..	..	0	4	0	4			
180	50 h.,	grey-green and red	..	0	8	0	8			
181	1 kr.,	purple-brown and red	..	1	3	1	3			
182	2 kr.,	bistre and red ..	..	2	6	2	6			
183	5 kr.,	orange and black ..	..	6	0	6	0			

Varieties and errors.

(a) Errors in colour of the overprint.

184	1 h.,	ultramarine and black	..							
185	5 h.,	green and green	..							
186	5 h.	,, black	..							
187	10 h.,	rosine and violet	..							
188	10 h.	,, green	..							
189	10 h.	,, blue	..							
189a	10 h.,	rosine, black, and yellow								
189b	10 h.	,, green, and yellow								
190	25 h.,	blue and green ..	..							
191	50 h.,	grey-green and green	..							
192	1 kr.,	purple-brown and black								
193	2 kr.,	bistre and green ..	..							

(b) Overprint double.

194	1 h.,	ultramarine and red	..	—	20	0				
195	5 h.,	green and red ..	..	—	40	0				
196	10 h.,	rosine and black ..	..							
197	1 kr.,	purple-brown and red	..	—	30	0				
198	2 kr.,	bistre and red ..	..	—	30	0				

No.		Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

51

1894 (end). Type 51. *Lithographed and printed in Vienna.*

		A. *Perf.* 10½.				B. *Perf.* 11½.			
301	1 nov., rose-red	0	1	0	3	0	1		
302	1 ,, dull red	0	15	0					
303	2 ,, yellow-green	0	1	0	4	0	2		
304	3 ,, orange	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	6
305	5 ,, sage-green	0	2	0	4	0	3		
306	10 ,, mauve	0	3	—		0	4		
307	20 ,, ultramarine	0	4	—		0	5		
308	30 ,, emerald	0	6	—		0	8	1	0
309	50 ,, greenish grey	1	0	1	6	1	3	2	6

The 2, 3, and 30 n. are also known perf. 11.

Varieties and errors.

(a) Stamps double printed.

310	3 nov., orange	£5	
311	20 ,, ultramarine.	£8	
312	30 ,, emerald		

(b) Imperf.

313	1 nov., rose-red	15	0

52

JULY, **1902.** Type 52. Perf. 12×12½.

314	5 h., orange	0	1
315	10 h., sage-green	0	2
316	10 h., yellow-green	15	0
317	25 h., pale mauve	0	4
318	50 h., emerald	0	8
319	1 kr., grey	1	3

Varieties and errors.

(a) Stamp double printed.

320	5 h., orange		

No.		Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
	(b) Imperf.		
321	5 h., orange	10	0
322	25 h., pale mauve	12	6
323	50 h., emerald	12	6
324	1 kr., grey	15	0

DEC., **1905.** *Stamps of the last issue overprinted with* Type 5.

325	5 h., orange and black	0	1
326	10 h., sage-green and red	0	2
327	25 h., pale mauve and black	0	4
328	50 h., emerald and black	0	8
329	1 kr., grey and black	1	3

Varieties and errors.

(a) Overprint inverted.

330	5 h., orange and black	30	0

(b) Overprint double.

331	5 h., orange and black		
332	50 h., emerald ,,	100	0

(c) Error in colour of overprint.

333	10 h., sage-green and blue		

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.

61

62

OCT., **1895.** Type 61. *No wmk.*

401	10 nov., ultramarine and rose. (*a*) Perf. 10½	0	3	0	6
402	10 nov., ultramarine and rose. (*b*) Perf. 11½	0	4	1	0

JULY, **1902.** Type 62a. *Perf.* 12½×12.

403	25 h., orange and rosine	0	6

Varieties. (a) Double printed.

404	25 h., orange and rosine	60	0

(b) Imperf.

405	25 h., orange and rosine	15	0

DEC., **1905.** *As last, overprinted with* Type 5.

406	25 h., orange, rosine, and black	0	4

Varieties. (a) Overprint inverted.

407	25 h., orange, rosine, and black	60	0

(b) Overprint double.

408	25 h., orange, rosine, and black	70	0

(c) Error in colour of the overprint.

409	25 h., orange, rosine, and yellow		

PLYMOUTH: W. BRENDON AND SON, LIMITED

No.			Un. Used. s. d. s. d.	Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

51

1894 (end). Type 51. *Lithographed and printed in Vienna.*

			A. *Perf.* 10½.			B. *Perf.* 11½.		
301	1	nov., rose-red	.. 0	1	0 3	0	1	
302	1	,, dull red	.. 15	0				
303	2	,, yellow-green	0	1	0 4	0	2	
304	3	,, orange	.. 0	2	0 4	0	3	0 6
305	5	,, sage-green	. 0	2	0 4	0	3	
306	10	,, mauve	.. 0	3	—	0	4	
307	20	,, ultramarine	0	4	—	0	5	
308	30	,, emerald	.. 0	6	—	0	8	1 0
309	50	,, greenish grey	1	0	1 6	1	3	2 6

The 2, 3, and 30 n. are also known perf. 11.

Varieties and errors.

(a) Stamps double printed.

310	3	nov., orange	£5
311	20	,, ultramarine	£8
312	30	,, emerald	

(b) Imperf.

313 1 nov., rose-red .. 15 0

52

JULY, 1902. Type 52. Perf. 12 × 12½.

314	5	h., orange	.. 0 1
315	10	h., sage-green	.. 0 2
316	10	h., yellow-green	.. 15 0
317	25	h., pale mauve	.. 0 4
318	50	h., emerald	.. 0 8
319	1	kr., grey	.. 1 3

Varieties and errors.

(a) Stamp double printed.

320 5 h., orange .. .. ..

No.			Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.

(b) Imperf.

321	5	h., orange	.. 10 0
322	25	h., pale mauve	.. 12 6
323	50	h., emerald	.. 12 6
324	1	kr., grey	.. 15 0

DEC., 1905. *Stamps of the last issue overprinted with* Type 5.

325	5	h., orange and black	.. 0 1
326	10	h., sage-green and red	.. 0 2
327	25	h., pale mauve and black	.. 0 4
328	50	h., emerald and black	.. 0 8
329	1	kr., grey and black	.. 1 3

Varieties and errors.

(a) Overprint inverted.

330 5 h., orange and black 30 0

(b) Overprint double.

331	5	h., orange and black	.. ..
332	50	h., emerald ,,	.. .. 100 0

(c) Error in colour of overprint.

333 10 h., sage-green and blue ..

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.

61

62

OCT., 1895. Type 61. *No wmk.*

401	10	nov., ultramarine and rose.	
		(a) Perf. 10½	.. .. .. 0 3 0 6
402	10	nov., ultramarine and rose.	
		(b) Perf. 11½	.. .. .. 0 4 1 0

JULY, 1902. Type 62. *Perf.* 12½ × 12.

403 25 h., orange and rosine 0 6

Varieties. (a) Double printed.

404 25 h., orange and rosine 60 0

(b) Imperf.

405 25 h., orange and rosine 15 0

DEC., 1905. *As last, overprinted with* Type 5.

406 25 h., orange, rosine, and black .. 0 4

Varieties. (a) Overprint inverted.

407 25 h., orange, rosine, and black .. 60 0

(b) Overprint double.

408 25 h., orange, rosine, and black .. 70 0

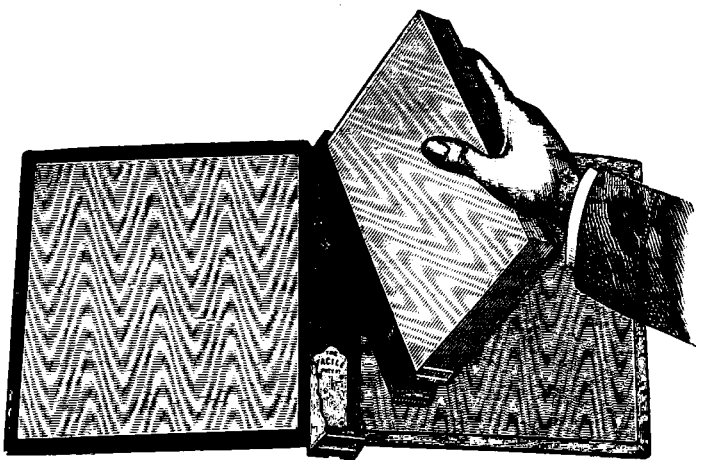
(c) Error in colour of the overprint.

409 25 h., orange, rosine, and yellow

PLYMOUTH : W. BRENDON AND SON, LIMITED

THE "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(Protected by Royal Letters Patent.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

"ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" BLANK ALBUMS,

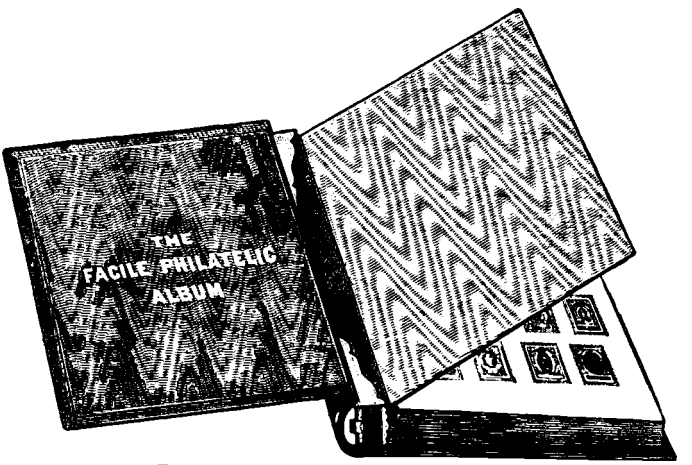
and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves, which is now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the **"FACILE."**

Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

At present we are applying this improvement to the following, supplies of which are now ready :—

THE "FACILE" ORIEL ALBUM.

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10 ins. × 10¼ ins.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half-red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.
Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lambswool.

Price 30s.; post-free in U.K. 30s. 6d.

THE "FACILE" PHILATELIC ALBUMS.

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half-morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

A—Size, 12¾ in. × 10¾ in. *Price 30s.; post-free U.K. 30s. 9d.*
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STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.

2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.

3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.

4th.—Collections should be sent to 391 STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.

5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391 STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.

6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.

7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.

8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.

9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

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No. 5.—A Good Specialized Collection of Stamps of

SWITZERLAND.

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WINTERTHUR. Fine unused and pair used.

POSTE LOCALE. No frame to Cross, fine used.

RECONSTRUCTED PLATES, very fine, of the following:—

5 rp.,	deep blue.	40 types.
5 ,,	pale ,,	40 ,,
10 ,,	yellow.	40 ,,
10 ,,	orange.	40 ,,
15 ,,	red, small 15.	10 ,,
15 ,,	,, large 15.	10 ,,
15 cts.	,,	10 ,,

SILK THREADS. A fine lot, unused, many errors. A really nice collection, and including also a set of nearly all the known forgeries.

The owner offers this Collection as a bargain for

£160 net.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

APRIL, 1907.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVII. No. 202

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	197
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	199
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF DENMARK AND THE DANISH COLONIES By L. HANCIAU (*Continued from page 142.*)	205
VRYBURG By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	207
THE FIRST ISSUE OF VICTORIA By J. BORNEFELD	209
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO: NOTES REGARDING THE 1886–7 ISSUE By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE (*Continued from page 194.*)	212
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	214
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	215
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	216

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Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet sei.

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WE shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

We are trying to publish a paper that will be of real help and assistance to the beginners, and all dealers, we think, will join with us in the desire to secure new recruits to our ranks.

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have agreed to keep *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* on all their bookstalls throughout Great Britain, and our friends will oblige us very much if they will order at the bookstalls whenever they are travelling.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. APRIL 30, 1907. No. 202.

Editorial.

* * *

FROM the earliest days of Stamp Collecting, an excuse for what was regarded as a frivolous and childish pursuit was found in the claim that it led to a study of geography and history. That it impressed upon its followers some knowledge of geography was generally admitted, but in regard to history it was objected that stamps were far too modern to be of any real service. This, of course, is a defect which time will remedy, but at present it must be confessed that the history directly inculcated by the study of Postage Stamps does not extend over a longer period than some threescore years, except in the case of a very small number of countries.

Philately and History.

Twentieth Century Philately, however, is developing ever more and more in the direction of what we may fairly term scientific investigation. Forty years ago, though stamp collecting was then in a very primitive state, there were a few true philatelists who studied stamps as well as collected them. We smile now when we read that these reformers were denounced as trying to spoil the fun, when they suggested that a perforated stamp should be regarded as different from an unperforated one, and that varieties of watermark were worthy of consideration; we have gone far beyond that at the present day, perhaps in some cases almost too far. We do not wish to say a word against minute study—we have done a little in that way ourselves occasionally—but we should like to persuade the student with the magnifying-glass to regard the discovery of minute variations as a means to an end, rather than the end itself. In medical research the object is not the discovery of a new bacillus, in order that it may be added to an interesting collection of objects for the microscope, but the discovery of something that will add to our knowledge of disease in general, or of some one disease in particular, and assist us in coping with it. In the same way, philatelic research should tend, not merely to the identification of fresh minor varieties to be added to the collection of the specialist or to the catalogue of the dealer, but rather to the discovery of fresh facts in the history of the stamps studied and of their manufacture and production, and fresh points that may enable us the better to cope with the forgeries and frauds that beset collectors of all kinds.

Side by side, however, with the specialism of dots and dashes, from which, we acknowledge, much has been learnt by the judicious investigator, there has sprung up of late years a system of what may be termed Historical Philately, which should give to our pursuit a far wider interest than it has hitherto possessed. The idea is not an entirely new one. We find it well developed in one of the earlier publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, familiarly known as "Philbrick and Westoby," which we are inclined to regard as the most interesting and readable of all the Society's works. The authors of that book did not confine their studies to the stamps alone, or even to the history of their introduction, but went further back still into the history of the Post Office Department, the activities of

which were so immensely extended by the introduction of prepayment of postal charges. As our readers are doubtless aware, the Royal Philatelic Society includes, in the person of its Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, the leading exponent of this historical system; one who has not only delved into the past and studied postal history, but is arranging his collection upon historical lines, and linking it up as it were with the earlier periods before the stamps as we know them came into being, by means of official documents relating to the conveyance of letters. Lord Crawford collects a few other things besides stamps, and has studied other subjects besides Philately—indeed, we believe there are few subjects of any value or interest that he has not studied. At the opening meeting of the Society for the present season, on the 18th of October last, the Vice-President read a paper upon Proclamations bearing on the Post Office, illustrated by examples from a general collection of these documents, which, to use Lord Crawford's own words, he has been gathering together as "material for what may be called the ground-floor or basement of our early national history—for such, I think, may be termed the expression of the King's will to his subjects—Government by Proclamation."

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"In the early days (till about 1640) there were no newspapers in the country, and the only means of disseminating the law was by distribution of the broadside sheets to certain centres of the different counties, there to be pasted on the church doors or on the market cross or town house.

"These sheets existed primarily in manuscript, prepared on the King's instructions by the Secretary of State, received the sign manual, were sealed by the Chancellor with the Great Seal, and were then set up in type by the King's printers in limited numbers.

"A bundle was handed to a King's messenger or rider, with a way bill of directions as to his route, where and how many copies he was to deliver. This was riding post on the service of the King.

"It will be readily understood that these posters or broadside proclamations cannot have been preserved in their original form in any large number. Few were printed at first—these sent out as loose sheets of paper, pasted on walls, handed from one to another, the destruction must have been very great, and the life of a copy very short. Indeed, of a large proportion of the earlier ones, single copies only are known, and even to modern times originals are rarely to be met with.

"Fortunately for us the passion for collecting has always been well developed. We have had book lovers from early times; these are the general collectors. Some few, however, such as Humphry Dyson, Thomasson, and Bagford, *specialized* in the ephemeral literature of their day; and to their collections we are indebted at the present day.

"H. Dyson made up a volume, now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, of the proclamations of Edward VI, of which no other copies are known. He made four duplicate volumes of those of Queen Elizabeth. These are now respectively in the British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College, Oxford, and Society of Antiquaries.

"To Thomasson we owe almost all that is known of the tracts and pamphlets issued in the time of the Commonwealth, and Bagford was an indefatigable collector of tracts, broadsides, etc., at a later period."

What an incentive there is here to the collector of unconsidered trifles; many of these tracts, pamphlets, and broadsides, the great majority of which (like the great majority of postage stamps) went into the waste-paper basket, or were destroyed by wind and weather, are not merely of great rarity, but are also of true value and interest. We cannot hope that all our little accumulations will prove of the same importance in days to come, but we never can tell. A collection of any kind may have something of value to teach, and it must be a very poor kind of collection that does not convey some lesson to its collector, if it be only a lesson of patience and perseverance.

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* * * *

PART I.

Australian Commonwealth. — Various journals chronicle the ½d. Postage Due stamp with the Crown and "A" watermark. We fancy this may be the stamp that we listed last month under New South Wales; the description in *The Aust. Ph.* is not very clear, it is headed "Australian Commonwealth," but it says, "the ½d. Postage Dues (New South Wales type) are now being printed on Cr. and A. paper." If the stamp referred to is one of the regular Commonwealth stamps, without the letters "N. S. W.," it was unnecessary to say "New South Wales type," and we took the description to imply that it was of the type with "N. S. W." No doubt we shall learn in time which it is.

Barbados.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives an extraordinary account of the proceedings connected with the production and distribution of the Kingston Relief Fund labels, which ought effectually to prevent any *philatelist* from desiring to add specimens of them to his collection. The first edition was, of course, bought up by speculators, and in order that the Post Office and the Relief Fund might share in the spoils, a second edition was printed. In this second edition there was a pane of 60 with the overprint inverted, which was also secured by a speculator, whereupon the authorities ordered a third edition, of 20,000 stamps, *all with the overprint inverted!* These, naturally, went off like "hot cakes," and it seems probable that the Relief Fund will really benefit to the extent of several pounds by the exertions of the Barbados postal authorities in collecting subscriptions from other people. What the profits of the speculators will be is another question, but we may safely assume that the amount which reaches Kingston will be a

which were so immensely extended by the introduction of prepayment of postal charges. As our readers are doubtless aware, the Royal Philatelic Society includes, in the person of its Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, the leading exponent of this historical system; one who has not only delved into the past and studied postal history, but is arranging his collection upon historical lines, and linking it up as it were with the earlier periods before the stamps as we know them came into being, by means of official documents relating to the conveyance of letters. Lord Crawford collects a few other things besides stamps, and has studied other subjects besides Philately—indeed, we believe there are few subjects of any value or interest that he has not studied. At the opening meeting of the Society for the present season, on the 18th of October last, the Vice-President read a paper upon Proclamations bearing on the Post Office, illustrated by examples from a general collection of these documents, which, to use Lord Crawford's own words, he has been gathering together as "material for what may be called the ground-floor or basement of our early national history—for such, I think, may be termed the expression of the King's will to his subjects—Government by Proclamation."

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PART I.

Australian Commonwealth. — Various journals chronicle the ½d. Postage Due stamp with the Crown and "A" watermark. We fancy this may be the stamp that we listed last month under New South Wales; the description in *The Aust. Ph.* is not very clear, it is headed "Australian Commonwealth," but it says, "the ½d. Postage Dues (New South Wales type) are now being printed on Cr. and A. paper." If the stamp referred to is one of the regular Commonwealth stamps, without the letters "N. S. W.," it was unnecessary to say "New South Wales type," and we took the description to imply that it was of the type with "N. S. W." No doubt we shall learn in time which it is.

Barbados.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives an extraordinary account of the proceedings connected with the production and distribution of the Kingston Relief Fund labels, which ought effectually to prevent any *philatelist* from desiring to add specimens of them to his collection. The first edition was, of course, bought up by speculators, and in order that the Post Office and the Relief Fund might share in the spoils, a second edition was printed. In this second edition there was a pane of 60 with the overprint inverted, which was also secured by a speculator, whereupon the authorities ordered a third edition, of 20,000 stamps, *all with the overprint inverted!* These, naturally, went off like "hot cakes," and it seems probable that the Relief Fund will really benefit to the extent of several pounds by the exertions of the Barbados postal authorities in collecting subscriptions from other people. What the profits of the speculators will be is another question, but we may safely assume that the amount which reaches Kingston will be a

mere fraction of the sum extracted from the pockets of stamp collectors.

For the information of those interested in such rubbish we may mention that the overprint (in the second and third editions at all events) was printed in blocks of twelve, two horizontal rows of six, and shows that number of minor varieties of setting; in one of these there is no stop after "1d."

British New Guinea.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists all the remaining values of the series overprinted "Papua" in *black*.

½d., black and yellow-green.
1d. ,, lake.
2½d. ,, ultramarine.
6d. ,, myrtle-green.
1s. ,, orange.
2s. 6d. ,, brown.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that this is the grand title of the latest addition to the stamp-selling British Possessions, to which we referred in February under New South Wales. A full set of labels, manufactured in Sydney, has already been provided, and we trust that the inhabitants will be content therewith for some years to come. The design is of oblong shape, somewhat in the style of that of British New Guinea, but not bi-coloured. In the centre is a long canoe, manned by ten (or more) little niggers, all in a row; the name in two lines is at the top, the word "POSTAGE" at foot, and the value in figures in the lower corners. They are stated to be printed in sheets of sixty, ten horizontal rows of six, on unwatermarked paper, perf. 11. The 6d. has plate number "2", the other values plate number "1".

½d., bright ultramarine.
1d., rose-carmine.
2d., dark dull blue.
2½d., orange-yellow.
5d., emerald-green.
6d., chocolate-brown.
1s., deep violet.

British South Africa Company.—We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Weber for the following notes upon the varieties of the type of 1896-7, which we referred to in our numbers for January and February. It seems that we shall have to recognize two types after all:—

"In the January number of the *Monthly Journal* you quote from Mr. B. W. H. Poole's article in *The West End Ph.* on the varieties of the 1896-7 issue of the British South Africa Company. I can duplicate Mr. Poole's list, but wish to add 'that the presence or absence of a microscopic dot to the right of the tuft of hair of the tail of the right-hand supporter of the Arms' is by no means the only difference between the plates or groups of plates. I have not had the pleasure of reading Mr. Poole's article, but from your quotation must judge that the following points are not mentioned:—

"For convenience, let us speak of the plate or plates showing the dot mentioned above as Group A, and call those without the dot Group B.

"Upon examination the following points can be found:—

"In Group A:—

"1. The lion above the shield looks straight at you; the eyes are round. The lines forming the nose and eyebrows are thin.

"2. The shading on the flank of the lion is composed of thin, graduated lines, leaving a spot nearly white.

"3. The shading on the right hind-leg of the lion is so disposed that the lower part is unshaded.

"4. The first disk in the top row of the shield is round and distinctly free from the inner border of the shield.

"5. The bar on which the lion is standing does not touch the shield on the right.

"6. The sixth vertical line in the lower part of the shield in front of the elephant is straight.

"7. The shading of the head of the left-hand supporter consists of ten thin short lines. &c.

"In Group B:—

"1. The lion looks down at the right-hand supporter of the shield. The lines forming the nose and eyebrows are heavy.

"2. The shading on the flank of the lion is composed of practically uniform lines, and the shading is produced by a few breaks in these lines.

"3. The shading on the right hind-leg of the lion reaches close to the paw.

"4. The first disk in the top row of the shield is not round, and touches the inner border of the shield.

"5. The bar on which the lion is standing touches the shield on the right.

"6. The sixth vertical line in the lower part of the shield in front of the elephant is curved.

"7. The shading of the head of the left-hand supporter consists of lines and a number of dots. &c.

"These differences are sufficiently marked to warrant calling the groups Type A and Type B.

"With the scant material at hand I cannot add anything to the list given by Mr. Poole, but must rest content to pass that part of the work to others who have a more bountiful supply.

"The differences detailed above are by no means the only ones, but are surely enough to distinguish the two types."

Cape of Good Hope.—We learn from *The S.C.F.* that an unchronicled variety of the "ONE PENNY" on 1s., of 1877, was shown recently at a meeting of a philatelic society in Wales; the letter "O" of the surcharge is stated to be smaller than the other letters, and of a different type. The variety is unchronicled, no doubt, a more important question is—Is it genuine?

Cayman Islands.—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of a continental contemporary which has failed to reach us of late, some fresh varieties of the King's Head stamps, with multiple watermark, of which "specimen" copies only appear to have been seen at present (except the 4d., a used copy of which is reported by *Ewen's Weekly*).

4d., brown and blue.
6d., olive and rose.
1s., violet and green.
5s., vermilion and green.

Ceylon.—*Maldives.*—A correspondent at Colombo tells us that in addition to the supply of overprinted stamps which we mentioned in September last, there was a second edition, with the same overprint, as follows:—

2 c.	3,000
3 c.	2,000
4 c.	1,000
5 c.	14,000

There were none of the 15 c. or 25 c. in the second lot, but we gather that there were 1200 (not 1100) of the 15 c. in the first supply sent. Our correspondent adds that he hears that there are to be no more surcharged stamps, but that ordinary Ceylon stamps are to be used in these islands in future. We are glad to hear it, but this simply means that collectors

have been robbed once more, without any excuse whatever.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—The 3 rupees is reported on the multiple Crown and "CA" paper.

3 r., grey-green and black ; *new wmk.*

Gibraltar.—The *Ph. Echo* chronicles the 4s. with multiple watermark.

4s., lilac and green ; *new wmk.*

Gold Coast.—The 1d. and 2½d. are reported by *Ewen's Weekly*, in single colours, with multiple watermark, and without the chalky surface.

1d., carmine.
2½d., ultramarine.

India.—*Nabha.*—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that the 12 a., King's Head, has appeared with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Official Stamp. 12 a., purple on *red.*

Indian Native States.—*Holkar.*—We learn from *The L.P.* that the 1 a. of the current type has appeared without the "SERVICE" overprint.

1 a., green.

Le J. des Ph. states that the ¼ a. on ½ a. has been surcharged "SERVICE," but we trust that this may not be the case.

Las Bela.—We rejoice to learn that the Post Office of this State was taken over by the Imperial authorities on March 1st. Las Bela has not been extravagant in the matter of varieties of its postage stamps, but it is just as well that temptation should be removed out of its way.

Travancore.—Mr. A. B. Kay shows us copies of the current ½, ¾, 1, and 2 chuckrams postage stamps, overprinted with large letters "C F," for fiscal use as "Court Fee" stamps. In the centre of the thickest part of each letter is a hollow oval, containing a small letter, "R" in the "C" and "V" in the "F," no doubt the initials of Rama Varma, the principal names of the present Raja. The overprint is in *violet* on the 2 ch., and in various shades of *red* or *carmine* on the other values, and we mention these varieties here in order that our readers may know that they are not intended for postal use.

Jamaica.—Mr. Giwelb shows us a copy of the ½d. Official stamp, with a curious misplacing of the thin variety of the overprint, causing the word to read "LOFFICIA"—perhaps a foreshadowing of the effects of the earthquake.

Malta.—We have received the 1d., *carmine*; it is on unsurfaced paper.

Natal.—Mr. Giwelb also sends us a specimen of the ½d. on 1d., *yellow*, of the 1877-79 issue, showing a distinct double impression of the overprint ; one impression is lighter than the other, and both are off centre, being too much to the left, the letters "P" and "H" being absent at left, and those letters from the adjoining stamp appearing at right.

New Zealand.—According to *The Aust. Ph.* the recent issue of Exhibition advertisement labels was limited to 300,000 copies of each value. We should have thought that was quite sufficient, but our contemporary seems to think not. At any rate this limitation of the issue should be quite sufficient to condemn it from a philatelic point of view.

The same journal reports the issue of the 8d., ordinary series, perf. 14.

8d., blue ; *perf.* 14.

The Ph. J. of G. B. reports the receipt of the current ½d. stamp overprinted with the word "OFFICIAL," in *sans-serif* capitals in *black*, and gives a list of other values that are stated to have been similarly disfigured. The overprint is vertical, reading upwards. *The S. C. F.* has seen the 1d. and 2½d.

Official Stamps. ½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., purple.
2½d., blue.
3d., brown.
6d., rose-carmine.
1s., orange-brown.
2s , blue-green.
5s., vermilion.

We trust that all will be found to be watermarked with Type 41 and perf. 14.

Northern Nigeria—We have received the 1d. stamp, Type 3, on chalk-surfaced paper.

Queensland.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the lithographed 5s. and 20s. stamps are in panes of thirty (six rows of five), two panes, side by side, forming the complete sheet. They have the ordinary Crown and "Q" watermark (not the large size) sideways ; no doubt two watermarks in each stamp.

A correspondent sends us two copies of the current 1d. stamp, one of which shows a larger blank space in the Queen's forehead than the other ; in the former the outline of the forehead is quite broken away, and the lines of shading are shortened.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the arrival of the 2½d. in one colour only, on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.

2½d., ultramarine.

Straits Settlements.—According to *The L.P.* the list of Labuan stamps overprinted to celebrate the absorption of that colony includes the following, in addition to the items chronicled last month :

Overprinted "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS," *in two lines, in red.*
3 c., black and brown.
25 c., green and blue.
50 c., purple and lilac.
$1, brown and orange.

Also the 4 c. on 18 c. is stated to have the overprint in *red*, not in *black*.

Trinidad.—*The L.P.* chronicles the 2d. Postage Due stamp on unsurfaced paper, with multiple watermark. 2d., black ; *new wmk.*

Victoria.—A correspondent shows us an envelope posted on July 25th, 1860, and bearing, amongst other stamps, a copy of the 1s., octagonal, Type 4, perf. 12. This shows that the date, "1861," assigned to this variety in our publishers' Catalogue, is too late. Moens' last catalogue gave 1860 as the date of all the early stamps with machine perforation.

The Aust. Ph. announces the 2d. with Crown and "A" watermark, perf. 11, also the £1, King's Head, stamp, with the same watermark and perforation.

2d., mauve ; *wmk. Crown and* "A" ; *perf.* 11.
£1, carmine ,, ,, ,, ,,

PART II.

Austria.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—According to the *Ph. Echo* the 50 heller stamp without the shiny bars exists overprinted "2 PIASTER 2," and perforated 9¼ × 12½, 12½ × 9¼, and 9¼ all round. The stamp is probably one of those we chronicled last month, not 50 heller, but of the type without numerals in the corners, and with the value indicated only by the overprint; the perforations, however, are new to us.

Hungary.—Another value is chronicled by the *Ph. Echo* with the new perforation.

2 kor., grey-blue; *perf.* 15.

Colombia.—In our number for April, 1899, we mentioned the fact that the design of the 50 c., of 1886 (Type 41), which had appeared in a fresh colour in 1892, had been redrawn in some of its minor details. In January, 1900, we saw the redrawn type, but in a new shade and with a fresh variety of perforation, which were sufficient to distinguish it from its immediate predecessors, and we therefore let the question of the variation in the type pass. Now we are shown the redrawn type perf. 12, like the original, instead of 13½ × 12, and therefore further details are required to distinguish this from Nos. 271 and 272 in the Catalogue. All the lettering in the redrawn type is larger and thicker than in the original; the numerals are smaller, the head of the figure "5" is much thinner; all the exterior ornaments are altered; the lower spear-head at left is absent altogether—this will always distinguish the stamps when that portion is visible. Both varieties exist perf. 12, but with the compound perforation we have only seen the second variety.

Panama.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that a fresh edition of the overprinted 5 c. made its appearance in November last; the surcharge is said to be in *light carmine* and the stamp *perf.* 13½—the latter we presume is a mistake, as it is unlikely that any of the 5 c. stamps of 1887 remain in stock. A peculiarity of this printing is that one of the stamps has the left-hand word of the overprint misspelt "PANANA."

Denmark.—We have received the 25 öre with head of Frederick VIII.

25 öre, sepia; *new type.*

Egypt.—The now obsolete official label, No. 251, is reported to exist upon chalk-surfaced paper.

France.—M. Maury states, in *Le C. de T.-P.*, that he possesses a portion of a sheet of 5 c. stamps, of the issue of 1900 (Type 11), printed on paper surfaced with *yellow*. He suggests that a sheet of the paper intended for the 1 franc Postage Due stamp of New Caledonia may have been used by mistake, but he does not chronicle the variety as one that should be added to the catalogues, so we may presume that it is to be regarded as one saved from the printer's waste-paper basket.

Offices in China.—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that the 20 c. Postage Due stamp has appeared with the overprint "Chine", in *carmine.*

Postage Due. 20 c., olive-green.

French Colonies.—*French West Africa.*—We find in *Le C. de T.-P.* a summary of the stamps of the general types for this portion of the French possessions, which have up to the present been issued for the various colonies included in it, as follows:—

Dahomey has received the complete sets, both of ordinary and Postage Due stamps.

French Guinea has all the ordinary stamps, but only one of the Postage Due (the 20 c.).

Ivory Coast has only four values of the ordinary, and the complete set of Postage Due.

Mauritania has both sets complete.

Upper Senegal and Niger also has both sets complete.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—According to *The L.P.* some further values of both sets of Official stamps have appeared on the paper watermarked with Crosses and Rings.

Type 51. "*Portopflichtige Dienst-Sache.*"
2 pf., grey.
3 ,, brown.
10 ,, rose.
25 ,, orange.

Type 61. "*Amtlicher Verkehr.*"
3 pf., brown.
10 ,, rose.
25 ,, orange.
40 ,, black and carmine.
1 mk., violet.

German Empire.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *The L. P.* that the ½ dollar stamp has appeared on the watermarked paper.

½ dol. on 1 m., carmine; *with watermark.*

Offices in Turkey.—The same authority states that another value has appeared on watermarked paper.

20 paras on 10 pf., carmine; *with wmk.*

German Colonies.—*East Africa.*—Again from *The L. P.* we learn that the 45 heller has been issued on the new paper.

45 h., black and violet; *with wmk.*

South West Africa.—Also that the 10 pf. of this colony has appeared on the same paper.

10 pf., carmine; *with wmk.*

Hayti.—The *Ph. Echo* lists the following additional values of the surcharged issue of last year (Types 8 and 9, overprinted with Type 19), with the overprints inverted: 2 c., *carmine*, 7 c., and 20 c.; also the 3 c. with double surcharge, one impression inverted.

Holland.—After the manner in which the memory of Nelson was dragged through the mire of stamp speculation in Barbados, we can hardly be surprised if other nations subject their admirals to the same treatment. We can, at least claim that the Barbadian labels were vastly superior in design and execution to those just issued in Holland to commemorate the exploits of Admiral M. A. de Ruyter. The articles before us are oblong in shape, with a picture, which we trust is not a faithful portrait, of the celebrated sailor at the left-hand side, surmounted by the dates "1607-1907"; to the right is a confused mass, which we took at first to be a bonfire, but which closer examination showed to be a clump of ships, firing in every direction—they seem to have formed a sort of circular square, as if to receive cavalry, with the sterns of the vessels all pointing outwards. Presumably

this represents the British fleet committing suicide, for fear lest it should be destroyed by the Dutch. Over this interesting seascape is the name "NEDERLAND," and the value; at foot is the inscription, "M. A. DE RUYTER." The labels are surface-printed, on white wove paper; perf. 12 × 12½.

½ c., blue.
1 c., lake.
2½ c., vermilion.

A correspondent of *Le C. de T.-P.* describes, as a variety of type "very little known," the 1 c., No. 141 in our publishers' Catalogue, with the variation shown in Type 8 D. We do not seem to have noted the fact that this variety occurs in the right upper corner of each sheet of 100 of the stamps perf. 12½; we gather that it has not yet been found with any other perforation.

Dutch Indies.—A correspondent kindly sends us two very distinct varieties of the current 10 c., Type 11; one is certainly the *slate* of the Catalogue; the other, which is postmarked Jan., 1905, is in a *dull blue* tint.

10 c., dull blue.

Honduras.—*The L.P.* chronicles some more values of the new type.

2 c., red-brown.
5 c., blue.
20 c., cobalt.

The Ph. R. lists the 20 c. as *red*, and the 1 peso as *orange*. The former value seems to be liable in any case to be mistaken for one of the others.

Italy.—*Offices in Crete.*—Dr. Diena very kindly sends us a copy of the new 10 c. stamp, overprinted "LA CANEA", in *black*.

10 c., rose; *new type*.

Italian Somaliland.—The same correspondent points out to us that it was unnecessary to list the 15 c. on 2 a. over again, as it is the stamp that was issued last year. He adds that the Postage Due series appeared so long ago as May, 1906; it has taken many months to reach us!

Japan.—We are shown two distinct shades of the 1½ sen in its new colour, which we fear may be liable to vary somewhat. The first shade we called *purple*, the later one is a somewhat *bluer* tint, which we believe may be termed *mauve*.

We have received the 2 sen stamp with the comb-machine perforation, 13 × 13½; the colour is *yellow-green*, as before.

Luxemburg.—We have the following values of the new type, which have just been issued. They are perf. 11½ × 11.

12½ c., slate-green.
20 c., orange.
25 c, blue.

Montenegro.—*The Ph. Echo* lists the 50 heller Postage Due stamp, of the surcharged series of 1905, with the overprint inverted.

Nicaragua.—We have at last seen the 6 c. of 1905, Type 36, without any disfigurement; the copy before us is of the New York edition.

6 c., slate-grey.

Mekeel's Weekly lists the following varieties of some of the recent provisionals:—

"15" on 1 c., green; "c" *of surcharge missing.*
20 c. on 2 c., rose; *with tall, thin figure* "0."
20 c. on 5 c., blue ,, ,, ,,
50 c. on 6 c., slate ,, ,, ,,

A later number of the same journal notes the 20 c. and 50 c., Waterlow print, surcharge in *black* and *olive*, respectively, '"Costa Atlantica"—C'. The final letter is said to stand for "Cebo" (?"Cabo") "Gracias a Dios." We are still longing for a sight of some of these Waterloo prints.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles two comparatively ancient varieties adorned with one of the latest types of the "CABO" overprint. These are the 20 c., *brown*, Postage Due, surcharged "Correos 1901" (No. 159 in the Catalogue), and the same stamp surcharged "1901 Correos" (No. 186), overprinted in *violet* with the surcharge shown in the annexed illustration, which we repeat from our number for September last. We really think it is not unfair to assume that these late comers are pure rubbish; variously dated surcharges have appeared during the last few years, and it is hardly possible that any of the stock that was overprinted in 1901 had remained over till the middle of 1906.

Norway.—We have received a 30 öre stamp, replacing the provisional of last year. It does not appear that either the interesting designs of which we gave illustrations twelve months ago or those to which we referred in December last have yet been adopted, for the new value is in the good old design that has done duty since 1872, in its latest form (Type 12). The Post-horn watermark is also there, we believe, though it is not very visible.

30 öre, grey; *perf.* 14½ × 13½.

Paraguay.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports that the 1 c., type of 1904, has been changed in colour from *orange* to *vermilion*, and that the 20 c., which appeared last year in *purple*, is now issued in *bistre*.

1 c. (Type 39), vermilion.
20 c. (,,), bistre.

Mekeel's Weekly describes the new 1 c. as *carmine*.

Persia.—We are shown quite a little lot of interesting varieties from this country:—

Types 18 *and* 22 *surcharged with* Type 28 (*as* Nos. 278, *etc.*).
5 ch., *in* black, *on* 10 ch., blue.
5 ,, ,, blue, *on* 10 ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 kr., carmine.
5 ,, ,, red, *on* 1 ,, ,,

Type 29, without *the overprint of the Arms.*
12 ch., ultramarine; *with* pale yellow *network*,
12 ch. ,, on *bluish* paper; *with oblong quadrille pattern in* blue, *and no network.*
12 ch. ,, on *rough brown* paper (native made?); *without network.*
1 kr., purple, *without network.*

One regrets the good old times when the laws of the Medes and Persians, and doubtless their stamps also, might not be changed.

Le C. de T.-P. chronicles two more provisional stamps, one of which may be the 1 ch. on 10 ch. which we described last month, but if so the description we copied was incorrect. The overprints are "1 CHAI" and "2 CHAIS," each in one line, without any Persian characters accompanying them, impressed diagonally on the 10 ch., and horizontally across the lower part of the 2 kran, of the 1903-4 issue.

1 ch., in violet, on 10 ch., brown.
2 ,, ,, 2 kr., light blue.

The two stamps franked a letter to M. Maury, and the writer stated that these provisionals were in use at two offices only, Tauris and Djoulfa, for a fortnight in March, 1906; that they were not sold to the public, but were affixed to the letters by the post office clerks. If this if so, how did our contemporary's correspondent succeed in using these curiosities at Tabriz, in February, 1907? The quantity overprinted is stated to have been 2000 copies only.

Peru.—*Le J. des Ph.* chronicles what is said to be the first value of a new series. In the centre is represented a gentleman on a prancing steed, on the top of a monument; this picture (which we gather is in *black*) is enclosed in a frame of very artistic design, not so encumbered with useless ornamentation as is too often the case. 5 c., black and blue; *new type.*

Mr. Ph. Kosack has shown us a very curious sheet of one of the stamps overprinted with the head of General Bermudez, Type 26. The stamp is the 2 c., *vermilion*, which had previously been overprinted with the Horseshoe surcharge, Type 23; on 98 stamps out of the 100 Type 26 is impressed upside down; on No. 6 in the 8th row, looking at the sheet with the *stamps* the right way up, the head is inverted and *turned to the left*, instead of to the right; on No. 6 in the 9th row the head is the right way up. On folding over the 9th and 10th rows on to those above them, we find that the heads upon No. 6 in the 8th and 9th rows exactly cover one another, which is not the case with the other heads in those two rows; we therefore come to the conclusion that the heads (which are evidently impressed singly) were originally omitted from the two stamps mentioned above, that the sheet was then again put under the press, and the head struck the right way up on No. 6 in the 9th row, after which the two rows were immediately folded over, and the reversed and inverted impression thus obtained upon No. 6 in the 8th row—the result of a little perverted ingenuity.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Mozambique Company.*—A correspondent shows us two distinct shades of the 20 reis, Type 2, perf. 12½; we should term them *lavender* and *lilac*, respectively. The paper of the former is enamelled, that of the latter is not.

We have received a full set of the current stamps; the 5 and the 20 reis are in *orange* and *lavender*, as before, the others have had their colours altered, as listed last month, but the 10 r. is in *light green* and the 15 r. in *dark green*, and we should term the colour of the 700 r. *mauve on straw*. All are perf. 11½, and all the copies shown us, except the 20 reis, are on distinctly enamelled paper.

Russia.—We are shown fragments of sheets of all the high values, 1 to 10 roubles, and we note that in the case of the 1, 3½, and 7 roubles, the large margins are left quite blank, and afford considerable spaces of watermarked paper, which might be used by any enterprising forger. In the case of the 5 and 10 roubles the margins are occupied by large, *sans-serif* letters "V," in *green* on the lower and in *yellow* on the higher value, which render them useless for any fraudulent purpose. The *laid* lines run vertically in all the copies before us, and the perforation gauges 13.

The *Ph. Echo* chronicles the 5 roubles stamp perf. 11½.

5 r., pale blue, deep blue and green; *perf.* 11½.

Salvador.—We have received several values of the current Official series, Type 97, with the words "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" on a white label across the lower part of the frame, touching the tops of the circles containing the numerals; and having them before us we think it well to give a list showing our ideas of the colours.

Official Stamps.

1 c.,	grey-black and	deep green.
2 c.	,,	rose-carmine.
3 c.	,,	yellow.
5 c.	,,	deep blue.
10 c.	,,	violet-mauve.
13 c.	,,	brown.
15 c.	,,	orange-vermilion.
24 c.	,,	carmine-red.
50 c.,	blue-black and	yellow.
100 c.	,,	indigo.

The centres of the 50 c. and 100 c. are in a *bluer* tint than those of the lower values, but this may or may not be intentional. No two of the frames are in exactly the same shade, that of the 50 c. is slightly darker than that of the 3 c., and the 2 c. and 24 c. and the 5 c. and 100 c. are also in distinct shades of *carmine* and *blue*.

United States.—Any paragraph in which the words "Post Office" occur is to be considered of philatelic interest; we therefore do not hesitate to extract the following from an esteemed contemporary, which, in turn, copied it from *The Birmingham Weekly Post*:—

"The United States Post Office Department has decided to dispense with the services of several of the official cats which are maintained . . . in the New York General Post Office."

Our readers will be relieved to hear that this will not in any way affect the maintenance of our publishers' "cats.", though the numbers on hand are constantly being reduced, both in New York and in London.

Cuba.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 50 c. stamp which we chronicled last month.

Philippines.—Colonel N. N. Bandholtz sends our publishers specimens of some stamps that have been issued in connexion with the Postal Savings Bank in the Philippine Islands. We gather that small deposits may be accumulated by means of stamps, which we suppose have to be attached to a printed form, as in Great Britain, but whereas ordinary postage stamps are used for that purpose here, special stamps have been provided by the United States authorities. Two of the labels are very large and handsome ones, but as they have nothing to do with the payment or collection of postage, we need not describe or list them here. Such stamps are neither postal nor fiscal, but form a small class by themselves, which might be recommended to the limited specialist, for the class is never likely to be a large one or to include any high values.

The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 142.)

* * * *

Reprints.

THESE were produced in 1885. They are on white, wove paper, *without the watermark.* They are *not gummed.* The sheets that I have seen bore [watermarked] a kind of sugar-loaf device, in outline, at the left lower corner, extending over the first three stamps of the two last rows.

The 2 r.b.s. was printed from one of the plates of a hundred stamps in the possession of the Department, and as the impressions lack both the watermark and the gum they cannot be mistaken for originals.

Impressions are known as follows :—

2 r.b.s., deep blue on *straw ; burelage* yellow.
2 ,, blue on *straw ; without burelage.*
2 ,, pale blue on *white* ,, ,,

The last also exists printed on both sides. Object unknown!

The reprints of the 4 r.b.s. are of an entirely fancy nature, the type not being that of the originals, but that of the Essay of 1852, engraved by A. Buntzen, in which the word "POST" is not followed by a hyphen. It was not possible to make use of the old plates, as each of the *clichés* composing them had been defaced. The original die had been destroyed long ago. There was thus no possibility of executing a fresh printing.

The following points enable us to recognize these so-called reprints :—

The letter "T" of "KONGELIGT" has short arms ; there is no stop after "FRIMÆRKE", and the central point of the letter "M" is too short, instead of coming down to the same line as the outer strokes ; but the point by which this type may be distinguished at a glance is the absence of the hyphen after "POST." The value is given in microscopic type ("4—S") in the lower corners, above the Posthorns ; the figure and letter were added to each *cliché*, and therefore vary.

The printing was done with a few *clichés* only. I have seen a sheet, which contained five horizontal rows of three, the first and second stamps of each row being 15 mm. apart, and the second and third 8 mm. only ; the rows were 4 to 5 mm. apart vertically.

4 r b.s., red-brown on *straw ; burelage* yellow.

For the illustration of his book upon *The Stamps of Denmark*, Mr. O. Koefoed obtained permission from the Post Office Department to have one of the defaced *clichés* of the 4 r.b.s. repaired, so as to enable him to produce some "real" proof impressions, and this was done. The printing was carried out under strict supervision, and solely for this book.

The paper is white, with a *yellow* burelage. As for the minute figure in the corner, one may call it whatever one wishes—at least, on my copy, the impression of which is not very clear, it looks more like an "8" than a "4."

4 r.b.s., red-brown on *white ; burelage* yellow.

This reprint is stated to have been obtained by means of the eighty-sixth stamp in one of the plates of the 4 r.b.s., the *cliché* of which was considered to be the most suitable for the purpose.*

Was the attempt to produce *real* proofs successful? Let us see :—

The four letters "POST" occupy a space of 6¾ mm., instead of 6½ mm., the letters being more spaced ; the "P" and the "O" are narrower than in the original, the "S" more closed, and the arms of the "T" have quite a different shape. The caduceus at each side of the word is more open at the top ; the inscriptions in the other three sides of the frame are in quite different type, and the Posthorns in the corners are too large. In the centre of the design there are a few little points of difference, the results of retouching in the upper part under the word "POST." The dimensions of the stamp also differ from those of the original, being 19 × 19¼ mm., instead of 18½ × 19 mm.

How are these variations to be accounted for? By the fact that the exterior frame was entirely re-engraved and not in the correct proportions ; the frame at the right has an inner line of colour thicker than in the real stamps. Finally, there are some little retouches in the dotted ground, notably at the lower left.

* In Mr. Koefoed's book an illustration is given on a reduced scale of an entire sheet of stamps printed from one of the defaced plates. We do not reproduce this, because reproductions of illustrations of this kind are apt to be very unsatisfactory ; we therefore think it best to give a description of it. The *clichés* were evidently defaced by chipping pieces out of them, thus leaving white spaces in the impression. In the majority of cases there is a white blotch at the top of the stamp, covering the letters "OS" of "POST," and extending into or across the top part of the wreath ; it seldom goes so far as the crown. Some show chips out of other portions of the design as well ; the stamps in the bottom row have white blotches in the centre, alone, or are but slightly defective elsewhere. The sixth stamp in the last row but one is said to have been selected as the best, and the corresponding *cliché* was repaired accordingly. As shown on the sheet, the white blotch at the top conceals the letters "OS" almost completely, and also the crossed ribbons at the top of the wreath. The other defects are small ones in each of the other inscribed labels, but it is evident that a good deal of retouching was required, and we fail to see how this could possibly have been done upon the original *cliché*. The description given by M. Hanciau shows that somewhat considerable alterations were made ; in fact, he suggests that an entirely new frame was engraved. We do not know whether it is possible to fill up holes that have been made in a die of this nature : no doubt it would be impossible to do so without damaging the surrounding portions to some extent, and we should be inclined to suggest that a matrix impression may have been taken from the defaced *cliché*, the superfluous portions cut away in that matrix, and then a new *cliché* made from the matrix, showing the defective part in relief, upon which all the necessary re-engraving could be done.—ED *M. J*

It seems that the Post Office Department terms these impressions "real" proofs; one may ask what would the official mind consider to be "unreal" proofs? As a matter of fact, there are no reprints of the 4 r.b.s., but only official imitations.

Essays.

The following impressions of the adopted types are known :—

1. *With* yellowish *burelage.*
4 r.b.s., brown on *yellowish.*
2 ,, blue on *white plate paper.*
2. *Without burelage.*
4 r.b.s., black on *white.*
2 ,, blue on *yellowish.*

These specimens show all the secret marks.

Various other designs* were proposed before the adoption of those that were issued. Thus, a postmaster named Bartholdy submitted two designs for postage stamps to Count Danneskiold Samsoë, the Director-General of Posts, on October 13th, 1849. These designs had been prepared, free of charge, by the Government Engraver, W. Ferslew, from descriptions furnished by Bartholdy.

1. The first design shows the Arms of Denmark, in a shield, surmounted by a Royal Crown, upon a solid circular disc, surrounded by a band inscribed "K G L. FRANCOPOSTSTEMPEL FOR ENKELT BREVPORTO"; enclosed in an octagon with a lined ground. No indication of value.

2. The second design bears the portrait of King Frederic VII, three-quarter face to left, on a solid oval ground, again enclosed in an octagon with lined ground, on which is the inscription "K G L. FRANCO-POSTSTEMPEL." above, and "ENKELT BREVPORTO 4 R. B. S." below.

In Bartholdy's opinion the design with the Arms was the more suitable of the two, "because the engraving of the King's portrait was more expensive, and in case of a change of Sovereign it would be necessary to change the stamps which represented him." This idea has prevailed almost to the present day, for it is only since 1904 that we have seen the portrait of the King on the Danish stamps and since 1902 on those of Iceland. For the colour of the stamp, it was suggested that the design should be in *white* on a *red* ground, which would be symbols of "Innocence and Love."

3. According to Mr. Koefoed, a third design was submitted by Mr. Ferslew, in 1850, after instructions given him. Was the approaching change in the currency already foreseen? This design has the value expressed in *skilling*, although the law was not promulgated until February 10th, 1854.

In the centre are the Emblems of Royalty, as upon the type adopted, but with a fancy ornament below them, surrounded by a wreath of oak; within a frame 19½ mm. square, the spandrels being filled with a ground of wavy lines. The frame is inscribed "KONGELIG" at left (without the final "T" of the stamps of 1851); "POST-" at top, between two Posthorns; "FRIMÆRKE" at right; and "FIRE SKILL." below. All the inscriptions are in white letters, and the corners are solid patches of colour.

(*a*) Yellowish white *paper, covered with horizontal lines in* blue-green.
4 skill., red-brown and blue-green.

(*b*) *Dull white, plate paper, without the horizontal lines.*
4 skill., sky-blue, deep blue, bronze, brown, green, violet, carmine.

The die is still in the possession of the Post Office Department.

4. Another type, of rather poor execution, by Erling Eckersberg, shows us a similar design all in colour on a plain white ground. [The inscriptions at the sides are reduced to "KGL." at left, and "FR.M." at right, with a caduceus at each end of all the four labels, and a Posthorn in each corner; it seems like an outline of the design adopted for the next issue. —ED. *M.J.*] This is also supposed to be an Essay of 1850. Did this engraver likewise foresee the change in the currency, to take place in 1854?

A proof exists in the official collection.

4 s., brown on *white.*

5. A die bearing a design resembling that adopted for the 2 r.b.s.* of 1851 is in the possession of the Post Office. This die was engraved on brass by Mr. Ferslew, and is assigned to 1851. Is it not more probable that the date should be 1850, as the 2 r.b.s. stamp was issued in April, 1851?

It is probable that various proofs have been printed from this sketch, but I only know of impressions in *blue* and in *black*, on white wove paper.

When the Duchy of Schleswig received, in accordance with the law of April 18th, 1851, the stamps then in use in Denmark, great dissatisfaction was expressed by the public, on account of the currency expressed upon them being different from that in use in the Duchy. With a view to satisfying the malcontents, Mr. Ferslew was directed, in 1852, to produce new designs, in which the value was to be expressed both in *rigsbank skilling* and in *schilling*, Hamburg currency, forgetting the approaching change in the currency which had been foreseen earlier, according to the Essays of 1850.

The engraver unfortunately was unable to complete his work, which had only been sketched out before his death in April, 1852. His widow, however, caused the work to be carried out, and on May 4th following submitted specimens printed by lithography, in colour, in sheets containing twelve copies of each value, arranged in four horizontal rows, in which the higher value (with the King's head) came before the lower, thus :—

8	8	8	4	4	4
8	8	8	4	4	4
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* We propose to give illustrations of some of these designs, in a plate to be issued with a later number, as we have not yet beeen able to obtain the blocks for them.—ED. *M.J.*

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Each sheet thus gave four horizontal pairs showing the two types together. The stamps were 1½ mm. apart.

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7. The second is similar, but it has a profile of Mercury to left in the centre; the value is "4 R.B.S.: 1½ SCH.C."; and there are 10 pearls in each of the upper corners and 7 in each of the lower.

Printed in colour, on white paper varying in thickness, covered with wavy lines (burelage) in *blue*.

(*a*) *On thin paper.*

2nd type, 4 r.b.s., 1½ sch. c., brown and blue.
1st ,, 8 ,, 2½ ,, ,, ,,

According to M. O. Berger Levrault, only three copies were printed. How, then, are we to account for the sheets of twelve of each value?

(*b*) *On thick paper.*

In 1860 700 copies were printed on thick paper, and in 1862 there was a further edition of 1200, on the same paper.

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There are numerous counterfeits of these Essays, which may be recognized with certainty by the numbers of pearls in the corners.

These designs were never made use of.

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(*To be continued.*)

Vryburg.

NOTES by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

MY friend Mr. Carl Hollander of Johannesburg has been good enough to lend me his special collection of these stamps, and in it I find a photograph of an Official Circular in Dutch, of which I append a translation below.

These stamps were noted and carefully described by Mr. Emil Tamsen, in an article which he wrote for the *M. J.*, and which appeared in March, 1902; but when documents of such special interest can be secured I think it very advisable to publish them in full.

The only varieties in this collection that are new to me are as follows:—

½d., green, a block of nine stamps from the left lower corner of a sheet. Two of the stamps on the left-hand side have the fraction "½" struck twice, probably due to a jump when the surcharge was being printed.

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There are good forgeries of all four values; they can be easily detected by any one who has studied them, but it is not advisable to publish the points of difference.

The circular referred to is as follows :—

(Translation.)

"*Extraordinary Postal Circular by the Postal Department of the S.A. Republic.*

"No. 80. Pretoria, Nov. 29, 1899. No. 80.

"1. Postal service in the portion of Natal occupied by the camps of the South African Republic :—

"In accordance with para. 2 of the Circular no. 78 and of para. 5 of Circular 79 the following post offices are opened in Natal :—

Charlestown,	Dannhauser,
Mount Prospect,	Hattingspruit,
Keerstation,	Waschbank,
Ingogo,	Wesselsnek,
Ingagane,	

all situated along the railway between Volksrust and Modderspruit, where there is a daily service.

"The post office at Glencoe has been changed into a post agent's office, and the business there, as in the case of the other named offices, has been transferred to the railway officials stationed on the spot, being under the post office at Newcastle.

"At Elandslaagte and Modderspruit special persons have been appointed for dealing with postal matter.

"All correspondence from the above-named places coming from the post offices of the South African Republic, should be enclosed in the post-bag for Volksrust, that is, it should be sent to one of the 8 post offices mentioned in Circular no. 78 in order to be sent through to Volksrust.

"All correspondence posted at any post office in Natal and with destination to the above-named nine post offices must be made up into one packet addressed to the 'Travelling Railway Post Official at (here the name of the nearest station is to be filled in).' As an exception to this, the 8 offices mentioned already in circular 78, can, if the quantity of correspondence gives occasion therefor, make up direct mails for the offices at Elandslaagte and Modderspruit ; but, where this correspondence is scanty, there is no binding duty to do this. If, however, a beginning has been made with the making-up of direct mails they are to be completed.

"The direct transmission of mails to the Chief Camp near Ladysmith remains unaltered.

"For the regulation of return mails from Natal the postal officials and postal agents must receive instructions from the Special Inspector of Posts, who is now in Natal, Mr. S. G. Kriegler.

"2. CORRESPONDENCE for places in Cape Colony now occupied by the Commandos of the Republic :—

"Correspondence for Colesberg and Burghersdorp, as also for other places in Cape Colony, as described here above, must be sent in the through mail bags, which are exchanged with Bloemfontein, whence further dispatch takes place.

"3. New postal communication between Schweizer-Reneke and Vrijburg :—

"Since 25th of November inst. direct postal communication has been established between Schweizer-Reneke and Vrijburg, viâ Leliefontein and Weltevreden, and the time-table below is now in operation :—

"THITHER.

"From Schweizer-Reneke, Sunday, 6 a.m. ; Wednesday, 11 a.m.

"Arrive Vrijburg, Sunday, 2 p.m. ; Wednesday, 7 p.m.

"RETURN.

"Leave Vrijburg, Tuesday and Saturday, 12 noon.

"Arrive Schweizer-Reneke, Tuesday and Saturday, 8 p.m.

"4. CORRESPONDENCE for the Commando under Field-Cornet Visser, in the direction of Kuruman :—

"This Commando receives its correspondence from Vrijburg by means of mounted couriers.

"5. Postage stamps for the Post Office at Vrijburg : *

"In consequence of the lack of our postage stamps, the Cape Colony postage stamps were surcharged at Vrijburg with the letters 'Z.A.R.' Only the following small quantity of them was printed : Of the ½d., for £5 ; of the 1d., for £10 ; of the 2½d., for £5 ; and of the 6d. (altered to 2 pence), for £12. Stamps of this State are already sent thither, and the use of the temporary postage stamps must be stopped.

"6. DISCONTINUANCE and alteration of Postal conveyance :—

"Postmasters are directed to declare which postal transports in their districts are stopped or altered by mentioning the date and circumstances in order that the subsidy may be paid when the usual service has been performed.

"7. DISPATCH OF PARCELS :—

"In reference to my Confidential Circular of September 26, 1899, and the determinate prohibition occurring therein about the sending of parcels, the prohibition applies only to 'Registered Parcels'. The sending of ordinary parcels, on which the postage has been paid, should continue in the usual manner. This last applies also to parcels for persons with the Commandos, whereby Postmasters must however take care that the post-bags are not made too heavy by the heavy parcels, which in that case should be held back for a better opportunity.

"8. EUROPEAN MAILS :—

"On Nov. 12 there was received here a quantity of mail-bags brought by the *Cordova*, which contained correspondence only from France ; on 23 Nov. arrived here a great quantity of post-bags out of the *Gironde*, mainly containing correspondence from the Netherlands, as also some sacks of French and German correspondence ; in the meantime there were received lastly on the 26th inst. direct mails from the United States of America, which were brought on the steamship *Lusitania*.

"By the *Reichstag*, which arrived at Lourenco-Marques to-day, full mails from the Continent of Europe are expected to-morrow evening.

"Further oversea mails are to be expected to arrive at Pretoria on the following dates :—

"By the Steamship *Konig* on Dec. 6, 1899.

" " *Bundesrath* on Dec. 27, 1899.

"By one of the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes* on Dec. 22, 1899.

"9. The late Herman Cornelis van Nahuys :—

"On the 7th of this month died at Komatiepoort Mr. Herman Cornelis van Nahuys, Postmaster at Komatiepoort, a post which he had held only since Oct. 1st. May he rest in peace.

"10. The late George Hadley :—

"On the 26th of this month died at Johannesburg Mr. George Hadley, at the age of nearly 28 years. Since May 1, 1898, he had been employed as a clerk in the Post Office there. May he rest in peace.

(Signed) "ISAAC VAN ALPHEN,
"Postmaster-General."

* Section 5 was quoted in Mr. Tamsen's paper.

The First Issue of Victoria.

By J. BORNEFELD.

* * * *

WHEN it is remembered that with its first issue in 1850 Victoria is among the first batch of countries, and in particular of English possessions, which adopted prepayment by means of postage stamps, and that consequently the engraver of the dies of that issue, Mr. Thomas Ham, had very few examples to guide him in the selection of a design, one cannot but wonder at the splendid execution of the original dies of the 2d. and 3d. half-length figure, bearing in mind that the head of the Queen is only about one-fifth of the size of that on the English stamp, and that whereas in the latter the background is machine-made, every line in the Victorian stamp is hand-made. If these two original dies had been handed to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to transfer the same to rollers, and from rollers to plates, as in the case of the English line-engraved stamps, the stamps printed from such plates would have almost rivalled in beauty the first English stamps.

Unfortunately Victoria was yet in its infancy, with a General Post Office employing only six hands all told, and a plant like that which Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. employed for the above process was not only non-existent, but probably no means capable of making even a single replica from steel to steel could be hunted up in Victoria. Further, no direct impressions from the *original* dies are preserved, and as Mr. Ham constructed his plates by means of transfers to lithographic stones, we can form but an imperfect idea of the fine execution of the mother die. Even the reprints made in 1891 from the variously retouched dies are fine, and show the excellence of the workmanship. Exceptionally clear transfers, though extremely rare, are, however, in existence, and the possessors of such may consider them among the gems of their collections.

I am referring to very fine, clear, and distinctly printed copies of the 2d. fine background, and similar impressions of the 3d. from the unretouched die described later on. The design, being so finely engraved, was altogether unsuitable for lithographic transfer purposes on account of the shallowness of the lines, and furthermore the stones had, so to say, no lifetime. All the various retouches for further plates of all three values—most of these retouches roughly executed—were inadequate, and resulted in spoiling the general appearance.

The close correspondence of almost every line in the figure of the Queen on all three values leads me to believe that the engraver had one and the same drawing of the figure transferred to the steel.

The 2d. bears the initials of Mr. Thomas Ham—"T." and "H."—in the lower corners; the 1d., the initials of his assistant, E. Wilkinson—"E." and "W."; and the 3d. has in the left corner the initial "E." and a cross in the right corner.

Judging from the workmanship, I believe that Mr. Ham engraved the 3d. almost entirely, and instructed Wilkinson to complete the die, but that the latter, in partially carrying out this instruction, was prevented from engraving his "W.," after having inserted his "E.," and a cross was inserted in the right angle. I intentionally said that he partially carried out his instruction, because undoubtedly the die was not completed when first put into use, as some of the lines were not deepened enough even for a steel plate. See description below.

The three dies were engraved on one and the same piece of steel. Mr. Thomas Ham opened the ball with the 2d., probably instructed Mr. Wilkinson, when he himself was otherwise occupied, to engrave the 1d., and not being satisfied with the latter's work, he himself almost completed the 3d.; at any rate, sufficiently finished it to submit the designs with his tender, on the 13th November, 1849. The board appointed by the superintendent, Mr. La Trobe, recommended, on the 13th December, the acceptance of Mr. Ham's proposal to supply 1,800,000 stamps of the values of 1d., 2d., and 3d., 600,000 of each value, providing the steel plate and paper, etc., for the sum of 1s. per thousand, or £90 in all. The steel block with the three engravings must have been in the hands of the Government since the 13th November.

On Saturday morning, the 29th December, the steel plate on which the stamps are engraved was handed to Mr. Daniel Reddin, a Government officer, who was to have charge of it during the working hours, etc. etc. Some of the instructions were that at the close of each day a certificate was to be signed by the supervisor and the engraver of the number of impressions struck off, and the stamps were to be delivered to the chief postmaster the next morning.

The issue should have been ready by the 1st January, 1850. Through the Board's delay, the 29th December was reached, and nothing further had been done. No wonder, therefore, that whatever Mr. Ham's intentions had been as to finishing or retouching the designs, no time was given him, and he had at once to proceed with the preparation of his lithographic stone. Hence the incomplete state of the die for the 3d. stamp.

Following the usual practice (in cases where an exact reproduction by multiplication could not be obtained), it appears that the design of the network in the background was intended to be of a different pattern in each die. Mr. Wilkinson, however, when beginning with the work upon the 1d. die, seems to have not made up his mind as to what uniform design the background should take, and judging from his handiwork, seems to have been under the impression that all that was necessary was to fill up the space. Probably Mr. Ham had already inserted the greater part of the figure of the Queen, and the unsteady

hand of Mr. Wilkinson (seen also on the partial finishing of the original die of the 3d., and on his retouches of the same later on) manifested itself as soon as he made the first strokes in the background of the 1d. Instead of making his wavy lines of uniform length, the first row of them gets shorter and shorter, so that he finished his first row in the middle of the stamp, and gradually lengthened his lines again from that point to the right border.

Some of the first lines on the left side are actually duplicated, and these in most printings amalgamate into a thick blotchy line. By beginning the lines of his second and third rows on the left slightly above the end of the previous ones, a small loop is formed; but as he advanced to the right the space between the lines became narrower and they got more interlaced, and from the middle of the extreme right downwards the background is only a conglomeration of irregular lines. He seems to have been happy in the thought—"That is done."

As I said before, each plate had a very short life; how many were used for each value will, in the absence of statistics, probably never be known. But when we consider that the production of 604,560 (or 5038 sheets of 120 stamps each) of the 2d. necessitated at least the four plates given in Stanley Gibbons as 1, 2, 3, 4, we must conclude that Mr. Ham, Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co., and Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson, who together delivered a total of 5,070,840 1d. and 3,130,000 3d. stamps, used in the production of these quantities a considerable number of plates, necessitating various retouches of the dies. Further proof of the state that the dies were in at the conclusion of Mr. Ham's contract is that he was instructed to make a new steel plate for the 2d. Queen on throne, of which he delivered in December, 1852, 500,000 stamps printed direct from the plate. Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co. contracted for and delivered 2,000,000 lithographic impressions of this stamp in May, 1854, and Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson 1,500,000 between March and May, 1855.

Coming back to the 1d. half-length and the plates used, we can at any rate distinguish the three states described in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. I will endeavour to give approximately the number of stamps printed of each. On the 2nd April, 1850, if not before, the stamp with outer frame was in use, and as the three dies were on one block, in all probability all three received the outer frame at the same period. Now Mr. Ham delivered up to 31st March 62,040 1d. stamps, and the Post Office issued up to that date 23,581 1d. stamps, some of which were probably Sydney Views.

Unless new deliveries by Mr. Ham were placed on the top of stock in hand, I must conclude that there were not more than about 23,000 stamps without outer frame, and probably the number was much less. The next issue, having the stamps with frame and so near together that sometimes the right side frame of one stamp coincides with the left frame of its neighbour, is also scarce, and I roughly calculate that there were about 50,000 of that variety. Here we have then about one-eighth of Ham's total (570,840) from the first two plates. The subsequent plates cannot be distinguished unless by means of exceptionally clear impressions on dated originals, which might show variations of the retouches (which were frequent and numerous), as on all these plates the intervals between the stamps are wider than in the first plate with frame; they also vary in width on the same plate. Mr. Ham's contract was completed in July, 1850, and the contract made with Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co., in October, 1853, for 500,000, was completed in May, 1854, so that at all events all 1d. issued up to October, 1853, are of Mr. Ham's printing; and all issued up to June, 1854, were printed either by Mr. Ham or by J. S. Campbell & Co. After that, the later the date of use the more probable will it be that the stamp is one of the 4,000,000 supplied by Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson.

Originally the shading lines, especially those on the face of the Queen, were lightly though roughly engraved; these and the other shading on the arms, etc., were probably retouched more or less before the construction of each new plate. In fact, some of the stamps of the second stage appear to have the shading lines recut.

As at various stages of the plates of all values the frame lines disappeared in the course of the printing, care should be taken not to mistake certain of the later stamps for those printed before the frames were added. As already stated, Mr. Ham's contract was completed within six months, but his colour-pots wanted a great amount of indiscriminate renewal. The 604,560 2d. stamps were printed in shades of *grey-lilac*, *lilac*, *lilac-brown*, *cinnamon*, etc. etc., and we find in the 1d. also numerous shades from *dull vermilion* to *orange-vermilion*, *bright vermilion* to *vermilion-brick*, *orange-brick* to *brick*, *rose* to *lilac-rose*, and shades of *dull brown-red*.

In all the values the printing of Ham is superior to that of J. S. Campbell & Co., and that of Campbell & Ferguson is the worst.

Mr. Thomas Ham himself made the 2d. die, and showed his superior skill in every line. The background of this die consisted originally of twenty by twenty-two sets, each composed of three wavy lines showing *roundish* curves; the sets interlaced regularly, and the border consisted of eight by nine interwoven wavy lines. Almost every line in the half-length portrait of Queen Victoria is clear and distinct. The colours of the stamps from this first plate are *dull lilac*, *dull violet*, or *dull violet-lilac*. The close and fine design of the background and the delicate execution of the whole die caused the transfers on the lithographic stone to be what the printer calls "filling up," necessitating a constant cleaning of the stone, which involved extra labour and increased the cost of production; in fact, as Mr. Ham delivered odd numbers of stamps, he probably had even to destroy parts of sheets as spoiled, and he therefore very soon decided (some time in January, 1850) to re-engrave the die. The background was entirely altered by a reduction to fourteen by fifteen sets of wavy lines, each set again composed of three lines, and the sets regularly interwoven; but whereas the lines in the original die had *rounded* bends, they were now made more *angular;* the fine border remained as before. The space between the stamps in this second plate is wider, but irregular. The stamps

on this plate also are without the frame line. The colours are light and darker *grey-lilac* and *brown-lilac*. The third plate was constructed after the die had received the outer frame, and after the shading lines had been retouched. The colours are as given above for the second plate.

At this stage the border on the die was re-engraved, showing only 5 × 6 interlaced lines instead of the original 8 × 9 lines, and from the die so altered the fourth plate was constructed. The space between the stamps is much narrower than in the previous plates. Colours: *Grey-lilac*, *lilac-brown*, *yellow*, to *ochre* and *cinnamon*. The printing is rougher and more indistinct (the stone less frequently cleaned), and the printing is so inferior that it is impossible to ascertain whether the die was further retouched.

The varieties of lettering and omission of value which occur in this issue are mere printing errors.

As to the numbers of stamps printed from each plate, we find that the frame was added to the die before the end of March. Mr. Ham delivered up to the 31st of March 133,560 2d. stamps in all, and the Post Office issued to that date 44,246; again it is questionable if the latter number does not include Sydney Views. As I have not seen sufficient stamps on original letters to prove the date of issue of the 2d. with outer frame, the calculation of the number from each of the previous two plates is mere guess-work: say, fine background, 18,000; coarse background and fine border without frame, 70,000. Allowing 112,000 for the 3d. issue with fine border and outer frame, there would remain 404,560 of the stamps with coarse border out of the total supply of 604,560 of this value.

As I said before, the die of the 3d. was incomplete when returned to Mr. Ham on the 29th December, and as he was probably fully occupied in constructing plates, Mr. Wilkinson was deputed to put the finishing touches to the 3d. die. The uncompleted die was even better executed than the 2d. as far as the figure of the Queen is concerned, and must have been the handiwork of Mr. Thomas Ham, or some other more skilful engraver than Mr. Wilkinson. The latter seems to have confined himself to adding a few comparatively heavy shading lines, notably under the left eye, putting his initial "E." in the left lower corner, and then, by direction of Mr. Ham, filling the right corner with the square and cross.

The background consists of about fourteen by eighteen sets of alternately four and three wavy lines, regularly interwoven. The border is of six by seven interwoven lines. The shading, particularly on the arms, and the lines separating the fingers from each other, were, however, extremely light, so much so that they were either not fully developed in most of the lithographic transfers or disappeared more or less from the stone after comparatively few sheets had been printed. Specimens showing distinctly all the fine shading lines and dots are exceedingly scarce, as they are not necessarily from the first sheets, but only from a very few extra good transfers; and even from these they soon disappeared by "filling up" on the stone. The spacing of the stamps was medium wide; the colour, *bright greyish-blue* to *sky-blue*.

I have seen some specimens which lead me to believe that the separating lines of the fingers were retouched on some of the transfers on this plate before the complete retouch was made as described below.

It was therefore at a very early date, probably in the middle of January, that it was found necessary to retouch or rather complete this die.

A very unskilful or rather unsteady hand (was it Mr. Wilkinson?) was entrusted with this task. The principal alterations are as follows:—Addition of shading round the right eye and a dash from the eyeball to the outer side. The shading under the left eye was redrawn in heavy lines and dots, and the heavy line previously added (in the original) deepened and duplicated, so that one heavy line runs from the middle of the nose into the centre of the eye, and another beginning at the same point ends in a blotch under the extreme left corner of the eye; the point of the nose, previously a lightly curved line, was made heavy and straight. The upper lip, also previously finely curved, received by deepening a straighter appearance. There is also retouch of the under lip. Dots of shading were added over the face, neck, arms, and hands, where previously existed only very light curved lines composed of dots. The two vertical shading lines on the right side of the left sleeve, indicating a fold, were retouched and a small line added, which in most of the later printings amalgamates with one of the original lines into one heavy line.

The angle between the orb, wrist, and bracelet, and the line of the arm extending beyond the bracelet originally an obtuse angle with wavy outline, was made straighter and more pointed, so that the wrist became more slender. The right arm and hand received additional shading lines and dots. The space between the right hand and the fingers of the left hand holding the orb, previously occupied by clear and distinct diagonal lines only, was filled up by heavy scratches, very clumsily made, so that the finger of the right hand was reduced in width; the indication of the thumb of this right hand, previously shown by a very light, dotted separation line, is lost, so that the thumb now appears to be amputated. The orb was also altered by adding scratches under and over the band surrounding it, so that this band now was made to project over the periphery of the orb. The separation lines of the fingers of both hands, particularly those of the right, which were previously indicated by dotted lines only, were completed by heavy lines. The shading lines on the arms and fingers were renewed and made heavier. Both arms had previously no other outline than the ends of the shading lines of the background. A direct demarcation line, not always continuous, was now created by additional horizontal scratches in the background, especially visible under the right arm. The alterations in the wrist, hands, and orb are more or less visible in the illustration in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

From the die thus retouched the second plate was constructed, the space between the stamps being wide and irregular.

Colours, more or less *bright pale blue*, *blue*, and *dark blue*.

This plate appears also to have had a short life, and the die received further small retouches, noticeable in the diadem and in the shading of the veil, face, and

arms. Also the outer frame was added (? March, 1850).

The spacing of the stamps on this third plate is still wide. The printing is less clear; colours, *pale* and *deep blue*.

The fourth plate has the space between the stamps so narrow that in most cases the right-side frame of one stamp amalgamates with left-side frame of its neighbour. The printing is either clear or rather heavy, and this plate (or plates?) seems to have been more extensively used, as specimens exist in which the inner shading of the veil has almost entirely disappeared, leaving the head on a white background. I have had a block of four in that state.

Colours, *pale* and *deep blue*.

This probably finished Ham's supply of 630,000 stamps.

Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co. delivered 500,000 3d. stamps in May, 1854, and Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson 2,000,000 between June, 1854, and February, 1855. Both firms must have made innumerable retouches, which it would be impossible to distinguish owing to the printing getting rougher and rougher. If we compare a specimen of the stamps with narrow spacing with one of the *deep indigo* impressions of Campbell & Ferguson's printing we find that almost all the lines in the face, body, and arms have been renewed with heavy, clumsy strokes (on the eyes, nose, chin, necklace, etc. etc.), and the whole figure is covered with rough spots.

I doubt whether the spacing given in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue as the distinguishing mark between the supplies of Campbell & Co. and Campbell & Ferguson can be fully relied upon. I calculate that if Ham used at least four plates for 600,000 the others probably used fifteen plates for their 2,500,000; and as the transfers seem to have been arranged upon the stones without any regard to exact regularity, the spaces varying in the same strip, I do not think that the spacing is any safe guide.

Up to the 31st March (when the frame had perhaps been already added) Ham delivered 106,800 3d., of which 13,252 had been issued by the postmaster. Being without sufficient dated specimens, I can only guess again about the comparative numbers. I fancy that the first plate produced about 50,000; the second plate, 80,000; the third plate 80,000; and the fourth and fifth plates the rest of Ham's printing. Then come Campbell & Co. and Campbell & Ferguson with 2,500,000.

There is probably no early issue of any country of which extra fine copies are comparatively so scarce and so valuable.

British North Borneo.

NOTES REGARDING THE 1886-7 ISSUE.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(*Continued from page* 194.)

* * * *

THE 10 CENTS.

THERE are two plates for this value, but there seems to be no means of determining which was in use first, so that the order in which they are placed below may be incorrect.

PLATE I.

The flaws and minor varieties are as follows:—

No. 1. There is a minute dot under the "S" of "POSTAGE."

No. 2. There is a break in the coloured line under the "G" of "POSTAGE."

No. 3. There is a minute dot outside the top frame line to the left of the square on the right, and there is a white dot above the "OR" of "NORTH."

No. 4. The inscription "10 CENTS" is thicker than usual, the right-hand frame line is broken just between the two native characters, and there is a coloured line through the bottom of the first "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 5. There is a minute dot in the bottom curve of the lowest native character in the left column, and there is another outside the right frame line just above the bottom square.

No. 6. The left lower arm of the ornament in the left bottom corner is broken at the extreme end, and there is a tiny dot on the left of the lowest native character in the left column.

No. 7. There is a small dot in the middle of the central native character in the left-hand column.

No. 8. There is a minute dot below the bottom frame line just under the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 9. There is a tiny dot on the left of the second curve, another on the left of the lowest curve, and another inside the bottom curve of the lowest native character in the left column.

No. 10. The "R" of "NORTH" is battered at the top and joined to the line above.

No. 11. There is a tiny dot in the top left corner of the column on the left.

No. 12. There are two minute dots above the "E" of "CENTS."

No. 13. The left-hand line of the square in the top right corner is broken in the centre.

No. 14. There is a small flaw on the "R" of "NORTH," and a small coloured line through the white line above.

No. 15. There is a line through the first "I" of "BRITISH," and a minute dot in the left upper corner of the column on the left.

No. 16. There is a large dot above the top native character in the left column.

No. 17. The inscription "10 CENTS" is larger than usual, and the first "O" of "BORNEO" is joined to the line above.

No. 18. There is a minute dot outside the extreme bottom right corner.

No. 19. The line below "POSTAGE" is broken under the "S."

No. 20. There are two dots below the central native character in the left column, and one above and three below the top character in the right-hand column.

No. 21. The bottom stroke of the "E" of "CENTS" is broken.

No. 22. There is a tiny dot outside the left frame line opposite the end of the scroll under "BRITISH."

No. 23. There is a minute dot in the triangular space below the square in the top left corner, and the lower native character in the right column is damaged.

No. 24. The line over "NORTH" is broken above the "T."

No. 25. There is a small dot under the "E" of "CENTS."

No. 26. There is a small dot in the space to the left of the square in the right upper corner.

No. 27. There is a dot in the middle native character in the left column, and another below the "C" of "CENTS."

No. 28. There is a white spot under the second "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 29. The inside vertical line of the square in the left lower corner is broken in two places.

No. 30. The top native character in the right column is malformed down its left side and is joined to the frame by two short lines.

No. 31. There is a tiny dot in the top right corner of the left column.

No. 32. The bottom frame line is broken below the "C" of "CENTS," and the inside line of the left column is broken just above the square.

No. 33. There is a minute dot above the lower character in the right-hand column.

No. 34. There is a minute dot in the triangular space below the square in the left upper corner.

No. 35. A small white line projects from the right side of the first "O" of "BORNEO," and there is a small line in the right bottom corner of the left-hand column.

No. 36. The bottom frame line is broken below the "NT" of "CENTS," and there is a tiny dot to the right of the "O" of "10."

No. 37. There is a small smudge above the top native character in the right column.

No. 38. There is a tiny dot before the first "O" of "BORNEO."

No. 39. The first native character in the left column is broken near the top.

No. 40. There is a V-shaped flaw above the "T" of "BRITISH."

No. 41. There is a tiny dot on the right of the first native character in the right-hand column.

No. 42. There is a tiny coloured spot on the white line over the "R" of "BORNEO," and there is a dot in the space on the left of the square in the top right corner.

No. 43. There is a short line through the central native character in the left-hand column.

No. 44. The inscription "10 CENTS" is in heavier type, and there is a dot above the first native character in the right-hand column.

No. 45. The line connecting the two lower arms of the ornament in the top left corner is cut away.

No. 46. There is a small flaw under the "R" of "NORTH," and there is a tiny dot on the left of the ornament in the left upper corner.

No. 47. There are two dots to the left of the lowest native character in the left column.

No. 48. The inscription "10 CENTS" is in larger type, and the coloured line below the "TAG" of "POSTAGE" is broken.

No. 49. There is a small nick in the bottom line of the square in the left upper corner.

No. 50. The lower native character in the right column is cut, and the "E" of "CENTS" is smudged.

PLATE II.

The flaws and minor varieties are as follows:—

No. 1. There is a large dot below, a small one above, and another to the left of the top native character in the right column.

No. 2. There is a V-shaped flaw in the space between the "TI" of "BRITISH" and the corner of the shield containing the lion.

No. 3. There is a small dot in the lower of the two native characters on the right.

No. 4. There is a dot below the first native character in the right-hand column.

No. 5. A large flaw connects the "G" of "POSTAGE" to the line below.

No. 6. There is a coloured line across the "S" of "POSTAGE."

No. 7. There is a dent in the right-hand frame line near the bottom.

No. 8. The frame line is bent at the bottom right-hand corner.

No. 9. There is a tiny dot below the ornament in the right upper corner.

No. 10. There is a small dot above the "S" of "CENTS" nearly touching the line below "POSTAGE."

No. 11. There are three instead of two dots at the left of the first native character in the left column.

No. 12. There is a tiny dot below the "N" of "CENTS."

No. 13. There is a small circular flaw in the shading below "NORTH."

No. 14. The top line of the square in the left lower corner is broken in the centre.

No. 15. The three small curved lines in the space between the "TI" of "BRITISH" and the top of the shield containing the lion are joined together.

No. 16. The white line over "POSTAGE" is blurred above "PO" and "ST."

No. 17. There is a broken line in the shading to the left of the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 18. The top frame line is broken opposite the "N" of "NORTH," and there is a small dot in the space above the "B" of "BORNEO."

No. 19. There are two minute dots below the first native character in the right-hand column.

No. 20. The shading below the hind leg of the lion is broken.

No. 21. There are three minute dots outside the left-hand frame line opposite the "B" of "BRITISH," and the ornament in the left lower corner is damaged.

No. 22. There is a dot to the left of the lower character in the left column, and there are two small coloured lines in the lower native character in the right column.

No. 23. There is a tiny dot below the "N" of "CENTS."

No. 24. There is a serious flaw in the design extending from the middle of the top frame line to the lion's back.

No. 25. The "E" and "S" of "CENTS" are smudged, and a line extends from the "S" of the same word nearly to the frame on the right.

No. 26. There is a coloured line under the ornament in the right lower corner.

No. 27. The line below "NORTH" is broken under "OR."

No. 28. There is a dot under the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 29. The centre of the ornament in the left upper corner is a solid mass of colour, and the left-hand frame line is broken in several places.

No. 30. The second and third native characters in the left column are broken, and there is a small dot over the "E" of "CENTS."

No. 31. There is a small dot in the triangular space below the square in the right upper corner.

No. 32. The "B" of "BORNEO" is joined to the white line at the left.

No. 33. The inscription "10 CENTS" is larger than usual.

No. 34. There is a tiny dot above the first native character in the right column, and another on the left of the lower character. There is also a small dot outside the right frame line near the bottom.

No. 35. There is a small coloured line above the ornament in the right upper corner.

Nos. 36 *and* 37. *These stamps were missing from all the sheets that I examined.**

No. 38. There is a minute dot above the "S" of "CENTS."

No. 39. There is a white dot under the crossbar of the "A" of "POSTAGE."

No. 40. There is a minute dot above the lower native character in the right column.

No. 41. The "T" of "NORTH" is joined to the line below.

No. 42. The letters "RT" of "NORTH" are joined at the base.

No. 43. A large coloured flaw is joined to the lowest part of the bottom native character in the right column.

No. 44. There is a small white spot after the "H" of "NORTH."

No. 45. There is a small dot above the "T" of "BRITISH," and another on the back of the "C" of "CENTS."

Nos. 46 *and* 47. *These stamps were missing from all the sheets that I examined.**

* It is possible that there was some serious defect in the block of four stamps composed by Nos. 36, 37, 46, and 47, which caused their removal from the sheets before issue; if they had been *errors*, formed by the insertion of electrotypes bearing the wrong value, we should probably have heard of them.—ED. *M. J.*

No. 48. There is a large dot above the ornament in the left upper corner.

No. 49. There is a break in the line below the "S" of "POSTAGE," and another in the white line below the "OR" of "BORNEO."

No. 50. There is a dot in the bottom curve of the lowest native character in the left column.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Ecuador (3 vols.)	£240
Portugal (3 vols,)	625
Afghanistan (2 vols.)	2028
(This country is especially strong, as we have now included in our Stock Books the stamps on the "Harrison" plates which have been broken up. The prices are marked very moderately.)	
Great Britain, Telegraphs, etc.	267
,, Officials, etc.	459
,, unused	596
Mexico (3 vols.)	714
Paraguay	99
Spain (3 vols.)	844
Guatemala	108
France (2 vols.)	413
Falkland Isles, Northern and Southern Nigeria, and Niger Coast	366
Costa Rica, etc.	179

* * *

Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd. HELD a very successful sale at their Central Auction Rooms, No. 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., on April 16th, 17th, and 18th last. These sales have been such a success this year that they have occupied three days each fortnight instead of two days as formerly. One of the great factors of this success is no doubt the fact that the catalogues are printed and sent abroad *one month* prior to each sale, thus allowing time for numerous bids to be received from America and from the Continent. It is extraordinary that the other auctioneers do not adopt this practice, in justice to those who

entrust stamps to them for sale. Only recently it was common talk that catalogues of an important sale were only issued four or five days before the sale took place, and I hear that many of the more valuable lots had to be bought in, which in many cases might have been sold if the *really good* buyers in Europe and America had received the catalogues in time to send on their commissions.

In Glendining's last sale the following prices were realized:—

Great Britain.

	£	s.	d.
Archer roulette, 1d., mint	8	10	0
1854, 6d., embossed, mauve	8	0	0
,, 6d. ,, purple, pair	13	10	0
,, 10d. brown, no die, mint	13	10	0
1901, I.R. Official, 1s., green and scarlet, pair, mint	6	0	0
Naples, ½ t., cross, a *very fine* used copy	7	15	0
Roumania, 1858, 27 p., black on rose, fine used	30	0	0
Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, fine horizontal pair	20	5	0
Turkey, 1863, 20 par., yellow, signature reversed	9	10	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., C A single, mint	6	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, C A, 4d., blue, mint	5	15	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, mint	4	0	0
New Zealand, modern issues, a very fine mint collection, mostly in blocks and pairs	49	0	0

This sale also contained a considerable number of general collections which sold for fair prices.

* * *

Warning from M. Mahé.

WE have been requested to publish the following:—

[TRANSLATION.]

"DEAR SIR,

"You will oblige me by having the kindness to publish in your columns the following notice, which interests the stamp trade in general and also the security of collectors by putting them on their guard against the guilty acts of certain rascals.

"One of my confrères has just shown me a certificate of genuineness made up in every part, and imitating my writing and signature not unskilfully. The imitation is sufficiently near to the original to render an examination necessary to find it out. The paper used is a sheet with the heading of my house, the original writing on which has been cleverly washed off, but leaving the paper greatly discoloured.

"It is extremely probable that this forgery is not the only one of its kind in circulation.

"Before going to law in due form about this misdeed, the author of which is known to me, I think it right to warn the stamp world that no certificate of expertization coming from me ought to be held to be good until I have been able to verify it afresh after I have again examined the stamp in question.

"P. MAHÉ."

* * *

Illness (?) of Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle.

I HAVE been on a little motor trip for ten days to the West of England, and only on my return have seen *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* dated April 27th.

On page 273 I was surprised to read as follows:

"Alas! poor *A. J. P.*, may our end, so near, be as peaceful as thine."

This, alas! can have but one meaning. I can assure my readers that the Directors of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have no intention of ceasing to publish *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and I am therefore forced to the conclusion that my friend Mr. Wrinkle is *arranging* for an early departure to the realms of eternal peace, where I hope he will find the floors paved with Transvaal "wide roulettes" and *têtes-bêches* growing on the gooseberry bushes.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Philatelic Society of India.

THE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION ABANDONED.

A MEETING of the Fête Committee of the Philatelic Society of India was held at Mr. Hoffmann's residence, Chowringhi, on Friday, the 15th February, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Corfield (Honorary Secretary) laid upon the table copies of correspondence between the Society and Colonel Crooke-Lawless since the withdrawal of the Committee on the 22nd ultimo from the arrangements made for holding an Exhibition on the Maidan. The Society notified the Colonel of the withdrawal by letter reaching him the same evening, and the latter subsequently replied: "I quite understand your inability to hold your Exhibition on our ground, and think you were entirely justified in not accepting such a responsibility." On an early day during the Fête Mr. Corfield suggested to Colonel Crooke-Lawless that the Exhibition should be held in the Prince's Restaurant building for a few days immediately on the close of the Fête, but this was considered impracticable.

It was pointed out that when deciding upon its course of action the meeting should bear in mind that the stamps received for exhibition were sent in for the Minto Fête, and the Minto Fête only, and that one of the English exhibits was urgently required back in London for a special purpose.

As a side-light upon the Philatelic Society of India's most reasonable reluctance to exhibit on the Maidan, comment was made upon the very early disappearance of the excellent display of the Photographic Society of India from the Fête grounds. This was occasioned by a mishap of the kind feared by the Philatelic Society. Had the stamps been suddenly called upon to stand the treatment necessarily accorded to the photographs, serious loss must have occurred. Photographs can be replaced, provided the negative is intact, but stamps are not dependent on negatives—their value is in themselves.

After some discussion the meeting resolved upon the immediate return of all exhibits, with an expression of thanks to their owners, and the consequent abandonment of the Exhibition. It also instructed the Hon. Sec. to bring up for consideration at the annual meeting of the Philatelic Society of India, on the 8th prox., a proposal to hold a Philatelic Exhibition in Calcutta during the cold season of 1907–8.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th March, 1907. Mr. Larmour took the chair at 6.15 p.m.

The audited accounts for the year 1906 were presented, showing a prosperous financial position.

The subject of a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Calcutta about the middle of December next was discussed and decided upon, and an Exhibition Committee, consisting of those present, was formed, with power to add to their number, Mr. Gordon Jones acting as Secretary.

It was announced that the Society's Indian Handbook is passing through the press, and will be issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., shortly.

The following honorary officers were appointed for the remaining months of 1907:—

Honorary President: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. President: The Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E., Lahore. Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Mr. Wilmot Corfield, Calcutta; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge; the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; and Mr. E. W. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Bangalore. Honorary Secretary: Mr. W. Corfield, 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. Honorary Treasurers: The Punjab Banking Co., Ltd., Lahore. Librarian: Mr. Th. Hoffman. Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*: Mr. B. Gordon Jones. Council: The above (*ex-officio*) and Lieut.-Colonel W. Barratt, D.S.O., I.C.S., Peshawar; Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Calcutta; Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S., Chanda; Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., Nasik; Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., Calcutta; Professor O. V. Müller, Bombay; and Lieut. A. E. Stewart, Baluchistan.

The Honorary Secretary was directed to call a meeting early in November for the discussion of certain suggested alterations in the constitution of the Society and the election of officers for 1908–9.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ALWAR.

1899-1901. *Type* 1, *redrawn. Pin-perf.* 12. s. d.

½ a., pale green . . . *used* 0 3

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1907. *As* 1904 *issue, but with varnish bars. Perf.* 12½, 13.

10 pa., yellow-green 0 2

BAHAMAS.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

½d., yellow-green . . . *used* 0 1
1d., carmine . . . ,, 0 1

BENIN.

1893. *Type* 3. *Reduced prices.*

1 c., black on azure . . . 0 3
2 c., brown on buff . . . 0 3

CANTON.

1901-4. *Stamps of Indo-China surcharged.*

2 c., brown on buff (double surcharge) . 10 0

COLOMBIA.

Cat. No. *Various issues. Revised prices.*

271. 50 c., mauve on lilac . . . 0 9
285. 50 c. ,, ,, . . . 2 6
656. 10 c., deep blue on pale blue (A.R.) . 0 2

CUBA (U.S.).

1907. *New type. Portrait of General Maceo.*

50 c., black and slate . . . 3 0

CUNDINAMARCA.

1904. *Type* 20. *Imperf.*

15 c., pink (No. 45) . . . 1 6

CYPRUS.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

10 pa., orange and green . . . 0 1

DENMARK.

1907. *Head of New King.*

5 öre, green . . . 0 1
10 ,, scarlet . . . 0 2

DOMINICA.

1879. *Surcharged with Type* 7.

6d., green (No. 102) . . . 1 0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. *Type* 32.

1 c., blue and black . . *used* 0 2
2 c., lilac ,, . . ,, 0 2
5 c., lake ,, . . ,, 0 2

FRANCE.

1907. *Sower type.*

5 c., green . . . 0 1

FRENCH CHINA.

1904-5. *Varieties.*

10 c., rose ("Chine" omitted, No. 89) . 10 0
5 c., deep green (value twice, once inverted) 10 0

FRENCH LEVANT.

1902. *Type* 3, *surcharged with Type* 5.

1 pi. on 25 c., blue, error, fig. "1" omitted after "piastre" on one stamp *pair* 12 6

Note.—This error has been corrected, and does not now exist on the stock in Paris.

GOLD COAST.

1898-1900. *Queen's Head. Revised price.*

3d., lilac and orange (No. 29) . . . 0 8

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

2½d., lilac and ultramarine . . . 0 4

HAYTI.

1906. *Gold currency. Stamps of* 1898-1900 *overprinted with Type* 19 *in red.* s. d.

1 c., blue, *inverted overprint* . . 1 0
2 c., carmine ,, ,, . . 3 0
2 c., orange ,, ,, . . 1 0
3 c., green ,, ,, . . 1 6
5 c., blue ,, ,, . . 2 0
5 c., brown ,, ,, . . 10 0
7 c., grey ,, ,, . . 10 0
10 c., orange ,, ,, . . 10 0
15 c., olive-grey ,, ,, . . 7 0

HOLLAND.

1906-7. *Type* 12.

17½ c., violet . . . 0 5

1907. *De Ruyter Commemoration issue.*

½ c., blue . . . 0 1
1 c., mauve . . . 0 1
2½ c., vermilion . . . 0 1

HONG KONG.

1900-2. *Queen's Head. Revised prices.*

2 c., grey-green (No. 93) . . . 0 2

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

8 c., grey-black and mauve . . . 0 4

JAPAN.

1906. *Current types. Perf.* 13 *to* 14.

½ sen, slate . . . 2 6
½ ,, ,, . . *used* 2 0
1 ,, Venetian red . . . 0 2
1 ,, ,, ,, . . *used* 0 2
2 ,, green . . ,, 0 3
3 ,, purple . . ,, 0 2
5 ,, orange . . ,, 0 3
10 ,, deep blue . . *used* 0 6
20 ,, orange-vermilion . . 1 6

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

2½d., lilac and ultramarine . . . 0 4

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1890-7. *Type* 21. *Revised price.*

3 c., slate-grey (No. 56) . . . 1 0

NICARAGUA.

Cat. No. *Various issues. New or revised prices.*

161. 50 c., dull red . . *used* 0 9
177. 20 c. on 5 p., black . . ,, 0 8
186. 20 c., brown . . ,, 0 4
187. 30 c., deep green . . ,, 0 6
188. 50 c., dull red . . ,, 1 0
205. 15 c. on 2 c., orange-red . . ,, 0 4
220. 6 c. on 10 c., mauve . . ,, 2 6
221. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 1 0
222. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 1 0
223. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 2 0
224. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 2 0
225. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 1 0
226. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 1 0
227. 6 c. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 1 0
237. 1 p. on 10 c. ,, . . ,, 1 6

1906. *Type* 36. *Surcharged.*

10 c. on 3 c., purple (wide o in 10) . *used* 0 5
10 c. on 3 c. ,, (narrow o in 10) . ,, 1 0
15 c. on 1 c., green . . ,, 0 4
15 c. on 1 c. ,, . . *used* 0 4
20 c. on 2 c., red (wide o) . . . 0 6
20 c. on 2 c. ,, (narrow o) . . . 1 0

PACKHOI.

1903-4. *Variety with value double-printed.*

2 c., brown on buff . . . 8 0

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1907. *Permanent issue of Panama Republic surcharged "CANAL ZONE" in black.* s. d.

1 c., black and green . . . 0 1
5 c. ,, blue . . . 0 5
8 c. ,, violet . . . 0 7
10 c. ,, mauve . . . 0 9

PERSIA.

1900. *Type* 29. *Rare errors, etc., not catalogued.*

Cat. No. *(a) Surcharge omitted.*

284a. 2 ch., red-brown . . . 10 0
286a. 5 ch., red . . . 10 0
288a. 12 ch., ultramarine . . . 12 6
289a. 1 kr., purple . . . 15 0

(b) As (a) but stamp also double-printed, once inverted.

284b. 2 ch., red-brown . . . 10 0

(c) Printed on blue quadrillé paper. Without overprint.

301a. 12 ch., ultramarine . . . 15 0

(d) Printed on very rough, brown paper. Without overprint.

301b. 12 ch., ultramarine . . . 15 0

Various issues. Revised prices.

161. 10 ch., orange . . *used* 0 2
162. 16 ch., rose . . ,, 0 4
164. 2 kr., brown and blue . . ,, 0 4
165. 5 kr., violet and silver . . ,, 0 6
166. 10 kr., rose and gold . . ,, 0 9
167. 50 kr., green and gold . . ,, 3 0
170. 2 kr. on 5 kr., violet and silver . ,, 0 6
181. 16 ch., green . . ,, 0 6
214. 1 kr., carmine-red . . ,, 0 3
216. 3 kr., brown-lilac . . ,, 0 8
217. 4 kr., orange-red . . ,, 0 9
218. 5 kr., dull brown . . ,, 0 9
219. 10 kr., deep blue . . ,, 1 3
220. 50 kr., reddish brown . . ,, 3 0
235. 12 ch. on 1 kr., carmine-red . ,, 0 6
249. 3 kr., lilac-rose . . ,, 0 [illegible]
250. 4 kr., orange-red . . ,, 0 9
251. 5 kr., dull brown . . ,, 1 [illegible]
252. 10 kr., deep blue . . ,, 1 6
253. 50 kr., brown . . ,, 3 6
274. 12 ch. on 1 kr., carmine . . ,, 0 [illegible]
276. 5 kr. on 50 kr., reddish brown . ,, 4 [illegible]
279. 5 ch. on 50 ch., blue . . ,, 1 6
280. 5 ch. on 1 kr., carmine . . ,, 2 [illegible]

ST. VINCENT.

1885. *Type* 1. *Reduced price.*

1d., carmine (No. 46) . . . 1 0

SALVADOR.

1906. *Official. Similar to Type* 97, *but with* "FRANQUEO OFFICIAL" *in a white label above the value.*

1 c., black and deep green . . . 0 1
2 c. ,, red . . . 0 1
3 c. ,, yellow . . . 0 2
5 c. ,, slate-blue . . . 0 3
10 c. ,, violet . . . 0 6
13 c. ,, brown . . . 0 [illegible]
15 c. ,, orange-vermilion . . . 0 8
24 c. ,, rose-carmine . . . 1 0
50 c. ,, yellow . . . 2 [illegible]
100 c. ,, indigo-blue . . . 4 [illegible]

1907. *Type* 97.

6 c., black and rose . . . 0 4

SWEDEN.

1874. *Postage Due. Type* 51. *Perf.* 14.

24 öre. grey (No. 311) . . *used* 0 [illegible]

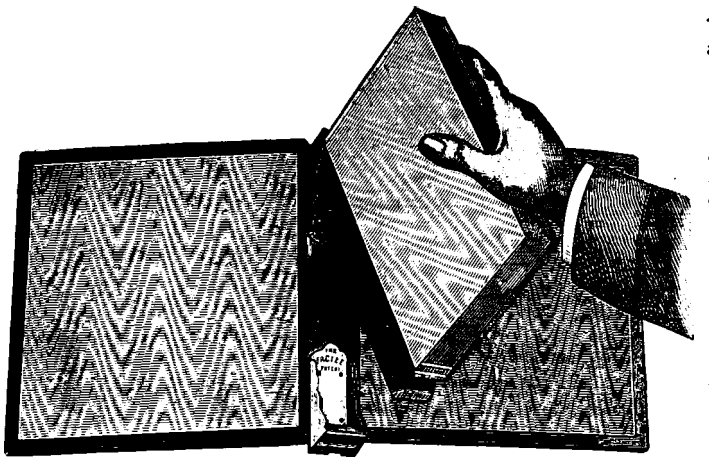
TURKS ISLANDS.

1887-9. *Type* 1. *Wmk. Cr. C A. Perf.* 14.

1d., pale rosy pink (No. 50a) *reduced to* 0 4

THE "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(Protected by Royal Letters Patent.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

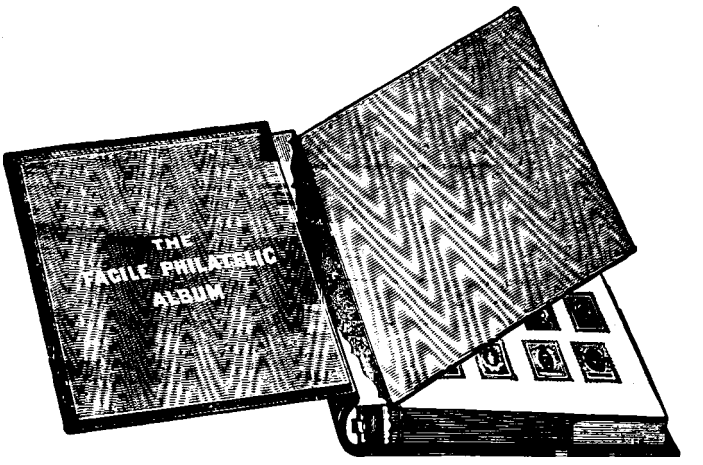
THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

"ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" BLANK ALBUMS,

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves, which is now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the **"FACILE."**



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

At present we are applying this improvement to the following, supplies of which are now ready :—

THE "FACILE" ORIEL ALBUM.

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10 ins. × 10¼ ins.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half-red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.
Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lambswool.

Price 30s.; post-free in U.K. 30s. 6d.

THE "FACILE" PHILATELIC ALBUMS.

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half-morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

A—Size, 12¾ in. × 10¾ in. ***Price 30s.; post-free U.K. 30s. 9d.***
E „ 11 „ × 9½ „ ***„ 25s.; „ „ 25s. 7d.***

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STAMP COLLECTIONS' REGISTER

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.

2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.

3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.

4th.—Collections should be sent to 391 STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.

5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391 STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.

6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.

7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.

8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.

9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

Collections Nos. 4 and 5 have been sold.

No. 6.

A GENERAL COLLECTION.

In Two Vols. IMPERIAL ALBUM, Eighth Edition, containing—

3201 BRITISH COLONIALS.

4416 FOREIGN STAMPS.

Stamps . 7617

A large quantity of the stamps are unused, and by far the greater value of this Collection lies in the **BRITISH COLONIALS**. The following are the best represented countries:—**Great Britain, Bahamas, Barbados, Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Isles, Gambia, Gold Coast, Newfoundland, Orange River, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles.**

In **FOREIGN COUNTRIES** the **U.S.** are a good lot, and amongst others that are well represented we note **Portugal, Persia,** &c. &c.

The stamps are in exceptionally fine condition, and would form a really good start for a collector desirous of making a good general collection.

Price £175.

MAY, 1907.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVII. No. 203

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	217
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	219
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES By L. HANCIAU (*Continued from page 189.*)	223
NOTES AND NEWS By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	228
THE PERFORATIONS OF VICTORIA By L. L. R. HAUSBURG	230
"OLD-TIME MEMORIES" By L. HANCIAU (*Continued from page 169.*)	234
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	235
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	235
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	236

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THE SUBSCRIPTION

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

THE Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

L'ABONNEMENT

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros qui auront déjà paru, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

DAS ABONNEMENT

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet sei.

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No. 38	,, 2 0
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Nos. 116 and 119	each 0 9
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. MAY 31, 1907. No. 203.

Editorial.

* * *

AMONG the most interesting and most difficult of the problems to be encountered by the student of Philately, are those connected with the production of the plates from which stamps are printed. Engraving and printing are comparatively simple subjects; a plate may be engraved in *taille douce* or in *épargne*, to use the French terms commonly employed by philatelists, and the printing will be in the former case copper-plate printing and in the latter case surface-printing, that is to say, in the first the lines cut into the plate are those that produce the coloured lines in the impression, and in the second the contrary is the case. All this is, as we have said, fairly simple and easy to remember, but for all that, when we come to consider the possible results of any touching up, retouching, or re-engraving of the plate, we are extremely apt to go astray.

Stamp Production.

If we confine ourselves to the consideration of what it is possible to do to the actual plates used for printing, such as the plates from which engravings or illustrations for books are printed, we have only to recollect that, if it is a plate engraved in *taille douce*, further engraving (call it what you will) can only result in the addition of fresh lines of colour in the impression, or the strengthening of lines already engraved; whilst if it is a plate engraved in *épargne*, anything done to it can only be the removal or weakening of lines that show in colour in the impression. Of course, if any part of a plate has become so much worn that the original lines have entirely disappeared, fresh lines could be cut, replacing the original ones and differing from them completely—this has happened occasionally in plates used for the printing of stamps, both in plates engraved entirely by hand, like those of the 2d. Mauritius, and the Sydney Views, etc., of New South Wales, and in plates produced mechanically, like that of the 2d. New South Wales of 1854.

Ordinarily, however, in the case of stamps we have to deal with a much more complicated state of things. We have first the original die, which may be subjected to certain modifications, the results of which will vary according to the rules given above; secondly, we have the impressions taken from that die, the *matrices* as we are inclined to term them, in which everything that was in the original die is reversed—right becomes left, ridges become furrows, and vice versa—and any recutting that is done to the matrix has a contrary effect to that which was produced upon the original die; and thirdly, we have the plate from which the stamps are printed, either produced by impressions from a roller matrix of steel upon a sheet of metal, or made up of casts or electrotypes taken from a flat matrix of some softer material; in either case the plate consists (or should consist) of exact duplications of the original die, and again recutting may take place, and will produce the same results as in the case of work done upon the original die. It is evident therefore that alterations and additions, which could not be made to the original die or to the printing plate, may sometimes be made to the matrix, and that where we find such changes to exist they must have been made on the matrix.

When we stamp collectors meet with variations in the designs of stamps which apparently should be all of one uniform type, we talk lightly about retouches, defects of transfer, etc., but we do not always sufficiently consider the possibilities of the case.

Where the original die is retouched, after having been completed and put in use, we should find an entire plate or plates showing throughout the characteristics of the die in its first state, and, later on, another plate, or other plates, showing the characteristics of the die in its second state. Where the plates are made up of casts or electrotypes, reproductions of the two states of the die may be found mixed up in the same plate. A famous instance of modifications being required in the original die is, of course, that of the early stamps of Great Britain; but in that case, and probably in others also, the die itself was not retouched, a transfer was made, by the usual roller process, to a piece of soft steel, and the retouching was done upon that; thus our Die I. and Die II. are two distinct and separate dies.

Where the modifications are made in the matrix, we should again find them running through an entire plate or series of plates, if more than one plate is produced from the same matrix. The plate numbers of our early stamps were engraved on the matrices, or rollers, each of which from that period produced one plate and one plate only. But here the subject begins to branch out in various directions; serious alterations are sometimes made at this stage, if, for instance, two or more values are to be produced in the same type and the indication of one of them is engraved upon the die, that indication may be cut away upon a matrix, from that matrix a die will be produced with the value label blank, on that blank label the fresh value will be engraved, and thus a die for each fresh value will be prepared. Again, the manufacture of the plate may be facilitated by the use of more than one matrix at a time, and we believe that in electrotyping this is frequently done, a block of two, or four, or more matrix impressions being fixed together and electrotypes taken of the whole, so that the plate is made up of pairs, blocks, or even whole panes of electrotypes; and if some touching up of the matrices has been necessary, or if there were little defects in them, we find groups of varieties repeated in the sheet of stamps, with the same variations reappearing in the same positions in each group. This is not at all an uncommon thing; we even find cases where a reproduction has been made from a group of matrices, the value altered upon each one of the group in the reproduction, and thus a "group die," as we may call it, formed for a fresh value, in which the peculiarities of each member of the original group will reappear with probably additional variations in the indication of value, which has been separately engraved upon each.

We have recently been endeavouring to obtain detailed information upon the subject of certain stamps, which form very prominent examples of the complicated state of affairs referred to in our last sentence. When all the processes have been very carefully and skilfully carried out, there are, of course, no variations, and the stamps give collectors no trouble. In the case in question, the work was by no means first-class, and the variations are numerous and prominent. We hope to publish shortly a very interesting article upon these stamps, by a philatelist who has devoted close study to them, and who has, we believe, not only identified all the varieties, but has also succeeded in solving the intricate problems connected with their production.

It seems hardly necessary to add that modification, touching up, or retouching of the plate itself, or any defects in the impressions, casts, or electrotypes of which it is formed, will only affect individual stamps on the sheets printed from it; identifying their positions on the sheet and proving the fact that they are impressions from a certain plate, or printed at a certain period in the existence of that plate, if it has been retouched. The letters in the corners of the British stamps are examples of work done upon the plate, by means of which the position of every stamp on the sheet could be identified; and cases where only one stamp on a sheet shows some additional line or dot, some little flaw or defect, are not at all uncommon.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*Offices in Morocco.*—We have received the current 10s. stamp overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" at top, and "12 PESETAS" at foot, in *black*, and we find that there is also a series of stamps without the value surcharged in Spanish currency; we have seen the 1d. of this set and we are told that the other values listed below also exist.

12 p. on 10s., ultramarine.

Surcharged "MOROCCO AGENCIES" *only, in* black.

1d., scarlet.	6d., purple.
2d., green and scarlet.	1s., green and scarlet.
4d. ,, ,, brown.	2s. 6d., lilac.

Antigua.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the current 1s. with multiple Crown and "CA" watermark; we suppose the paper is unsurfaced.

The L.P. on the other hand states that the paper is chalky and the watermark Crown and "C C."

Bahamas.—We are shown the 2½d., Type 7, with multiple Crown and "CA" watermark; the paper is unsurfaced. It was issued, we are told, about the 24th April.

2½d., ultramarine; *new wmk.*

Barbados.—A correspondent in this colony confirms the queer story, which we published last month, about the issue of large supplies of Kingston Relief Fund rubbish with inverted overprint. It is claimed that pure philanthropy was the sole motive of the issue, but one may ask—Why could not the local philanthropists be content to contribute their own coppers, instead of sending the hat round the world in order that Barbados might get credit for generosity that is not her own? Our correspondent adds that he believes fresh supplies of the 2d. and 2½d. "Nelson" issue will be ordered, so as to keep up the stock of *sets*. He says that the first 25,000 of the 2d. were on thick paper, and the second lot on thinner, and that the paper of many of the latter is *blued*, like that of the 1897 issue; also that the frame of the 1s. appears in two very distinct shades, *rose* and a deeper tint, almost *lake*.

Ewen's Weekly reports that the sale of the Kingston Relief Fund labels ceased on the 25th April, the total numbers sold being 30,520 with the surcharge the right way up, and 20,040 with inverted surcharge.

It appears that the variety with no stop after "1d" exists in two places, Nos. 6 and 8, in one of the settings of twelve, and is found both inverted and right way up.

British Guiana.—The *M.C.* chronicles the 72c. with what we fancy is the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark; *The L.P.* adds that the paper is chalky.

72 c., purple and red-brown; *new wmk.*

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps chronicled last month.

Brunei.—We regret to learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the surcharge upon the Labuan 1 c. stamp has already been forged, both in *black* and in *red*, and we gather that double impressions of the fraudulent overprint are also known. It is not improbable that other values may have been similarly treated.

We give an illustration of the design of the definite issue for this territory.

Falkland Islands.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that Type 3 does not *exactly* represent all the values of the issue of 1891-96, inasmuch as the ½d., 2d., 2½d., and 9d. have an ornament in the place of the numeral in each of the lower corners. This is quite correct, but still we think that the stamps are correctly listed as in Type 3, that being the design of the whole series, each stamp of which differs from the others in the indication of the value.

Gold Coast.—The 6d. with multiple watermark was chronicled last year on chalk-surfaced paper; *Ewen's Weekly* now reports it without the chalky surface.

Grenada.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the 2s. on chalk-surfaced paper.

India.—*The Ph. J. of I.* publishes a special warning on the subject of copies of the ½ a., both Queen's Head and King's Head, with the overprint "¼" inverted. Our contemporary states positively that no stamps were issued with this overprint inverted, therefore all these curiosities are forgeries; at the same time several of them seem to have been genuinely used, being passed through small branch post offices on post cards. The surcharge is said to be a good imitation.

Jamaica.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 5d. with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

5d., black and yellow ; *new wmk. and paper.*

Labuan.—We are shown some curious varieties of the 1 c., "Jubilee Issue" of 1896, No. 83 in the Catalogue. On one stamp the overprint, Type 24, is in a *yellow-brown* shade, which we believe may be due to fading of the ink ; another specimen has this overprint double, one impression of each line just touching the other ; but the most curious thing of all is a horizontal pair, on one stamp of which the word "JUBILEE" is spelt "JEBILEE." If this is genuine, the most curious thing about it is the fact that it was not heard of ten years ago ; the promoters of these issues were not likely to have concealed the existence of such an interesting error.

In spite of the fact that considerable supplies of the stamps of Type 42 must have been converted for the benefit of Brunei and Straits Settlements, it appears that there was a large stock in the hands of the North Borneo Company, no less than 60,000 sets of the 1 c. to 25 c., and 10,000 of the 50 c. and 1 dollar, which *Ewen's Weekly* states were duly obliterated, and sold considerably under face value. We do not suggest that this was a special edition, produced for this special purpose, as the enterprising Company doubtless had sufficient foresight to keep a good stock of stamps on hand in case of any philatelic emergency.

Natal.—A correspondent tells us that he has found a variety of the "HALF" on 1d. of 1895, in which the letter "A" of the surcharge has a V-shaped bar. We cannot find this amongst our publishers' stock, but we have found the variety with what appears to be a broken "E" (with top stroke gone) used in place of the letter "L" ; this occurs on the last stamp, in the right lower corner, of certain sheets of 120, surcharged all at one printing. We have seen it on both upper and lower half-sheets.

New South Wales.—We are shown a curious specimen of the 2d., Type 22, watermark Crown and "N S W," which shows a partially double impression. Just at the back of the head the words "TWO PENCE" can be traced among the lines of the background, and in front there is a kind of shadowy outline of the profile ; we should say that it is the result of a set-off from the back of a sheet that had been laid upon the face of a freshly-printed one and shifted before the ink was fully dry.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co. send us a new 6d. stamp, in the design of 1898, but redrawn considerably smaller, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The object of this is to allow of sheets of 240 stamps being printed on the current watermarked paper, without any of the stamps falling upon the margins or the unwatermarked corners of the sheets ; we have also the ½d. in a new shade of *green*, somewhat resembling that of the stamp with watermark 36*a*. Both the new-comers are perf. 14. *The Aust. Ph.* states that the 1½d. is ready for issue with the same watermark and perforation.

½d., deep yellow-green.
1½d., pale chestnut ; *new wmk. and perf.*
6d., rose-carmine ; *new type.*

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have official information to the effect that the total number printed of the Exhibition stamps was 500,000 copies, divided as follows :—

½d. . . .	200,000
1d. . . .	175,000
3d. . . .	80,000
6d. . . .	45,000

All are believed to have been sold out before now, and thus a good deal over three thousand pounds has been spent, at first hand, upon entirely unnecessary rubbish.

The Aust. Ph. reports that £800 worth of "current 1d., 2d., and 5s. stamps, ungummed and unperforated, were stolen from the Wellington Government Printing Office" a short time back, and asks collectors to keep a look out for specimens in the above condition or with abnormal gum or perforations.

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the 1s. and 2s. overprinted "OFFICIAL" are perf. 14.

The same journal reports that the egregious authorities of this colony, who do not hesitate to invite others to swallow camels in the form of unnecessary labels, have strained at such a gnat as selling the remainders of the stamps overprinted "O. P. S. O.," and have destroyed them all. This act of belated and pig-headed virtue (?) is said to have lost the revenue as much as £1000. We have no sympathy with stupidity of this kind ; in the first place, there should have been no remainders, the stamps should have been used up ; in the second place, if remainders existed there could be no possible harm in disposing of them. We gather that these overprinted stamps were so very little used that they need hardly have been manufactured at all, still it is not to be supposed that the responsible persons were ashamed of having made an unnecessary issue and were anxious to conceal it.

Queensland.—Messrs Bright & Son show us two copies of the 1d. of 1899, which exhibit several of the combinations included under Nos. 175 to 178*a*. These specimens are perf. 13 at top, they have the plain zigzag roulette at left, the *black* zigzag roulette at right, and both the plain and the *black* roulette at bottom !

St. Christopher.—We are shown a copy of the "ONE PENNY" on 6d., *green*, of June, 1886, without the bar across the original value. The overprint looks genuine enough, but it would not be very difficult to imitate.

St. Vincent.—The King's Head is not good enough for impoverished little colonies, which must have a more uncommon design to attract customers. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that St. Vincent has been supplied with a new 1d. stamp, on which is represented the Coat of Arms of the Colony, Figures of Peace and Justice, as upon the old 5s. stamp, with the motto "Pax et Justitia." The stamp is described as of ordinary size, but line-engraved ; watermark multiple Crown and "CA," unsurfaced paper.

1d., carmine ; *new design.*

Sierra Leone.—We are shown the ½d., Type 9, printed all in one colour, with multiple Crown and "CA" watermark; the paper is unsurfaced.

½d., green.

South Australia.—The *M.C.* adds the ½d. to the list of stamps with Crown and "A" watermark.

½d., green; *new wmk.*

Tasmania.—We have received the 4d., Type 27, with the Crown and "A" watermark, and in two varieties of perforation.

4d., buff; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12½.
4d. ,, ,, ,, 11.

Tobago.—Mr. E. B. Power tells us that the "½ PENNY" on 6d., *orange-brown*, exists with double surcharge; this has been chronicled twice already by us, but it got into the Catalogue as "½d. on 6d., stone."

Trinidad.—We have received the £1 stamp, Type 11, on chalk-surfaced paper, with, we are told, the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. in one colour only, with multiple watermark and the paper unsurfaced.

1d., rose.
£1, green and carmine; *new wmk. and paper.*

PART II.

Austria.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles two more values of the stamps without shiny bars and with the large perforation.

1 h., purple; *perf.* 9, 9½.
10 h., rose ,, ,,

Our contemporary states that these are "of the *current* set," so we presume that the 10 heller has the numerals in the corners in colour, not in *black*.

Hungary.—We have received the 35 and 50 filler, perf. 15, and *The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that the 12 filler exists perf. 12 also.

12 f., lilac; *perf.* 12.
35 f., mauve ,, 15.
50 f., lake ,, 15.

Brazil.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 500, 2000, and 5000 reis stamps; it will be noticed that although the higher values bear a similar profile,

it is in a different frame in each case, and the portrait on the 2000 reis seems to represent a different lady from that upon the 1000 and 5000 reis.

Chili.—We are shown two covers addressed to the Minister of the Marine Department, each of which bears an adhesive label, of special design, but with no expressed value. In the centre is a Foul Anchor, placed diagonally, at top the words "CORRESPONDENCIA OFICIAL," and at foot "CHILE MINISTERIO DE MARINA," all within a single-line, oblong frame, and printed in *blue*. Each label also has handstamped upon it the word "CARTA," in *yellow*, and a number, in *violet* in one case and in *black* in the other. (In some instances the word overprinted is "OFICIO," as shown in the illustration.) One of the copies is imperforate and the other perf. 11. These labels evidently do not denote postage paid by, or charged to the Marine Department, but merely that the letters bearing them are official and therefore conveyed free; they are thus of a class that is not usually admitted into the catalogues nowadays.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the President of the Republic of Panama is an "interested philatelist," and it is suggested that this fact may have something to do with the flood of varieties constantly emanating from those parts, a flood which should suffice to fill the Canal to overflowing. But in that case it would seem that "interested philatelist" is only another way of expressing "collector-dealer."

Tolima.—A correspondent at Honda kindly sends us a copy of an official circular, of which we give a free translation below, authorizing the use of certain stamps, some of which, we presume, had been considered obsolete, whilst others had probably been issued at their value in paper money only.

"CIRCULAR No. 7.

"Republic of Colombia, Department of Tolima. Treasury.

"*Ibagué, November* 2, 1906.

"To the Collectors of Provincial Revenues.

"The Government of the Department" (Province) "by Decree No. 312, dated 30th October last, issued orders for the putting in circulation, at their facial value in *gold*, of the existing stock of postage stamps remaining in this office, for the postal service within the jurisdiction of the Province of Tolima, from and after the 1st of the present month.

"In accordance with Article 7 of the above-mentioned Decree, I have to direct your attention to the instructions now sent you, which are to be carried out in this case.

"The stamps are of the following natures:

$1 — gold (two colours)
0·50 ,, (three ,,)
0·20 ,, (two ,,)
0·10 ,, (three ,,)
0·05 ,, (one colour)
0·04 ,, (,, ,,)
0·02 ,, (,, ,,)
0·01 ,, (,, ,,)

"The tariff of postal rates to be charged is as follows: [This was not sent us.]

"The Treasurer General,
(Signed) "ABELARDO RICO."

Ecuador.—We are shown a copy of the 25 c. fiscal stamp, "1901-1902," which we know as a fiscal postal when overprinted with F 9; the copy before us is not overprinted but bears a cancellation which seems to denote some postal use, as it consists of a double-line circle inscribed "CORREOS DEL ECUADOR" above and with a word below of which only part is visible on the stamp; this word ends with "IENDAS," and we fancy that it may denote some fiscal payment that is collected by the post office.

Egypt.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 4 mil. Postage Due stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

French Colonies.—*Ivory Coast.*—According to *Le C. de T.-P.* this colony is now provided with the whole series in the French West African types. Our contemporary does not list the 40 c.; is this an oversight, or has that value been withdrawn and replaced by the 45 c.?

German Empire.—*Offices in Morocco.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the highest value of the series has been chronicled on watermarked paper, by a continental journal.

6 p. 25 c. on 5 m., lake and black; *with wmk.*

Hayti.—Our illustration shows the design of the Postage Due stamps, which we chronicled a short time back.

Holland.—We find that the 6½ c. Postage Due stamp has the value in *black*, not in *red* as stated by a contemporary from which we copied the announcement in March.

In reference to the information which we extracted last month from *Le C. de T.-P.*, a correspondent assures us that all the sheets he has seen of the 1876 issue contain 200 stamps, not 100 as described by our contemporary; and the variety of the 1 c. with the broken curl, Type 8 D, is No. 120 on the sheet, the last stamp in the twelfth row, not the right top corner stamp. Possibly the blocks composing the plates have been rearranged at different times; we have no entire sheets to refer to.

Honduras.—*Mekeel's Weekly* quotes a statement by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., to the effect that, a few months before the new issue came out, they were offered the chance of cornering first an entire sheet of the 1 peso *imperforate*, secondly a complete set in the same interesting condition, and thirdly an error of the 5 c., to be intentionally printed in the wrong colour. All these tempting offers were refused by the firm in question, but they have learnt since that a market was found elsewhere for the imperforate curiosities and that the 5 c. errors were printed, but are said to have been destroyed.

Italy.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new 5 c. and 10 c. stamps.

Modena.—Captain A. E. Fiecchi, the well-known Italian philatelist, who was Secretary to the Milan Exhibition Committee last year, showed at that Exhibition the original steel die that was engraved for the Provisional Government stamps of 1859. He has since had some reprints made by means of this die, and although they differ from the originals in some important particulars, it is well to draw attention to the fact of their existence, as the main portion of the design is of course identical with that of the original stamps. The lower label was left blank in the die, for the insertion of the various values, and the values in the reprints are intentionally set in quite different type from that used in 1859, and there is, moreover, no stop after the numerals. The paper used is also of a different quality, and there should therefore be no difficulty in distinguishing the new edition from original specimens. We doubt whether it is altogether desirable that reimpressions of this nature should be made, but it is a satisfaction to know that in this case the die is in the hands of a gentleman who will not allow any fraudulent use to be made of it.

San Marino.—This microscopic republic has been lying low since the fiasco of the bogus Express Letter job, but it now sends us two new stamps of rather pretty designs. We should guess that the artist may be the gentleman who drew the current low values

of Italy, and his conceptions, though quite unsuitable for serious postal use, are eminently fitted for little places like San Marino, where special stamps are a mere luxury, intended, like picture post cards, for sale to tourists and curiosity hunters. We can see no watermark.

1 c., brown; *perf.* 12.
15 c., greenish grey; *perf.* 12.

There is also, we find, an Express Letter stamp of an oblong design, but issued in a straightforward manner and without the mystery and speculation proposed a few years back. It is doubtless as much required for business purposes as the other labels of the republic.

Express Letter Stamp.
25 c., carmine; *perf.* 12.

All the three stamps are printed in copper plate, and bear the imprint of the "OFFICINA CALCOGRAFICA ITALIANA—ROMA" at foot.

Japan.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces the discovery of the 5 sen of 1876, Type 21, perf. 8½ × 12½, a combination which would come under heading (*f*) in the Catalogue, "*Perf. compound of* (*a*) *and* (*d*)."

5 sen, brown; *variety of perforation.*

Nicaragua.—We have at last seen one value (the 10 c.) of the new issue, printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. The design is a very exact copy of that shown in Type 36, in fact, the only noticeable differences are that the inscription at foot is now "WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED LONDRES," and that the perforation gauges 14.

10 c., light brown; *Waterlow type.*

Mekeel's Weekly lists two more provisionals, both of them produced from the 1 c., *green*, Official stamp of 1906. One is surcharged "Vale 20 cts" and the other "Vale 50 c", the latter having the character for

cent inverted. Of the former there are varieties with an accent over the "a" of "Vale," and with "cls" for "cts."

20 c., in *black*, on 1 c., green.
50 c. ,, 1 c. ,,

We conclude that these are for ordinary, not for official postage only.

Norway.—The new 30 öre stamps have the inscription "*Marts—1907*" in the right-hand margin of the sheet, at the top by the side of the first and second stamps in the vertical row, and near the bottom by the side of the eighth, ninth, and the top corner of the tenth stamps.

Peru.—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces the issue of a new 2 c. stamp, in the same size as the 5 c., but bearing a portrait of the gentleman who figures upon the 1 c. of 1901, who thus receives promotion with double pay; also a new 20 c. with a view of the Medical College at Lima. No doubt the students collect stamps.

2 c., violet and vermilion; *new type.*
20 c., black and dark green ,,

Roumania.—Our publishers have found in their stock some used copies of the 15 bani, *violet*, Type 20, *perf.* 13½. This should come after No. 433 in the Catalogue.

15 b., violet; *perf.* 13½.

Salvador.—We give an illustration of the design of the current Official stamps.

Spanish Colonies.—*Elobey, Annobon, y Corisco.*—We have received the following values of the new issue, in the design described in February:—

1 c., deep purple.
2 c., black.
3 c., orange-red.
4 c., grey-green.
5 c., blue-green.
10 c., lilac
15 c, carmine-rose.
25 c., orange-buff.

We believe that others have appeared, but we have not yet seen them.

United States.—We have received the inevitable "Commemorative Series" issued to advertise the Jamestown Exhibition. It is gradually being recognized that the poor, patient philatelist (or philatelic patient) will no longer swallow large doses of this stuff, so the *Series* is reduced to the two lowest values. The stamps are of small oblong shape and each is printed in one colour only; the 1 c. bears a portrait of Captain John Smith, and the 2 c. shows the landing of the English at Jamestown in 1607.

1 c., green; *Commemorative Series.*
2 c., carmine ,, ,,

Cuba.—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the design of the 10 c. stamp has been redrawn to a certain extent, as in the case of the 1 c. and 2 c. The prominent variation is stated to be formed by the addition of a little white ball at the end of each of the horizontal projections from the tablet containing the word "CUBA." The colour also is said to be lighter and brighter than that of the earlier printing.

10 c., light brown.

Philippines.—We give illustrations of the designs of the high values and of the Special Delivery stamp.

Uruguay.—The *M. C.* quotes a report to the effect "that the current stamp of 1 centesimo has had its colour changed from green to blue." Now we want to know who changed it and what chemicals he used.

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 189.)

* * * *

[*Erratum.*—Page 187, first column, lines 25 and 26 should read:—"and as I have met with a small number of sheets which show a deckle edge at bottom—"]

Reprints.

IN 1870 or 1871, Signor Usigli obtained possession of the dies that had been used for stamping these sheets, and took the opportunity of striking off copies upon little old bits of paper —*whitish*, *greyish*, *yellowish*, wove or laid, but showing no trace of a watermark, or at least no portion of the watermark of the original sheets. The margins varied in width but, as was remarked in *Le Timbre-Poste*, they showed a deckle edge, which was sufficient to condemn them.

15 centesimi, on *white wove* and *laid.*
25 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

Usigli has asserted that these reprints were cuttings from his entire sheets, but that is not the case. M. Moens was selling these reprints as early as 1870 or 1871, whilst the entire sheets did not make their appearance until five or six years later, as is proved by the letter given below.

Finding that there was very little demand for the cut stamps, and that their sale produced but little

profit, Usigli, on February 16th, 1875, addressed a letter to the Post Office Department, the headquarters of which were then at Florence, with a view to obtaining permission to make reproductions of the envelopes of 1820, claiming that he had been the *first* to make known to the public the fact that the original idea of the postage stamp emanated, not from England, but from Italy, and that in order to reassert the originality of this idea, which was *an honour to his country* (flourish of trumpets!), he wished to publish some *facsimiles* of the sheets.

The Department replied as follows:—

"Department of Posts.

Office of Director-General, Div. I, Office III, No. 16851.

Reply to letter of 16th inst.

Object, Reproduction of Obsolete Sheets.

Notice No. —

Signor Carlo Usigli, Via Ricasoli 2, Florence.

FLORENCE,
Feb. 23, 1875.

Sir,

There is no objection to your publishing reproductions of the sheets referred to in your letter of the 16th inst.

As the articles in question have long been out of use, their reproduction cannot give rise to any inconvenience.

I remain, &c., &c., &c.,
Director General
(Signed) M. TANTESIO."

This letter authorizes Usigli to make reprints as he proposed, but it says nothing about the promise that must certainly have been made to lend him the dies of 1820, without which reprinting would have been impossible.

I should suppose that the request of Usigli and the reply of the Department were merely a farce, and that they had been duly arranged beforehand. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that Usigli possessed at this period two old fragments of wire gauze frames with watermarks, which no doubt had been given or sold to him by the Department. One of these frames, with watermark (*h*), was reparable, the other, (*g*), was too defective, having holes in various places, and could not be put into working order, but it served as a pattern for making fresh ones. Taking advantage of this opportunity Usigli conceived the idea of adding Stars of various magnitude, which he exhibited later, in broad daylight, to philatelic experts, who found these productions of so great "interest" that they allowed their pockets to be lightened by some hundreds of francs!

In connexion with this, let me quote a few extracts from letters addressed in 1884–85 to J. B. Moens by Signor Bonasi, who was in some way connected with the firm of Usigli, and who subsequently purchased from the latter the whole of his stock of stamps, envelopes, dies, &c., &c., in a word, all that there was connected with stamps, when he gave up business:—

"*December* 10, 1884.

"The gentleman, to whom you refer in your catalogue as a speculator, obtained authority from the Post Office Department, by an official letter (which I have now in my possession) to reproduce the paper and the stamps in relief. And it is true, only on account of the old wire gauze web being worn out, that the latter had to be repaired and in part remade. I possess, however, one of the *original* webs, torn in various places, of which I will shortly send you a photograph, and you will be able to tell me whether it corresponds with the watermark of your envelopes, for my guidance."

"*December* 30, 1884.

"I cannot send you to-day the letter from the Post Office Department, addressed to Signor Usigli, authorizing him to reproduce the watermarked paper of 1820, which would prove that the 'carottes' are re-impressions and not fraudulent productions (*except the Stars which he added as varieties*), because this letter is at the present time in the hands of M. C. M."

"*January* 24, 1885.

"I have only purchased (from Usigli) the dies with the Couriers on horse-back, blue and white, and *three* different wire gauze webs, in addition to one which I have had photographed. . . . It is easy to explain why you have not recognized the folding (of the sheets of 1820), because it was Usigli's man who folded them like that."

"*February* 3, 1885.

"I will show you everything at Brussels, when I pass that way in March, and we will also examine the four wire gauze webs, that I possess, including the one of w'ch I sent you a photograph, which did not reach you.

* * * * * *

"The letter, of which I have given you a copy, relates solely to the reproduction of the watermarked paper. I suppose that the dies were lent, returned, and afterwards given to him again. At any rate I possess them, and will show them to you."

It was in 1877 or 1878 that Usigli made use of one of the two watermark webs, which he had obtained from the Department. These two webs were very probably joined together originally, and had been separated, one of them being in such a dilapidated condition as to be useless. The watermark web mentioned by Bonasi, in the letters quoted above, as having been photographed, closely corresponds with variety (*g*) of the original sheets previously described, but differs from it in a few details:—

1. *Poste*. The "*t*" has a short cross-bar, instead of one extending beyond the letter "*e*," and these two letters are too close together.

2. The whole of the Greek pattern of the left lower angle, together with the inner and outer lines of the frame, is wanting; the wire gauze is also gone at this spot and at several others.

This mould was returned by Mr. Bonasi to the Postal Museum, which was established in 1891, and there I suppose it is still, unless it has disappeared like so many other things.

The second watermark mould, variety (*h*) of the original sheets, also underwent various repairs, by order of Usigli, in the following positions:—

1. A half "T" was added before "PARTICOLARE"; thus, as compared with the details given in the table on page 118, variety (*h*) as repaired has "1½" in column 6, instead of "1." [We should add that, through a misreading of M. Hanciau's figures, we have given the number "5" in column 5 of that variety, instead of "4." We would ask our readers to make this correction.—ED. *M.J.*]

2. The first "*i*" of *Direzione* slopes too much to the left, the last "*e*" is larger and higher than the letter "*n*" that precedes it.

3. The prominent characteristic of these sheets, which enables them to be recognized at a glance, is the left upper corner, where the border line of the frame is defective in various degrees, owing to damage during the manufacture of the paper:—

a. The outer line at left is broken away from the corner as far as the first "T," and is bent at an acute angle.

b. The same bit of frame line stands out horizontally, at right angles to the rest.

c. The frame line is broken away altogether, and two small fragments of it show one above the other, vertically, outside the correct line.

d. This bit of frame line has disappeared entirely, and also a part of the interior line, as far as the second "O" of "OCCASIONI."

Thus a complete collection of these sheets would contain sixteen varieties, four of each of the three values and four unstamped!

Dr. Klenze, an amateur, since deceased, published, in 1885, an article upon the sheets of 1819–20, in which he classed these reprints of Usigli as the first issue, declaring that he had never seen any of these sheets *without* the defects that I have described above. The classification given by him is in other respects entirely incorrect, as will be seen from what follows.

The earliest sheets of these reprints were put on sale with the stamp impressed almost in the centre of the right or left half of the sheet, and with the design the right way up when the *longer* sides of the entire sheet were horizontal. Thus the open sheet had to be folded, the two ends turned over first and then the upper and lower portions, in order to bring the stamp in the correct position at right or left of the address side, and only one side of the open sheet would have been available for writing upon. This erroneous method of folding was the result of an error committed by Usigli's servant (see letter of Bonasi, Dec. 30, 1884).

The original sheets, on the contrary, always have the stamp impressed so that the design is the right way up when the *shorter* sides of the entire sheet are horizontal; it is similarly about the middle of the right or left half of the sheet, but in this case the whole sheet is first folded in half, giving three pages for the writing instead of two only, and the double sheet being then folded into the form of a letter, the stamp is in its correct position on the address side.

The sheets with the wrong folding are to be found *used* (?) as well as unused (it was necessary to satisfy all requirements). The *used* are stated to have been employed as covers for official papers addressed free by post to the Ministry of the Interior (the fact is that they have never been seen *used* in any other way!). This is supposed to account for the fact that there is no writing upon the inside of these sheets. They are said to have been obtained from the Ministry of the Interior, where Usigli, according to his own account, bought up all the old papers accumulated there—during fifty years and more, apparently!

All these sheets bear the same form of address, often in a disguised hand:—

"*A Sua Eccellenza*
Il Signor Ministro dell'Interno
Torino,"

always arranged in the same way, in three lines, and sometimes, but rarely, with the words "*di Sua Majesta*" added to the second line.

However, after I had pointed out, in *Le Timbre-Poste*, the absurdity of this method of folding the sheets, he profited by my observations to the extent of putting on sale half-sheets, both unused and *used*, folded in the correct manner, and professing to come from Albenga, Finale, Genoa, &c. These were halves of the entire sheets that had been badly folded (probably his stock of unstamped paper was exhausted), and the fact was overlooked that these half-sheets measuring no more than 125 × 85 mm. could not have been used for wrapping up official documents which are usually of large size. Besides, very little examination is necessary to prove that these sheets never contained anything. How can we suppose that these sheets were used, *even officially*, without any writing upon them?

Again, if these sheets had served as covers for official letters, it seems to me that they would never have been found at the Ministry of the Interior, fifty years afterwards, in such large quantities as were thrown on the market. We all know that in any Government Department, letters or business papers are at once sorted and put away in their places, and their envelopes and covers go into the waste-paper basket to be destroyed, so as not to accumulate unnecessarily papers that are of no use.

Another argument against the theory that these sheets came from the Ministry of the Interior, lies in the fact that in 1860 that Department, with all the other Government Offices, was removed from Turin to Florence, when, if the tale we are asked to believe were correct, all these useless papers must have been removed also, with such extraordinary care that they were not even soiled or crumpled, but remained absolutely fresh and unspotted.

These sheets are closed with a wax seal, bearing the Arms of Savoy (Eagle and Cross). I have seen copies emanating from Albenga, Albino, Caranaguila, Finale, Genoa, &c., which would seem to indicate a somewhat general use throughout the country, but *invariably used as covers for official matter, never for any other purpose*, and it was Usigli alone who obtained possession of the whole stock!

One of them bore the name of the place of origin, Finale, impressed upon it, and the impression showed not only on the address side, but also partly in relief on the folds at the back, showing that there was nothing whatever inside the cover when the name was struck upon it, but on the contrary that it was struck upon a single folded sheet.

Another, despatched from *Albenga*, near Genoa, bore the municipal seal, with the Arms of Savoy, but inscribed "Comuna di Albino." You may say, perhaps, that this merely shows that a letter from Albino was posted at Albenga; that might be possible in any other case, but not in this one. Albino, in 1820, belonged to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and consequently did not at that period possess a seal with the Arms of Savoy, as it did later; and I fail to see what right the municipality of Albino, in the Two Sicilies, would possibly have to make use of the stamped postal paper of Sardinia!

These sheets, in fact, differ from the originals in every respect, even to the nature of the paper. Instead of being *yellowish*, Usigli's sheets are *white*, and of a woolly texture; the paper is sometimes rendered yellowish, but artificially; it is very often soft, and very thick, and in any case the spots produced by damp, which have been lavishly applied, in order to prove age, are never seen on the originals. So much trouble has been taken to give these sheets a genuine appearance that they sometimes even fall to pieces! Their edges, instead of being cut with a machine, are rough on all four sides, the paper having been made in a frame which contained only one watermark mould, instead of two or more. They vary in length, as do the genuine.

I now come to another reprint, on sheets made from a frame containing *two watermarks*.

I remarked above that the five (or ten) official frames of 1820 to 1826 were each composed of four (or of two) watermark moulds, hence the 20 varieties, which (with two exceptions) could be distinguished most easily by the number of the "T's" in the Greek pattern border. This is not the case with Usigli's moulds, made in imitation of the damaged mould (*g*), which came into his possession, and which he used as a pattern.

Most probably he was not aware that the original watermarks varied in all the frames; he therefore ordered two moulds to be made, joined together *tête-bêche* as the genuine were, but they were copied one from the other and were fairly successful facsimiles, a work that was possible in 1878 though not in 1820, through want of experience in these matters at the earlier period.

Although it was comparatively easy to manufacture two moulds that were almost identical, it was not so easy to make an exact copy of the original pattern, *especially in the parts where the design was defective*, hence the distinguishing points described below.

The "T's" correspond in number with those given in the table for the original watermark (see page 118):—

1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ½ 3½ | 1 | 1 | 1

But Usigli's imitations differ from the original in the following points:—

First Watermark.

"CORRISPONDENZA" should measure 145 mm. in length, in the imitation it measures 136 mm. The letters "C" and "S" are upright instead of sloping, and the "N" has the outlines of the slanting stroke too wide apart. The letter "C," which should be 4 mm. from the Greek pattern, is 5 mm. from it.

"AVTORIZZATA" measures 112 mm., instead of 115 mm., and the last "A" is 10 mm. from the Greek pattern, instead of 8 mm.

"CORSO" measures 48 mm., instead of 51 mm.; the "C" is too open and the "O" too wide; the first "O" is too close to the "R," and the "S" is too close to the second "O."

"PARTICOLARE" measures 115 mm, instead of 119 mm.; the "C" is too wide; the "R" has the last stroke too long; the "P" is 5 mm. from the Greek pattern, instead of 3 mm.

"PER" measures 30 mm., instead of 32 mm., and the letters are too close together.

"PEDONI" measures 59 mm., instead of 62 mm.; the "I" is 6 mm. from the Greek pattern, instead of 4 mm.

There are 7 mm. between the Greek pattern and the "E" of "ED," instead of 4 mm.

"OCCASIONI" measures 80 mm., instead of 79 mm.; the letters "O" are too wide.

Direzione. The *D* is too wide and too close to the *i*.

Generale. The top of the leg of the *G* is on a level with the top of the first *e*, instead of being above it; this letter *e* should be shorter than the *n* [but is the same height]; the final stroke of the last *e* should be higher than the top of the *l*, and not curved towards that letter and below the top of it.

Delle. The *D* is too wide and too close to the *e*; the loops of both letters *e* are too wide, and the first of them has no stroke joining it to the preceding letter; this is never the case in any of the genuine sheets;* the second *l* is slightly shorter than the first.

Regie. The letters *e* are too open.

Poste. The letter *P* should be lower down and not on the same line as the other letters; the letter *t* should have a long cross-bar extending over the *e* that follows, instead of a short bar—this peculiarity only exists in the variety which served as a pattern for this imitation.

In the *Arms* in the centre there are differences in the lines forming the neck of the Eagle, the thigh at left, and the foot at right; the double lines indicating the opening between the upper and central portions of the leg are too much spaced.

Second Watermark.

This is almost identical with the first, differing from it only in a few very minor details, so inconspicuous that it is quite possible to mistake one for the other. The following points will help to distinguish them:—

In "CORRISPONDENZA" and "OCCASIONI" the letters "C" are too open; in "CORSO" and "PARTICOLARE," on the contrary, they are not open enough.

Poste has the letter *P* too sloping.

Generale has the first *e* too large and too open.

In the *Arms*, the lines of the neck are different; the first claw on the right is shorter, and thus further away from the circle; the thigh at left is further away from the body; the double line forming a festoon in the middle of that thigh is placed towards the right, instead of the left—this is the point that will distinguish the two varieties without further examination. Dr. Klenze saw none of this, and although he claimed to have the two varieties joined, he classified them as second issue without noting the differences between the two watermarks.

It is quite certain, however, that these points of difference are evidence that these things are imita-

* It is well perhaps to state that in the original sheets the stroke does not actually touch the *D*, but in these reprints the *e* has no back stroke at all.—ED. *M.J.*

tions, *and not signs of repairs done to one of the original moulds.*

The paper varies considerably; there are sheets with watermarks of different sizes, owing to stretching or shrinking of the paper:—

a. Greyish white paper, hard, rough, not having been pressed.

b. White, hard paper, less rough.

c. The same white paper, tinted *yellowish*, artificially.

d. White paper, softer, woolly.

e. Dull white paper, very soft and woolly.

The edges are not trimmed, there is therefore a deckle edge on three sides. The specimens showing two complete watermarks joined are sufficient to condemn this edition, as the Department never sold or received them thus from the stamping office, where the sheets were divided and trimmed for convenience in issue.

There are numerous *yellowish* and *brownish* spots to be found in some of these sheets, which were thus treated to give them an appearance of age and respectability.

They are folded in two fashions, like the sheets and half-sheets made from the mould with watermark (*h*).

As for the stamp, *in the cases in which it was present*—for there are sheets with and without the stamp—it is far from possessing the sharpness that it should have; the impression having very probably been done with blocks reproduced from the original dies, not with the dies themselves.

After the manufacture of the sheets described above, Usigli had six-pointed Stars of two sizes added to the mould:—small, 12 mm. across, on the first watermark; large, 17 mm. across, on the second. In spite of all this, these reprints had a certain amount of sale. They were even classified as the third and fourth issues by Dr. Klenze, who rose to the highest flights in his entirely fancy classification. The Stars are the sole difference between this edition and the preceding, but the paper does not vary so much in the later lot, which consists simply of white, hard, rough paper. There are specimens, however, with and without the stamp—as all the requirements of collectors must be met!

The folding is the same as that of the preceding sheets, for both the entire and the half sheets. As varieties there are half-sheets, whole sheets, and double sheets, *unused* and *used*. The entire sheets bear the same wax seals as those previously described, but they have been applied with greater care, owing to the remarks that had been made in *Le Timbre-Poste*. I have therefore not found any of these sheets with the supposed mark of origin showing through the outer folds at the sides.

As a concluding piece of information, I may add that these various papers were manufactured to the order of Usigli at Colle di Val d'Elsa, Sienna, and that it is probable that the moulds for the watermarks, which were returned to the party concerned after the paper had been made, were manufactured at the same place to the order of the same person. Is this conclusive?

Later on, these moulds were disposed of to Signor G. C. Bonasi, who passed them on to Signor F. Baretti, of Turin, together with the electrotypes of the three handstamps of 1819 and of those of 1820, which Usigli, prudent man, had had made before he returned the original dies to the Post Office Department.

To sum up—everything in the way of reprints that I have been describing:—cut-squares, half-sheets, entire sheets, double sheets, with small or large Stars, obliterated and unobliterated, all is the work of Usigli, "of that there is no possible doubt," and that the edification of my readers may be complete, here is a full catalogue of it all, with the exception of the cut-squares:—

1. *Watermark (h); made in single sheets.*

Stamped with three different values, 15c., 25c., 50c., or unstamped, making four; each with four minor varieties of watermark, and on two qualities of paper, or thirty-two varieties in all—

Entire sheets . . .	32
Half ,, . . .	32
The same obliterated . .	64
	128

2. *Imitations of watermark (g); made in double sheets.*

Stamped with three values, and unstamped = 4, with two varieties of watermark = 8, five different qualities of paper = 40.

Entire sheets . . .	40
Half ,, . . .	40
The same obliterated . .	80
Double sheets . . .	20
	180

3. *Same watermarks with the addition of Stars.*

Three values and unstamped = 4, with two varieties of watermark = 8; one quality only of paper.

Entire sheets . . .	8
Half ,, . . .	8
The same obliterated . .	16
Double sheets . . .	4
	36

The collector who is the happy possessor of a good appetite will of course make but one mouthful of these 344 *varieties*. He can even increase them by reckoning the two halves as different, in the case of the half-sheets, which will bring the number up to 504!

As Usigli represented that all these interesting articles were originals, one may perhaps ask where were the reprints, which he had obtained permission to make in 1875. When he was asked this question, he used to show certain specimens which he had not thought it necessary to adorn with *yellowish* or *brownish* stains, and if you pointed out to him that they exactly corresponded with the others which he claimed were originals, he did not fail to acknowledge that you were right. "It is *Le Timbre-Poste*," he would add, "that sees differences everywhere. These sheets have been made with the same wire moulds." And in this, as a matter of fact, Usigli told the truth; what he would not tell you was that the watermark was an imitation of the original, and that his sheets, both acknowledged reprints and so-called authentic, were one just as good as the other.

The fresh evidence that I have now brought forward simply confirms all that I wrote years ago in *Le Timbre-Poste*; it shows once more that Usigli laughed

in the faces of the great experts of France and Navarre, England, Germany and elsewhere, and that some of these gentlemen were greatly in the wrong in giving so readily certificates of genuineness, which merely served the purpose of making fresh dupes, without having first examined these sheets more carefully.

Dr. Klenze, among others, who professed to be an expert and a chemist, was convinced that all Usigli's sheets were ancient; and even so late as 1885 he drew up a catalogue of the *various issues* in their order. This prudent person submitted his statements to other experts, anonymous as well as chemical, and thus obtained confirmation of his theories that the ink, the writing, the seals, the wax, the paper, everything was ancient. We know now what all these declarations were worth.

Dr. Klenze, who was also a man who took every precaution—he said so himself—had demanded a guarantee of the authenticity of the 104 envelopes he obtained from Usigli, and the latter gave him the certificate without hesitation. Dr. Klenze died happy, with the sure and certain conviction that all the sheets in his collection were genuine, and that Usigli had told him the truth. What has become of them? No one seems to know.

This reminds me that Messrs. Spiro Brothers, of Hamburg, so long ago as 1864—forty-three years ago—extolled their forgeries, on the grounds that they were a source of the greatest satisfaction to those who bought them without being aware of their character. I contested that theory then, but at the present day I am disposed to ask myself whether I was really in the right, and for this reason:—

Dr. Klenze bought from Usigli 104 out of the 344 varieties described above, which was not a bad lot. He took the greatest of pleasure in his purchase during an unknown number of years, in fact up to the end of his life; Usigli's certificate, which guaranteed to him that these sheets were of the most genuine possible nature, contributed no less to his complete satisfaction. What more could he wish for? Supposing that these envelopes really had been genuine, could they have given him greater pleasure? Evidently not. And in view of the well-known disinterestedness of the vendor, he had the further gratification of having purchased his happiness so cheaply. The result therefore was magnificent.

Finally, it was to Usigli again that Dr. Klenze owed the unmixed joy of being able to exhibit his interesting collection of sheets at Munich, in 1885, and of winning thereby a Medal and a Diploma, which were awarded to him by the Jury of the Exhibition, organized by the Philatelic Society of that city. Now if Usigli had never existed to plant these sheets upon him, it is very probable that happiness and honour might never have come to Dr. Klenze, and his life might have been a complete failure!

Again, Usigli himself, whilst thus conferring happiness upon others, may not improbably have derived a certain amount of satisfaction also; first in pocketing the handsome sums which were paid to him for his marvellous discoveries (?)—discoveries which, but for him, might have remained for ever unknown, and for which the whole philatelic world should be grateful to him; and afterwards, when his conscience had gone peacefully to rest, he must have been overjoyed at the success with which he had humbugged the experts, both in philately and in chemistry.

Thus, if every one is happy and contented, I am not sure that I am not a mere kill-joy, for revealing at the present day all that I know, all that I have discovered.

I should add that Usigli also produced impressions in colour, of all three values, but these were of a very primitive description and were probably a first attempt on his part. ' 15c., 25c., 50c., blue.

Impressions in relief were also struck in groups, upon his special paper. I have seen a block of six of the 15c., consisting of one impression in the centre with five others surrounding it.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Holidays. I EXPECT to be out of town for about two weeks from June 3rd, and shall be glad if correspondents who write to me personally will defer any letters until about June 20th. Also kindly note that no stamps should be sent in to be expertized before the latter date.

***

Alterations in our London Offices. SOMEWHAT important alterations have been going on at our London offices during the past month, and will be completed by the time this paper is in the hands of my readers.

First of all, our City branch at 97 Gracechurch Street, E.C., has been closed, and the staff and stock removed to our head office. There have been several reasons that have induced us to take this step, and amongst them a personal one, viz. that I feel that I am not so young as I was, and I desire to take things easier and delegate some portion of my work to younger and more able hands. Another reason was that the amount of business in the City did not justify us in keeping some £20,000 of stock in our books there, as this stock can be used to much better advantage in our approval department.

Under our new arrangements we shall have two private rooms available for clients who wish to personally inspect our more important collections and rarities not mounted in our stock books.

No. 97 Gracechurch Street is a grand situation, and

we have had no trouble in disposing of our lease for a substantial premium.

In order to accommodate the addition to our staff at our head office, it has been necessary to take additional premises, which we have been lucky enough to secure at No. 389 Strand, adjoining our present buildings; and here we have seven rooms to add to our office accommodation.

This has necessitated a rearrangement of our offices, which are now planned as follows :—

NO. 391 STRAND.

Ground floor. Front—Shop.
Back—Main order office and packing room.

First floor. Front—Mr. C. J. Phillips, private room.
Back—Mr. Barnsdall, private room.

Second floor. Front—Approval department.
Back—*M. J.* and *G. S. W.* room.

Third floor. Front—Making up approval sheets and packets.
Back—Private room for girls.

NO. 390 STRAND.

First floor. Front—Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith, private room.
Back—Messrs. Thornton and Mann, publishing department.

Second floor. Front—Card and letter filing room.
Back—Mr. Frank Phillips, "New Issues."

Third floor. Front and back—Foreign correspondence and typewriters.

NO. 389 STRAND.

First floor. Back—Stock room, albums.

Second floor. Front—Clerks' room.
Back—Stock room.

Third, fourth, and fifth floors. Stock rooms and caretaker's living rooms.

The total accommodation at our head office, 389, 390, and 391 Strand, is therefore the shop, large back office, large basement, and nineteen rooms.

***

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 in number)—can be sent on approval for *five* days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Gambia and Gold Coast	£376
Greece (2 vols.)	—
Norway	150
Bolivia	92
Peru (3 books, extra fine lot)	828
Siam and Monaco	158
Roumania (3 vols.)	442
Lagos and Sierra Leone	325
Hayti	139
Austria (2 vols.)	—
Austrian Italy	—
Cuba	—

***

Special Collections. WE have made some rather important purchases during the past month, and of these the following are now on sale.

British Colonials.

A large parcel of old stamps in absolute *mint* condition, such as *St. Lucia*, Star watermark, in blocks of 4, 9, and 12, other issues in pairs and blocks of 4. *St. Vincent*, blocks of 9, 12, and 16 of the early pennies, and many pairs and blocks of the subsequent issues. *Antigua*, *Dominica*, *Turks Islands*, *Grenada*, etc. etc., large blocks of old stamps all in most perfect condition.

Montenegro.

A superb specialized collection, pricing up to nearly £1000, and containing almost all known errors and varieties in singles, and many in blocks of 4.

Queensland.

A small collection of the old issues containing a few real rarities in unused stamps.

Seychelles.

A small but practically complete collection, containing all the errors, such as double and inverted surcharges, etc.

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Rarities. A NUMBER of new small books of rare stamps have been arranged, and contain fine specimens to the value of close on £10,000. These books are grouped as follows :—

1. British Colonials in Africa.
2. ,, ,, West Indies and North America.
3. ,, ,, Australia and Asia.
4. ,, ,, West Indies, *blocks*.
5. ,, ,, Europe.
6. Foreign Countries in America.
7. ,, ,, Africa and Asia.
8. ,, ,, America.
9. Proofs and Essays, a choice lot.

Any of these books can be sent on approval to collectors known to us or against references.

***

Supplement to Catalogue. THIS Supplement has just been finished and is now being dispatched to all buyers of the Catalogue who have filled up and sent in to us the form given in Volume I of the Catalogue.

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Glendining & Co., Ltd., DURING the past month or two have had some interesting sales by auction of violins, coins, medals, old furniture, etc., and have obtained some really good prices.

Amongst the violins in the last sale I noticed the following :—

	£	s.	d.
Very fine old Italian violin by *Alesandro Gagliano*, of Naples	58	0	0
Another by *Petrus Jacobus Ruggerius*	68	0	0
Another by *Petrus Guarnerius*, of Venice	50	0	0
Another by *Carlo Ferdinando Landolfi*, of Milan, with magnificent varnish and great tone	110	0	0
Another by *Nicholas Gagliano*	72	0	0

In the stamp sale of 2 May some Transvaal stamps sold well. I noticed amongst them :—

	£	s.	d.
1869. 1d., brown-lake, imperf.	5	5	0
Oct., 1877. 1d., red on orange, italic *V.R.*, mint block of four	40	0	0
Oct., 1877. 6d., blue on blue, italic *V.R.*, wide roulette, pair rejoined	23	0	0
Roumania, 1858. 27 paras, used	24	0	0

* * *

The Annual Dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society is, I hear, to be a wonderful affair. I have been let into some of the secrets, but must not betray confidences. I hope as many of my readers as possible will make a point of being present.

The Perforations of Victoria.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

* * * *

FOR some reason or other, possibly because collectors were frightened by the formidable lists given in *Oceania*, the perforations of the stamps of Victoria seem to have been greatly neglected by philatelists. Perhaps it is not altogether surprising. In *Oceania* four different gauges were given in some cases, and in addition there were three compounds, though which of the four are in combination was left uncertain.

I have been endeavouring to classify the various gauges for some eight or nine years, and the tables are now published in the hope that collectors will turn their attention to these stamps, and that the lists may thus be made as complete as possible for the forthcoming work on the Stamps of Victoria by the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

It will be seen that the varieties are not very numerous, and there is one peculiarity which will probably be a source of much gratification to a good many collectors, and that is the fact that all stamps with abnormal watermarks, with the exception of the 8d., watermark "10," are perforated 12, 13½ only.

In these notes the "round-hole" perforations alone are treated. The first "round-hole" perforating machine was introduced by Mr. F. W. Robinson, the Government printer, on the 8th December, 1858 (*vide* article by Mr. David Hill in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, vol. vi. p. 131). It was a "guillotine" or "single-line" machine, that is to say, it perforated one line at a time; the gauge was similar to that of the first machine used in New South Wales, and varied between 11½ and 12. It never quite coincides with either of these measurements.

This appears to have been the only machine used up to the latter part of 1864. A new one gauging between 12½ and 13 was introduced in October of that year, and it was similar to the 12½–13 machine of New South Wales.

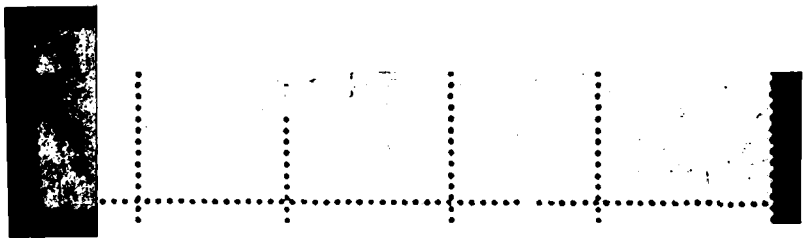
The similarity of the machines sent out to the two colonies is only what might be expected, as they were all made by Messrs. Harrild and Sons. For the sake of simplicity, I propose to call them the "12" and "13" machines.

I have a copy of the 1d., "Laureated," watermarked single-line "1," perforated by the latter machine and used on the 10th October, 1864, which consequently must belong to one of the first sheets perforated 12½, 13.

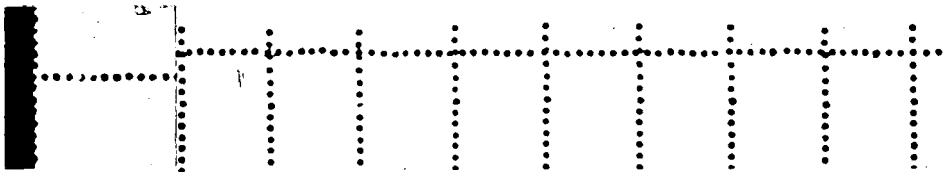
Tracing first the history of the "12" machine, we find that originally the holes made by the perforating needles were clearly cut and of medium size. Towards the end of 1863, however, several of the needles appear to have been broken off, and the holes were more roughly punctured. In order to save the expense of a new bed-plate for the machine, it seems likely that when the new "13" machine arrived the "12" machine was fitted with a set of larger pins, and the holes in the bed-plate were drilled out to fit them. Towards the end of 1865, or early in 1866, another change appears to have been made, as we again find the "12" machine perforating clean-cut holes of medium size. Owing to the largely increasing use of stamps, it may have been necessary to procure another machine, but if this was the case it is most probable that another 12½–13 machine was bought, and at the same time the old "12" machine was fitted with a new bed-plate and a new set of pins. Another alteration was made about the end of 1879 or beginning of 1880, when the holes in the bed-plate were again enlarged and another new set of pins fitted. The holes made by this set of pins are very large and cleanly cut.

This latter change is marked by the issue of the various stamps printed in aniline colours, the "Laureated" 4d., *rosine*, followed by the 8d., *brown on rose*, the 5s., *blue and red*, without the *blue* line under the Crown, and the small ½d., *rosine*. The evidence is certainly in favour of there having been only one "12" machine. We find that all the stamps of a certain period are always perforated with the same kind of holes. If there were two machines we should be sure to find at some time or other two kinds of holes in use at the same time.

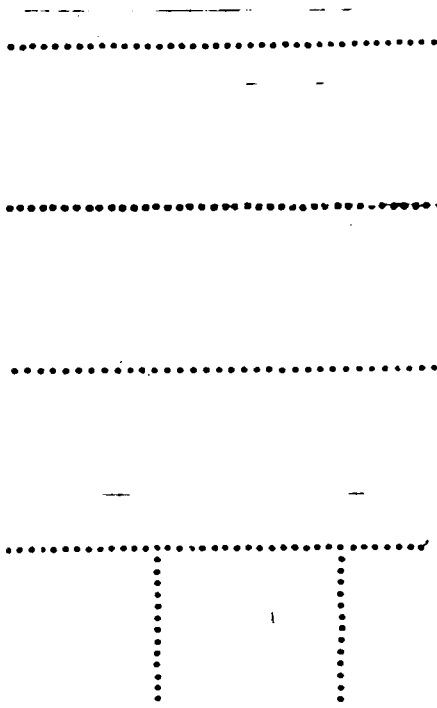
I have measured several lines of the perforations produced before and after the change of pins, and in every case the *gauge* is practically the same. The greatest lengths I have measured are—before the

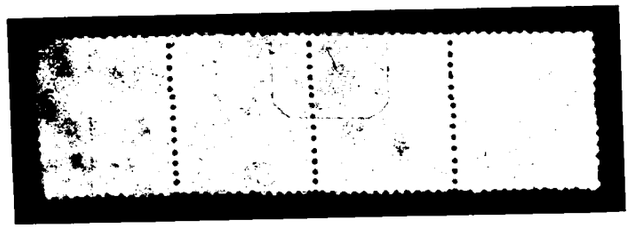


"13" (*a*).

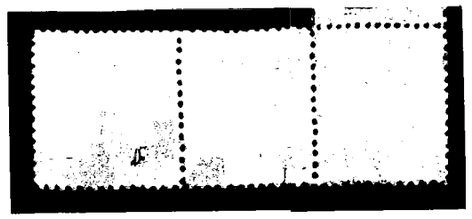


"13" (*b*).

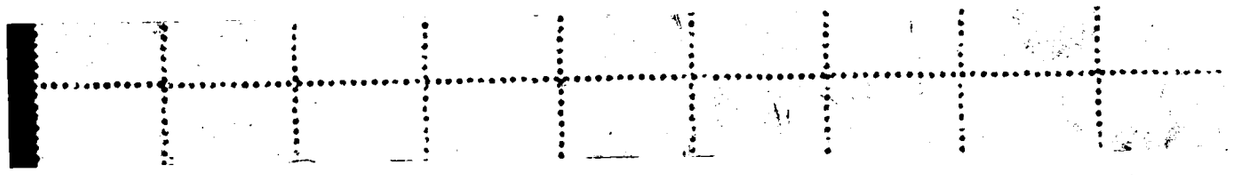




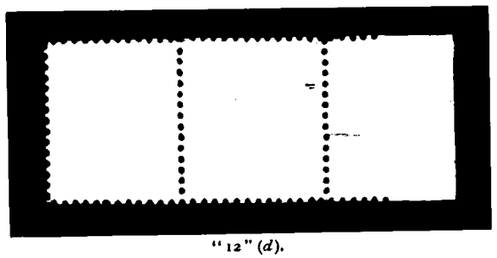
"12" (*a*).



"12" (*b*).

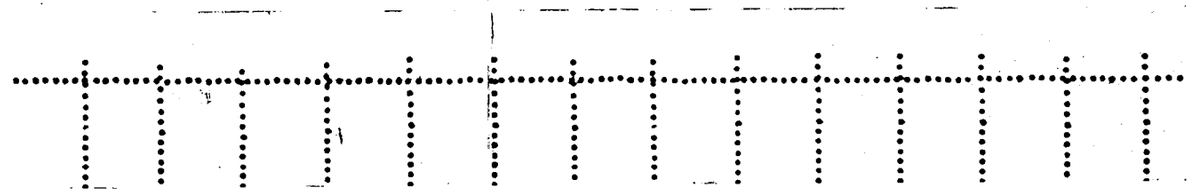


"12" (*c*).

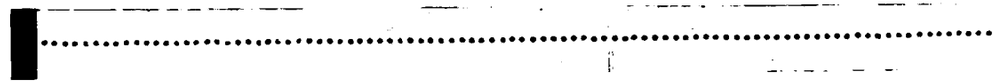


"12" (*d*).

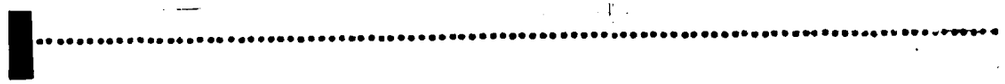
"13" (*a*).



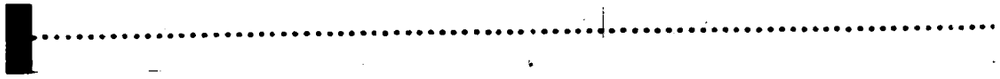
"13" (*b*).



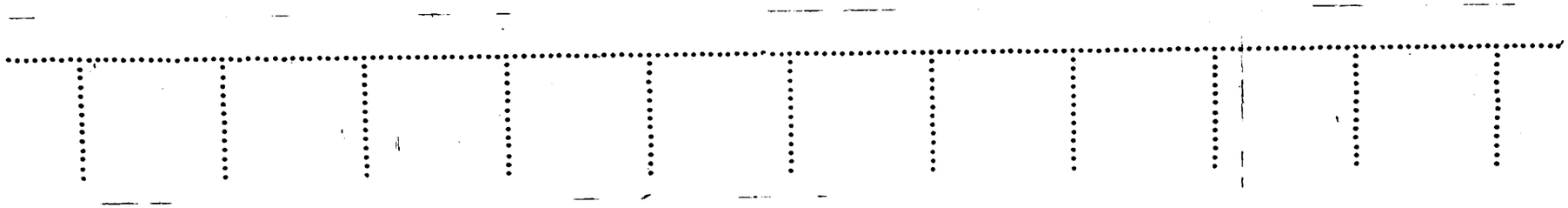
Single Line 12½, 12½ (1).



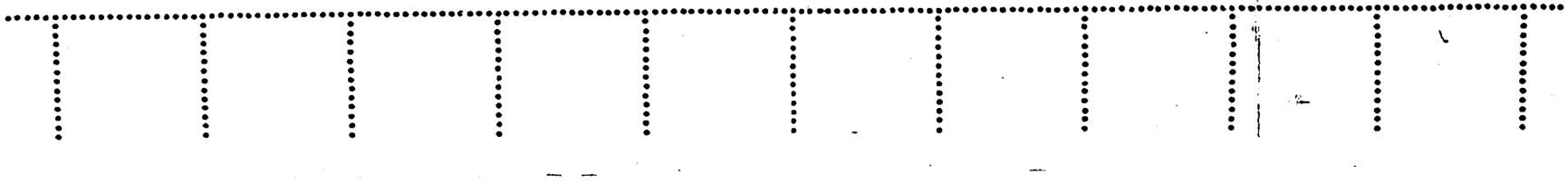
Single Line 12½, 12½ (2).



11.



Comb 12½ (1).



Comb 12½ (2).

change, 3 inches containing 45 holes, and 3½ inches containing 52½ holes, both of which are equivalent to 180 holes in a foot; and after the change, 8 inches containing 120 holes, which is again 180 to the foot.

These measurements are given in feet and inches instead of centimetres for a particular reason. Probably because the French philatelists were the first to take any notice of differences in perforations, all gauges have been made to measure the number of holes in a length which is in a French scale. Unfortunately for the accuracy of the usual gauge, a very large proportion of the perforating machines have been made in England, and according to English scales of length. This is why it so seldom happens that any perforation exactly coincides with the spacing of the holes as given on the gauge. Probably the earliest machines were made with so many holes to the foot. This would account for the very irregular gauge of the so-called "A" machine of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., which varies from 14 to 16, and of the "B" machine, which varies from 11 to 12½. The machines used for the stamps of Victoria are more regular in gauge, and the numbers of pins were probably reckoned at so many to the inch. In the "12" machine we have seen there were 180 to the foot or 15 to the inch. I have measured a length of 10¼ inches, which, as a matter of fact, was the total length of the row in one of the "13" machines, and found 164 holes. This is the same as 192 to the foot or 16 to the inch.

It is possible that it was found that the sheets of stamps perforated by the "12" machine could not be separated with sufficient ease, and it was consequently determined to add another pin per inch.

New pins of larger size were also fitted to the "13" machine, and the bed-plate was drilled out, some time early in 1873, as we find the provisional ½d., produced from the 1d., Laureated, watermarked "V" and Crown, and issued about the middle of 1873, with clean-cut, large-hole perforations gauging 12½, 13. This plan of fitting a machine with a new set of pins of larger size, and drilling out the holes in the bed-plate to correspond, appears to have been adopted in order to save expense, and we find similar instances in the stamps of Queensland and South Australia. When in Melbourne about two years ago I was informed in the Government printing office that this was the usual course adopted.

Another machine appears to have been introduced about the year 1870, when the 2d. De La Rue type was issued. The gauge is about 12½, but is sometimes nearly 12¼.

Some time after the beginning of 1873, at least one of the old machines was altered from a "single-line" to a "triple-cutter" or "comb" machine, as we find all the stamps of suitable size issued after that date perforated by a machine of that nature. Certain stamps, such as the Laureated 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., 1s. octagonal, 2s., and 5s., the 2d. "De La Rue type," and the 9d. of 1873, could not be perforated by this "comb" machine.

The "teeth" of the "comb" gauge about 12¼, and in the case of single specimens it is often almost impossible to decide whether a stamp is perforated by the latter or by the 12¼–12½ single-line machine. This comb machine is sometimes confused with the single-line "12" machine, and it should be remembered that the gauge of the latter is always between 11½ and 12 and never more than 12.

All values of the 1873–1883 series, including the ½d., *rosine*, and the 2d. with double-lined oval, exist perforated "12," but none of the ½d., 1d., or 2d. on the coloured papers appear to have been perforated by that machine. This gauge then disappears altogether, and the later issues, including the 3d. and 6d. "Laureated" on "V" and Crown paper, were perforated by the "13" single-line machine as well as by the comb machine.

In the following tables the earliest dates I have seen are given for each perforation, in the case of stamps which are found perforated by different machines. In several cases it will be seen that the dates given in the ordinary catalogues are not early enough. The 1s. octagonal should be at least as early as 1859, instead of 1861, and, as a matter of fact, the 2s. perforated should also be found with the same date.

In order to make the lists more easy to follow, in every case the number in the 1906–7 Stanley Gibbons Catalogue is given.

The arrangement of the stamps of the "Laureated" type has been entirely altered. They are subdivided into two groups. The first consists of all stamps with watermarks in figures or words, and the second, of all those watermarked "V" and Crown. The stamps have been grouped according to values and types, with the idea of simplifying the lists. It will be noticed that some hitherto uncatalogued varieties have been included. Among these are the different values that occur on a thick buff paper, watermarked single-line "4". This paper apparently came into use about the year 1866.

No attempt has been made in these lists to indicate the different stages of the perforating machines, but large and small hole perforations have been included together according to the respective gauges, and the stamps perforated by the 12¼–12½ machine are included among those of the "13" gauge.

Table showing the different stages of the two earliest perforating machines:—

1. First machine, gauging 11½–12, called "12" in these notes.
   - (*a*) 1858. Holes of medium size.
   - (*b*) 1863 (end of). New pins and holes drilled larger.
   - (*c*) 1866. New pins and new bed-plate, holes medium size.
   - (*d*) 1879 (end of). New pins and holes drilled larger, similar to (*b*).
   - (*e*) Converted to comb machine (?).
2. Second machine, gauging 12½–13, called "13" in these notes. The length of the line of pins of this machine was 10¼ inches.
   - (*a*) 1864. Holes of medium size.
   - (*b*) 1873. New pins and holes drilled larger.
   - (*c*) Converted to comb machine (?).

There were in March, 1905, in the stamp-printing office in Melbourne, two "comb" machines, which had been converted from old "single-line" machines made by Harrild and Sons, and as the earliest machines used in Victoria were made by this firm it is probable that both the "12" and "13" machines mentioned above were converted into "comb" machines.

In addition to these "comb" machines there were also in use two single-line "12½" machines, made by Thos. Olley, and an "11" machine. Both these "12½" machines gauge between 12¼ and 12½ in parts, in one there are 185 holes in a length of 30 centimetres, and in the other there are 186½, so that the actual gauges are 12⅓ and 12$\frac{37}{60}$.

Since writing these notes, which are only intended to draw the attention of philatelists to this interesting subject, the valuable contribution by Mr. J. H. Smyth on these perforations has appeared in the *Australian Philatelist* (vol. xiii. No. 2). It will be seen that there are a few slight differences, and it is to be hoped that collectors will study these perforations more carefully in order to arrive at the history of the different states of the machines.

TABLE OF PERFORATIONS, WITH EARLIEST DATES.

Type.	No. in S.G. Cat.	Value.	Wmk.	Colour.	Perf. 12.	Earliest date.	Perf. 13.	Earliest date.	Perf. 12 & 13	Earliest date.
Half-length	23*c*, *d*	3d.	None	blue, deep blue	×	2.9.59				
Octagonal	44, 45	1s.	,,	,,	×	17.6.59				
,,	37	2s.	,,	green	×	16.8.60				
,,	38	6d.	SIXPENCE	black	×	25.6.61				
,,	39, 40	2s.	2	blue on green	×	26.10.65	×	7.65		
Emblems	61	1d.	None	blue-green	×	10.11.59				
,,	62	1d.	,,	yellow-green	×	25.7.60				
,,	64	4d.	,,	rose	×	16.4.59				
,,	70	1d.	laid horizontally	green	×	1.5.60				
,,	71	4d.	,, ,,	rose	×	22.4.59				
,,	72	1d.	ONE PENNY	green	×	26.9.60				
,,	73	2d.	TWOPENCE	brown-lilac	×	8.61				
,,	74	2d.	,,	slate-purple	×	2.7.61				
,,	75	2d.	THREEPENCE	slate-purple	×	3.1.63				
,,	76	2d.	2	slate	×	26.1.64				
,,	77	2d.	2	purple	×	1.64				
,,	78	2d.	2	red-lilac	×	11.7.63				
Beaded oval	80	3d.	laid paper	deep blue	×	30.1.60				
,,	81, 82	3d.	THREEPENCE	blue	×	15.10.60				
,,	82*a*	3d.	,,	marone	×		×	27.6.66		
,,	83	4d.	FOURPENCE	rose	×	15.2.61				
,,	84	6d.	SIXPENCE	orange	×	20.9.60				
,,	85	6d.	,,	black	×	19.6.61				
,,	87	4d.	FIVE SHILLINGS	rose	×	4.11.62				
,,	90	4d.	4	,,	×	12.11.62				
,,	91	4d.	None	,,	×					
,,	92	6d.	SIXPENCE	black	×	25.10.62				
,,	93	6d.	6	,,	×	26.3.63	×			
Netted corners	95	1d.	ONE PENNY	green	×	23.1.62				
,, ,,	96	1d.	1 (double-line)	,,	×	17.7.63				
,, ,,	97	1d.	1	,,	×	23.2.63				
Laureated	104	1d.	1	green	×	9.12.65	×	23.5.65	×	6.1.66
,,	105	,,	1	blue-green	×	20.2.64	×	27.10.64		
,,	99	,,	1 (double-line)	green			×	21.2.68		
,,	110	,,	4	,,			×	° Feb., 67		
,,	110*a*	,,	4 (buff paper)	,,			×			
,,	101	,,	4 (double-line)	,,			×	°July, 68		
,,	111	,,	6	,,			×	°June, 67		
,,	112	,,	8	,,			×	°Feb., 67		
,,	113	,,	SIXPENCE	,,			×	°1867		
,,	107	2d.	2	purple	×	2.1.65	×	17.12.64		
,,	106*a*	,,		lilac	×	9.9.64	×	26.9.66	×	6.1.66
,,	106	,,		red-lilac			×	21.2.66	×	
,,	102	,,	1 (double-line)	lilac			×	°Feb., 68		
,,	114	,,	4	,,			×	°Mar., 67		
,,	114*a*	,,	4 buff paper	,,			×	20.4.67		
,,	103	,,	4 (double-line)	,,			×	3.3.68		
,,	115	,,	6	,,			×	25.5.67		
,,	116	,,	8	,,			×	12.1.67		
,,	108*a*	4d.	4	pink	×	16.9.63	×	25.11.64	×	
,,	108	,,	4	rose	×	3.11.63	×	25.11.65		
,,	108*b*	,,	4 (buff paper)	,,	×	7.6.66	×	11.1.66	×	12.2.66
,,	100	,,	4 (double-line)	,,	×	31.3.64	×	9.65 Re-issue 1868.	×	2.1.66
,,	100*a*	,,	,,	carmine	×	27.1.64	×		×	
,,	109	8d.	8	orange			×	2.7.66		
,,	121	,,	10	brown on rose	×		×	°Mar., 78	×	
,,	151	3d.	8	red-lilac			×	14.7.68		
,,	152	,,	1 (double-line)	grey-lilac			×	8.12.68		

Type.	No. in S.G. Cat.	Value.	Wmk.	Colour.	Perf. 12.	Earliest date.	Perf. 13.	Earliest date.	Perf. 12 & 13.	Earliest date.
Laureated	131	6d.	6	blue	×	4.66	×	27.10.66	×	23.2.66
,,	135	,,	4	,,			×			
,,	136	,,	1 (double-line)	,,			×	°67		
,,	137	,,	2 (double-line)	,,			×			
,,	138	,,	4 (double-line)	,,			×	°67		
,,	139	,,	THREEPENCE	,,			×	9.11.68		
,,	140	,,	FOURPENCE	,,			×	°6.70		
,,	141	,,	SIXPENCE	,,			×	28.7.68		
,,	130*a*	10d.	8	slate			×	2.10.65		
,,	132	,,	10	brown on rose			×	27.11.67	×	
,,	133	9d. on 10d.	10	,,			×	11.71		
,,	148	1s.	1	blue on blue	×	28.3.73	×	1.66	×	28.8.66
,,	122	1d.	V and Crown	green	×	13.11.72	×	27.11.67		
,,	123	,,	,,	pale green	×	21.2.72	×	9.2.70		
,,	123*a*	,,	,,	yellow-green			×	23.3.69		
,,	130	½d. on 1d.	,,	green	×	31.7.73	×	15.8.73		
,,	124	2d.	,,	lilac			×	27.11.67		
,,	125	,,	,,	grey			×	22.1.68		
,,	125*a*	,,	,,	red-lilac			×	2.10.68		
,,	126	,,	,,	lilac on lilac			×	21.9.68		
,,	127	4d.	,,	rose	×	14.7.75	×	28.11.67		
,,	127*a*	,,	,,	bright rose	×	2.10.77	×	6.10.70		
,,	128	,,	,,	rosine	×	15.8.81	×	29.11.80		
,,	129	8d.	,,	brown on rose			×	11.6.77		
,,	129*a*	,,	,,	,, aniline	×	2.2.81				
,,	153	3d.	,,	red-lilac			×			
,,	154	,,	,,	grey-lilac			×	69		
,,	155	,,	,,	yellow	×		×	22.8.81		
,,	156	,,	,,	orange	×	15.7.73	×	23.8.69		
,,	144	6d.	,,	blue	×	3.4.69	×	13.4.69–4.11.75		
,,	145	,,	,,	bright blue	×	7.79	×	5.10.76–9.12.82	×	
,,	146	,,	,,	lilac-blue		19.3.80	×	10.7.76–6.7.80		
,,	147	,,	,,	ultramarine	×		×	5.10.76		
,,	150	1s.	,,	blue on blue	×		×	18.4.76		
,,	157	5s.	,,	blue on yellow			×			
,,	158	,,	,,	blue and red			×	8.11.72		
,,	159	,,	,,	lilac-blue and red			×	28.12.77		
Without line under crown	160 / 161	,,	,,	blue and red (aniline)	×	12.12.82	×			
De La Rue	162	2d.	,,	dull mauve	×	Feb., 72	×			
,,	162*a*	,,	,,	bright mauve	×		×	20.4.70		
,,	162*b*	,,	,,	lilac			×			
,,	164	9d.	,,	brown on rose	×					
,,	165	8d. on 9d.	,,	,,	×	5 12.71				
,,	163	9d.	10	,,	×	14.5.74	×	13.7.74		
Diadem, 1873–1883	167	½d.	V and Crown	deep rose	×		×	11.6.77	×	
,, ,,	166	,,	,,	pale rose	×	6.10.75	×	13.1.76		
,, ,,	168	,,	,,	rose on rose			×			
,, ,,	169	,,	,,	rosine	×	1882	×	1881	×	
,, ,,	170	,,	,,	scarlet	×		×			
,, ,,	171	1d.	,,	yellow green	×	July, 80	×			
,, ,,	172	,,	,,	pale green	×		×			
,, ,,	173	,,	,,	green on yellow			×			
,, ,,	174	,,	,,	green on drab			×			
,, ,,	176	2d.	,,	dull mauve	×	22.1.75	×			
,, ,,	177	,,	,,	deep mauve	×	10.8.75	×			
,, ,,	175	,,	,,	bright mauve			×	5.11.73		
,, ,,	178	,,	,,	mauve on green			×			
,, ,,	179	,,	,,	mauve on buff			×			
,, ,,	180	1s.	,,	bright blue on blue	×	1.8.81	×	78		
,, ,,	181	,,	,,	deep blue on blue	×		×	22.3 77		
Double-lined oval	182	2d.	,,	mauve	×		×	22.3.79		

NOTE —The letter ° placed against a date signifies that it is a date given in *Oceania*.

It is hoped that philatelists having specimens with perforations not given in the above lists, or with earlier dates, will be good enough to send them for inspection to me, c/o The Hon. Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

"Old-Time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

(*Continued from page* 169.)

* * *

AMONG the articles published in *Le Timbre-Poste* there is one to which I wish to make special reference. Having been mixed up to some extent in the "Moresnet" affair of 1867, I think it is now fully time, seeing that the chance is offered me, to at last explode the theory that the mystification of 1867, known as the "Moresnet April Fool Joke," was originated by the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*. The merit of it belonged entirely to M. Réné Chalons, the learned numismatist, who combined the erudition of a bibliophile with the ingenuity of a practical joker. He died in Brussels in 1889 at the age of eighty-seven. He possessed a remarkable collection of coins and medals, and his reputation as a numismatist was European.

M. Chalons was President of the Agathopèdes,* who used to mystify the scientific world by their practical jokes which always "came off." To become a member of that Society a candidate had to prove that he had played a good trick on one of his best friends. In proposing to his friend, J. B. Moens, in 1867 the "Moresnet April Fool Joke," M. Chalons had made it an express condition that his name should never be disclosed, and he undertook to supply not only the design for the stamp, which was going, it was said, to be adopted by the Commune of Moresnet, but also to furnish the necessary information concerning that Commune, which was very little known in those days, and which every collector knows now. The mystification of *Le Timbre-Poste* was as great a success as that which was carried out in 1840 by the same M. Chalons, and of which I will now give an account:—In 1840, to pay his footing as President of the Society of the Agathopèdes, M. Chalons published the catalogue of a sale which was to take place in consequence of the death of the Count de Fortsas of Beriche, in Mons. This catalogue is a masterpiece of erudition, so much so that the few original copies are sold at fabulous prices, and it has been reprinted several times, as happens with masterpieces. Its title runs:—"Catalogue of a very choice but limited Collection of Books from the library of the late Count N. A. de Fortsas, the sale of which will take place at Beriche on August 10, 1840, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of and by M. Bourlon, Notary, 9 Rue de l'Eglise." After the conditions of sale there came this note:—"Nearly all the libraries formed during the last fifty years have been based servilely on the *Bibliographie Instructive* of De Bure. The result is that the works listed by M. De Bure as rare or curious are now found everywhere as a matter of course, and it is become the correct thing to say that, with regard to old books, there is nothing so common as the rare ones.

* "Agathopède" was derived rom the Greek words agathos (good) and pous, podos (a foot); hence the Society of Good Feet (pigs' feet being understood).

"A taste entirely opposed to this servility, the ideas of a true book-lover, on the contrary, guided the selection of the unique collection that we offer by auction to-day.

"M. le Comte de Fortsas admitted to his shelves only such books as were unknown to all bibliographers and cataloguers. Under such a system, it may easily be understood that the collection formed by him cannot be a very extensive one, although he devoted considerable sums of money to it for forty years. But that which it may be found hard to believe is, that he expelled without pity from his shelves such volumes as would have been the pride of the most exacting collectors, so soon as he learned that the work, hitherto unknown, had been mentioned in some catalogue. This sad discovery was noted in his list of books in a special column, in the words 'Found mentioned, etc.'; then followed 'Sold,' 'Given away,' or (a course inconceivable to those who do not know to what lengths the passion of exclusive collectors can go) 'Destroyed'!

"The publication of the *Nouvelles Recherches*, by Brunet, was a grievous blow for our book-lover, and one which, doubtless, helped not a little to accelerate the end; it caused him to lose at a stroke one-third of his library."

The collection thus announced consisted of about fifty volumes, with empty spaces in the numbering corresponding with the works kicked out for the reason mentioned above. Every work was followed by a notice reproduced from the list in the owner's handwriting, with references, divers details concerning the author, the printing of the book, the probable causes for its disappearance, etc.

The sensation produced among book-lovers by the announcement of this sale can be more easily imagined than described. The Prince de Ligny gave orders for No. 48 to be bought at any price. It was "*My Campaigns in the Netherlands, with the list, day by day, of the fortresses, which I captured at the point of the sword. Printed by me, and for myself alone, in one single copy, and for good reasons.* A. B. of the firm of printers of P. Ch. De. . . . No date; octavo, 202 pages; bound in green chagrin, with a silver-gilt lock and key."

Baron Reiffenberg, Keeper of the Royal Library in Brussels, obtained a special grant from the Government to enable him to bid at the auction.

Forty-eight hours before the sale, M. Chalons appears to have become alarmed at his joke, and he inserted the following notice in various newspapers:—"The public is informed that the fine library of M. le Comte de Fortsas will not be sold by auction. Collectors will learn this with regret; but the precious collection will not be lost to the country; it has been bought for the town of Beriche for its public library."

Some ill-tempered persons, who had unduly excited themselves about the matter, thought of taking action against M. Chalons for damages; but the huge shout of laughter raised throughout scientific Europe by the unexpected issue of this literary episode doubtless caused the discontented to reconsider the case, and amply repaid the author for his trouble. Some of his victims bore him a grudge, as was the case with me in the matter of the Moresnet stamp.

(To be continued)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED IN 1881,

Is the oldest Exchange Club. Circulates Monthly Exchange Packets. Holds Meetings in London from October to May for Displays, Discussion, and Exchange. The Official Organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent Post Free to all Members. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.; Annual Subscription, 5s. There are a limited number of vacancies for Life Membership at a fee of £2 2s. Rules and Application Forms Post Free from the Hon. Sec., T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Meetings are held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. All Members who can do so are invited to attend, bringing with them any New Issues, Novelties, or Duplicates for Exchange.

Country Members who may be in town on these occasions, or any Visitors, will be cordially welcomed.

The annual general meeting and election of officers and committee for 1907–8 took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday evening, May 9th. Present: Messrs. W. Schwabacher (in the chair), P. L. Pemberton, W. Schwarte, P. P. Brown, W. J. Bovill, W. S. King, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, E. W. Wetherell, Miss Cassels, Mr. F. J. Peplow, and the Hon. Secretary. The annual report and balance-sheet was read and adopted subject to audit, Messrs. Sidebotham and Brown being reappointed auditors. The reports of Dr. Marx, M.A., Exchange Superintendent, and Mr. King, Hon. Librarian, having been read and approved, the following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year:—Honorary President: His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C. Hon. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Vernon Roberts, W. Dorning Beckton, and H. L. Hayman. President: Mr. H. R. Oldfield. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, and W. Schwarte. Committee: Messrs. P. P. Brown W. J. Bovill, P. J. Dudgeon, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.E., P. L Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, E. W. Wetherell, Dr. Marx, M.A. (Hon. Exchange Superintendent), and T. H. Hinton (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer). Interesting displays of various stamps with notes were then given by several of the members present, including Miss Cassels and Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, W. J. Bovill, and the Hon. Secretary, the meeting concluding with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. All particulars as to membership gladly sent on application to the Hon. Secretary, T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

Leicester Philatelic Society.

SECOND EXHIBITION OF

POSTAGE STAMPS

TO BE HELD IN LEICESTER

ON

NOVEMBER 1ST AND 2ND, 1907.

President, Dr. R. Milbourne West; *Secretary*, P. V. Sansome; *Treasurer*, Thos. B. Widdowson; *Exhibition Secretary*, J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Glenfield Road.

LIST OF CLASSES.

Judge, W. Dorning Beckton, Esq., Manchester, *Judge at the International Exhibition*, 1906; *President of Manchester and Member of the Royal Philatelic Society.*

CLASS I. (Open.)

The Best Collection of Great Britain or any one British Colony exceeding 150 Stamps.

1st, Gold Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; 2nd, Silver Medal given by Dr. R. Milbourne West; 3rd, Society's Diploma.

CLASS II. (Members of L.P.S. only.)

The Best Collection of any one British Colony exceeding 100 Stamps.

1st, Silver Medal given by the Leicester Philatelic Society; 2nd, Bronze Medal given by Dr. W. Mussen; 3rd, Society's Diploma.

CLASS III. (Open.)

The Best General Collection consisting of not less than 25 Countries.

1st, Silver Medal given by D. Field, Esq.; 2nd, Bronze Medal given by D. Field, Esq.

Neither of these medals to be awarded to a competitor gaining an award in any other class in the Exhibition.

CLASS IV. (Collectors of Leicestershire.)

The Best Collection in any one of Gibbons' Imperial, Century, or Ideal Albums.

1st, Silver Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; 2nd, Album ("The Good Old Times") given by Messrs. Ewens, Ltd.

CLASS V. (Members of L.P.S. only.)

The Special Arrangements of Curiosities, and objects of interest, including Forgeries in connexion with Philately and the Postal Service, not exceeding 25 specimens.

1st, Bronze Medal given by Leicester Philatelic Society; 3rd, Album ("Our Own Times") given by Messrs. Ewens, Ltd.

CLASS VI. (Members of L.P.S. only.)

The Best Collection of Montenegro or any other European Country (Great Britain excluded).

1st, Bronze Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; 2nd, Album No. 11 given by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., with Society's Diploma.

CLASS VII. (Members of L.P.S. only.)

The Best Collection of Great Britain. In Album or on Sheets.

1st, Album (Leather bound) for Great Britain, given by Messrs. Bright and Son, with Society's Diploma; 2nd, Society's Diploma.

The Best Junior Collection of Great Britain by any Member under 21.

Album for Great Britain, given by Messrs. Bright & Son.

CLASS VIII. (Any Collector in Leicestershire under 16.)

No Charge will be made for Entries in this Class.

The Best Junior Collection under 2000. In Album or on Sheets.

1st, Album No. 1 given by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., with Society's Diploma; 2nd, Society's Diploma.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—*All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to* Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, *and not to the* Editor.

H. T. G.—We note one of your varieties of Natal; the other is probably a left-hand stamp of a row, in which the first stroke of the "H" might get a little extra pressure. Is not your O.F.S. No. 83 in the Catalague? The dot is most likely accidental.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AZORES.

1906–7. *New type. With letters in corners for Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada.*

	s.	d.
5 reis, orange and black	0	1
20 ,, lilac and red	0	2
75 ,, brown and red	0	6

BARBADOS.

1907. *Overprinted* KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, 1D.

2d., black and orange	0	3
2d. ,, ,, (error "1d" without stop) *in a pair*	1	0

BOLIVAR.

Cat. No. *Various issues. New or revised prices.*

88.	5 p., carmine and blue	3	6
34.	10 p., blue and marone	6	0
93*a*.	50 c., purple on green	0	3
93*b*.	50 c. ,, white	0	3
252.	20 c., carmine (Too Late)	0	3
302.	20 c., deep blue (A.R.)	0	2

BOYACA.

1903. *Type 5. Reduced price.*

1 p., claret	3	0

BRITISH GUIANA.

1907. *Type 28. Multiple wmk. New colours.*

2 c., red	0	2
4 c., brown and violet	0	3
5 c., ultramarine	0	4
6 c., grey and black	0	5
12 c., orange and mauve	0	8

CHILI.

1905–7. *Type 27.*

15 c., black and purple	0	5

DENMARK.

1907. *Head of new King.*

25 öre, brown	0	5

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1907. *Type 3. New shade.*

4 c., black and rose-carmine	0	2

GOLD COAST.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

½d., lilac and green	0	1

GWALIOR.

Cat. No. *Various issues. New or revised prices.*

23.	1 rupee, slate *used*	7	6
110.	1 ,, green and carmine ,,	1	6
124.	½ a., pea-green ,,	0	2

JAPAN.

1906. *Current types. Perf.* 13 to 14.

2 sen, yellow-green	0	1
3 ,, rosine (perf. 12½). *used*	0	4

LUXEMBURG.

1907. *New type, with head of Grand Duke.*

12½ c., grey-green	0	3
20 c., orange	0	3
25 c., blue	0	4

MALDIVE ISLANDS.

1906. *Ceylon stamps overprinted* MALDIVES.

2 c., orange-brown	2	6
3 c., green	2	6
4 c., orange and ultramarine	3	0
5 c., lilac	2	0
5 c. ,, *used*	2	0

MALTA.

1907. *King's Head. Colour changed.*

1d., carmine	0	2

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1906–7. *Type 2. Numerals in black. Perf.* 11½.

2½ reis, grey	0	1	10 r., green	0	2
5 r., orange	0	1	15 r., dull green	0	2

1906–7. *Unpaid. New type. Value in black.*

5 r., green	0	1	50 r., brown	0	5
10 r., slate	0	2	100 r., lilac	0	8
30 r., orange	0	4			

NABHA.

Cat. No. *Various issues. New or revised prices.*

38.	½ a., pea-green *used*	0	1
39.	1 a., carmine ,,	0	2
40*a*.	2 a., mauve ,,	0	3
41.	3 a., orange-brown ,,	0	5

NEW ZEALAND.

1906–7. *Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf.* 14.

2½d., blue	0	4
9d., purple	1	0

1906–7. *Surcharged* OFFICIAL *in black.*

½d., green *used*	0	2
1d., carmine ,,	0	1
2d., purple ,,	0	2

NICARAGUA.

1907. *Type 36. Waterlow print.*

10 c., yellow-brown	0	3

1906. *Official. Type 62.*

1 c., green	0	1	10 c., brown	0	4
2 c., rose	0	1	20 c., orange-red	0	6
5 c., blue	0	2			

PATIALA.

1906. *King's Head.*

3 pies, blue-grey *used*	0	1

PERU.

Various issues. Revised prices.

Cat. No.		Unused. s.	d.	Used. s.	d.
93.	10 c., green	0	1	0	2
137.	5 c. blue	1	6	—	
138.	5 c., ultramarine	1	6	—	
144.	5 c., blue	0	8	—	
146*a*.	2 c., vermilion	2	6	—	
176.	2 c., black and red	0	2	—	
178.	22 c., green	1	3	—	
413.	10 c., orange	—		2	0
413*d*.	10 c. ,,	—		2	0
516.	20 c., blue	2	0	—	
521.	50 c., carmine	3	0	—	

PORTO RICO.

Various issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.	Unused. s.	d.	Used. s.	d.	Cat. No.	Unused. s.	d.	Used. s.	d.
1.	—		0	2	58.	—		0	2
5.	—		0	4	76*a*.	—		0	2
22.	—		1	0	114.	—		0	1
30.	—		0	2	117.	0	2		
43.	0	2	—		125.	—		0	1
46.	0	2	—		131.	0	3		
53.	—		0	2					

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1907. *Type 2. Multiple wmk.*

3d., green and orange	0	5

ST. VINCENT.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

2½d., lilac and blue	0	1

SALVADOR.

1906–7. *Type 97. Perf.* 11½.

6 c., black and carmine	0	1

SAN MARINO.

1907. *New type.*

1 c., brown	0	1

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—LABUAN.

1907. *Stamps of the Labuan Colony overprinted* STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, *and on three stamps surcharged with new value, in addition.*

3 c., black and brown.
4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow.
4 c. on 16 c., green and brown.
4 c. on 18 c., black and pale brown.
8 c., black and vermilion.
10 c., brown and slate.
25 c., green and greenish blue.
50 c., purple and lilac.
$1, brown and orange.

The above set of nine, price 30s., unused and mint.

TOLIMA.

Various issues. Reduced prices.

5 c., brown (No. 22)	0	1
1 p., vermilion (No. 59)	2	1

TRINIDAD.

1907. *Type 11.*

5s., deep purple and mauve (Ch.)	6	6

STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.

2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.

3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.

4th.—Collections should be sent to 391 STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.

5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391 STRAND, W.C.

6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.

7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.

8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.

9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

No. 7.—A FINE SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF

CYPRUS.

This Collection is made entirely of unused stamps, and is exceptionally strong in blocks of four (with and without plate numbers), strips with marginal inscription, and several full sheets.

Among the better things we note—

A pane of twenty of the first 6d., pl. 16; two of the rare errors "80" paras for "30 p.," one in a block of nine, the other in a pair; fine blocks of the "½ ½," in black, on ½ p., green, and a single mint copy of the *very rare* large "½ ½" on the CC watermark; nearly complete blocks of four of the Queen and King Issues, with plate numbers.

We calculate that the Collection would price up to about **£300**, but it is offered as a real bargain at the price of

£160 nett.

No. 8. **Stamp Collections Register—*continued.***

LABUAN and BRUNEI.

A Specialized Collection, chiefly unused, with genuine used stamps of the later issues.

The stamps of the first type are strong in full sheets, of which there are no less than **18** in this Collection. Special attention has been paid to condition, and the copies are all well centred.

The **Labuan** "Crown" type overprinted "Straits Settlements" are a superb lot, being in blocks of four, blocks of twelve with imprint, and one entire sheet, also many stamps used postally.

The **Brunei** are also very fine in unused blocks of four, a full sheet of 100 stamps, and a number of used stamps, many on portions of envelopes.

The retail price of the stamps is nearly £150; the owner's price for the Collection is only

£85, a decided bargain.

No. 9.—A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF

British Colonies in Africa.

Arranged in our British Africa Postage Stamp Album.

This Collection consists chiefly of unused stamps in mint condition, with a large number in blocks of four, and some large blocks, and a few entire panes.

The owner has paid special attention to condition, and has made a point of securing as many as possible of the King's Head, watermark Crown and C A single.

It is difficult to describe this Collection in a few lines, but any one who examines it will be pleased with the stamps. **British East Africa,** a superb lot; **Cape of Good Hope,** 62 triangular, including many pairs; **British Somaliland,** almost complete, some of the rarer Official in pairs; **Gambia** and **Gold Coast,** very fine; **Orange River, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria,** and **Zanzibar,** all much above average and many of the rare varieties.

The owner states the catalogue value is over £742, and many stamps here are worth more than catalogue value, nett. The price asked for the whole Collection is

£375 nett,

at which figure we can recommend the purchase as a most advantageous one.

JUNE, 1907.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVII. No. 204

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	237
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	239
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF DENMARK AND THE DANISH COLONIES By L. HANCIAU *(Continued from page 207.)*	247
PURCHASE OF THE BREITFUSS COLLECTION By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	250
THE LOCAL POST OF PARIS UNDER LOUIS XIV	251
CHINA: THE SHEETS OF THE FIRST ISSUE By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL	253
HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S ANNUAL DINNER	255
MY SOUVENIRS: REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN By PIERRE MAHÉ *(Continued from page 195.)*	257
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	259
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	260
INDEX	261

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L'ABONNEMENT

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros qui auront déjà paru, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

DAS ABONNEMENT

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet sei.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII. JUNE 29, 1907. NO. 204.

Editorial.

* * *

ONCE again we arrive at the end of a volume, and are afforded an opportunity of looking back over another Philatelic Season. The event of the season may be said to have been the bestowal of the title "Royal" upon the Philatelic Society, London, an event which has, we believe, led to a considerable increase in the membership of the Society, and is both a worthy recognition of good work done in the past and an incentive to further good work in the future. Better work we have no right to expect; the quality of the Society's work keeps step with the general progress of Philatelic Science, and each fresh publication is more elaborate and complete than the last; but we should like to see those publications appear at somewhat shorter intervals. The issue of an annual volume, thinner and dealing with the stamps of one or two countries only, would be more likely, we think, to keep up the interest of the members, and of philatelists in general, than the publication of large and expensive works at much longer intervals. A subject like the Transvaal could not, of course, be dealt with in one of these smaller volumes, but that is a somewhat exceptional case, though by no means unique; there are some British possessions in the Far East, and others much nearer home, whose issues the Society has never touched, but which will have to be dealt with some day, to make the books upon the British Empire complete. The fact is that the published work of the Society is done by a very few of its members. A small publication committee, even though composed of the finest philatelists of the day, can only be expected to take up one book at a time; the Royal Philatelic Society should be able to furnish half a dozen such committees, each engaged upon a separate work. Let us hope that some of the new members will bestir themselves and endeavour to increase the output without in any way lowering its quality.

Vol. XVII.

There is a certain branch of the work that still remains to be done in which we are personally interested. At the commencement of the past season we made a suggestion as to the compilation of a book, or a series of articles, upon the Postal Stationery of our own country, a subject of very great interest and not of insuperable difficulty. Our suggestion was very favourably received, but very little, we regret to say, has yet been done towards carrying it out. We therefore venture once more to bring the subject to the notice of our readers, both those who are members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and those who are not.

In our number for December last we referred to this matter at some length, and at the same time published, for our own selfish purposes, a list of numbers of Mulready covers and envelopes which we were anxious to see and, if possible, to obtain copies of them. This publication produced a certain amount of fruit, but by no means an abundant crop. Through the kindness of some of our friends we have been enabled to strike Nos. 220 and 242 out of our list of wants, and also 224, which we mentioned in January; in addition to these we have been shown a *very* few others, which we knew existed, but

of which we wanted (and still want) copies. We trust that some of them may yet be forthcoming, and also specimens of wrappers with fragments of others attached to them, which we especially want to examine for plating purposes.

Another question, which is always with us and which has been discussed a good deal during the past season, is that of the Simplified Catalogue. In the direction of settling the exact principles upon which such a catalogue is to be constructed we do not appear to have made much progress; but our friend Mr. Nankivell, in a series of articles upon the "Countries of the World" in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, has gone some way towards compiling the sort of catalogue that seems to be required, and Mr. C. A. Howes, in the same journal, has given some examples of the classified lists, which we believe will be found more generally useful. At the end of last century our publishers took an important step, with a view to the reduction of the bulk of their Catalogues, by dividing them into four volumes, Parts III and IV containing the Local Postage stamps, and the Stamped Stationery, respectively. Unfortunately (in our opinion) the result of this subdivision was that the two classes in question have been more completely neglected even than before. The latest edition of Part IV is dated 1900 and that of Part III 1899, and no similar catalogues have, so far as we are aware, been since published in the English language.

With this unhappy result before us, we hesitate to recommend further division, but it may become necessary. There are certain classes of adhesives which might well be placed in a separate volume or volumes, for the purposes of the general collector at any rate—the specialist should take all classes, stationery included—we refer to Acknowledgment of Receipt, Express Letter, Parcel Post, Postage Due, Registration, and Too Late stamps, as one of these separate classes, Telegraph stamps and Official stamps as two others. We acknowledge that there is no logical reason for separating the first of these classes from the ordinary postage stamps, as they all denote payment of postal charges for conveyance of letters or packets, such as prepayment of a species of reply, specially expeditious delivery, prepayment of postage upon what the authorities decide to be a *parcel*, rather than a letter, postage to be collected from the receiver, an extra charge for extra care, and an extra charge for the privilege of posting a letter just before the closing of the mails; in most instances, therefore, a higher postal rate on account of extra trouble given. All of these are *postage* stamps in the fullest sense of the term; at the same time they are postage stamps of special natures, and it is therefore justifiable to separate them from the ordinary stamps of that class. Telegraph stamps, of course, are another thing; if special stamps are issued for the prepayment of charges for the transmission of telegrams, stamps which cannot be used for prepayment of postage, they, strictly speaking, have no claim for admission into a collection of postage stamps; at the same time, when the postal and telegraph services are under the same department, and both are conducted at the same offices and by the same officials, it is fair to say that the stamps which frank one species of communication are very closely allied to those which frank the other. But the general collector may well keep them apart, though we are quite unable to see any reason for regarding ordinary postage stamps that have been used on telegrams as in any way different from those that have been used on letters.

Official stamps must be considered in two divisions: those which have a value indicated and those which have not. The latter really are not postage stamps at all; they denote neither postage paid nor postage to be paid, but indicate that the letters to which they are attached travel free. Those with an expressed value are a little nearer the real thing, they show the postage that should be paid, and in some cases actually is paid, to the Post Office Department by the department which uses the stamps; this is the most that can be said for them, and we think that both divisions might well come out of the postage stamp catalogues, or at least be relegated to a separate volume like the other special classes. This would lighten the ship to some extent; we do not suggest that these are the only things that could be thrown overboard without detriment to R.M.S. *Philatelia*, there are other portions of the cargo which we would even more gladly see jettisoned, but some of them would be difficult to pick out, being so thoroughly mixed with more valuable stuff.

Finally, we much regret to be obliged to warn our readers that one of the features of the past year has been the increasing dissemination of very dangerous forgeries, produced by the manipulation of genuine specimens of common stamps, which are converted into the semblance of rarities by skilful alterations, and by the addition of overprints and obliterations. "The lie that is half the truth is ever the worst of lies," as the minister said, and in the same way the forgery that has a genuine foundation is ever the most difficult to detect. We are not going into details; a word to the wise is sufficient.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—*We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to* THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, *care of* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, *Strand, London, W.C. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay.* N.B.—*Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.*

* * * *

PART I.

Antigua.—It appears that the 1s. stamp, to which we referred last month, has not got a new watermark, but the paper is chalk-surfaced. *The L. P.* now reports the 2½d. on the same paper.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 4d. Postage Due stamp has appeared with the Crown and "A" watermark, and perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.

4d., green; *new wmk.*

British Central Africa Protectorate.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. and 6d. with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

1d., grey and carmine; *new wmk. and paper.*
6d. ,, buff ,, ,,

British East Africa.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* describes a curious variety of the 5 rupees of May, 1896, in which the letter "U" of "RUPEES" is much smaller and thinner than usual, and out of line with the other letters. Our contemporary suggests that there must have been two plates of this value, but that seems unlikely, as the higher values of the issue had but a short life. It is more probable that the variation is due to some defect in one impression on the plate.

Brunei.—We have seen the new stamps in the design of which we gave an illustration last month, and we should describe the colours of some of the values somewhat differently from the list given in January. The frame of the 8 c. is in *deep yellow*, that of the 25 c. we should call *ochre-brown*, the centre of the 30 c. *purple*, and that of the 1 dollar *vermilion*. The paper is unsurfaced.

Dominica.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the 1d. stamp with the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark and chalky surface.

1d., grey and carmine; *new wmk and paper.*

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two more of the high values on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

4 r., grey and green; *new wmk. and paper.*
5 r. ,, carmine ,, ,,

Gibraltar.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of the 2½d. on *coloured* paper, with multiple watermark and chalky surface; we presume that this has been in stock some time and is being used up before the issue of the stamp on *white* paper, of which "specimen" copies have, we believe, been seen.

2½d., lilac (and black ?) on *blue; new wmk. and paper.*

Gold Coast.—*Le T.-P.* states that the ½d. stamp has been issued in one colour only.

½d., green; *multiple wmk.*

Hong Kong.—We have received the 12 c. stamp with multiple watermark, which we listed in March, but we are inclined to think that the paper is not chalk surfaced. We have also the 4 c. and 10 c. on *white* paper, which we noted in January, and find that they are also unsurfaced.

Ewen's Weekly states that the 50 c. and 1 dollar on chalk-surfaced paper have at last been issued, and that only the 30 c. and 10 dollars are now wanting to complete the set.

According to the *M.C.* a foreign journal chronicles a 60 c. in the colours of the 20 c.; we think it possible that the figure "6" may be a misprint in the journal in question, and therefore refrain from listing this new value for the present.

India.—*Jhind.*—Colonel Handcock draws our attention to the fact that the 4 a. and 8 a., Queen's Head, Official stamps exist with the word "JHIND" measuring 10½ mm., instead of 10 mm., as well as the ½ a. and 2 a., which we catalogue as Nos. 515*a* and 516*b* (should be 515*b*). According to Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book, this variety only exists in the *black*

overprint, the four values showing it should therefore come after No. 527. The same variety exists on the ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 3 a., 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee, of the ordinary series, and a similar variety with "JHIND" measuring 9¾ mm. exists on the same seven ordinary and four Official stamps, and is equally worthy of notice.

Puttialla. — We are shown some strips of the current 4 a. Official stamps, containing specimens with the word "SERVICE" irregularly spaced; in one of these, a stamp from the left-hand end of a row, there is a wide space between the first two letters; in another, which is from the right-hand end of a row, the space is between the letters "R" and "V." The word in each case measures nearly 11½ mm., instead of the usual 10½.

Indian Native States.—*Jammu and Kashmir.*—Mr. D. Field has shown us several copies of the ordinary 1 a. Kashmir, *orange* and *brown-orange*, of 1867, used, and upon fragments of the original letters, accompanied in each case by six annas in British Indian stamps, generally a 6 a. stamp of 1876. In one case only can we find the date of the year, which is 1877, but probably all were used about the same time, and it would seem that at that period a letter or packet of whatever weight addressed to other parts of India only required a 1 a. Kashmir stamp.

Labuan.—In reference to the varieties of the Jubilee series which we described last month, Mr. A. H. Stamford kindly shows us a strip of three of the 1 c., the centre stamp of which has the error "JEBILEE"; also a strip of three of the 3 c., with two impressions of Type 24, one of them faint but quite distinct, overlapping to a great extent. He tells us that these have been in his possession for some six or seven years, and that he thinks he bought them at an auction. It is certainly very curious that they have never been chronicled, so far as we can ascertain.

Our attention is drawn to a variety of shade of the 8 c. of the April, 1897, issue, the frame of which is almost *vermilion*, rather than *rose-red*. At present we have only seen it "cancelled to order," but it has of course existed in a more interesting condition.

Leeward Islands.—We have received the 2½d. printed in one colour, and find that the paper is unsurfaced.

Mauritius.—A correspondent tells us that the 1 c. on 2 c., of 1893, exists with the overprint in *deep blue*, instead of *black*, as in the case of Nos. 16 to 18 of the Gibraltar stamps overprinted "Morocco Agencies." In the Mauritius case it seems quite possible that a *blue-black* ink upon a *violet* stamp might appear quite *blue*, when looked at with a strong light behind it; on the other hand, it is equally possible that a *deep blue* ink was really used.

Montserrat.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces and afterwards cancels the announcement of the issue of the bicoloured 2½d. on ordinary paper, with multiple watermark. Our contemporary originally chronicled this variety in January, 1906, but we understand that it has not been found to exist.

Natal.—A correspondent at Durban tells us that the use of stamps overprinted "OFFICIAL" is abandoned, and that a circular was issued to the Government Railway offices on May 30th, stating that the surcharged stamps were to be returned, and that they would be replaced by ordinary stamps; the latter are now perforated with the letters "N.G.R." (Natal Government Railways).

Northern Nigeria.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d. and 1s. on chalk-surfaced paper.

St. Vincent.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 1d. stamp.

Ewen's Weekly states that another value has appeared in this design.

3d., violet; *new type.*

One would suppose that little remained to be discovered about the early issues of St. Vincent, but at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. R. B. Yardley showed a block of four of the 1s., *slate-grey*, of 1866, perf. 11 to 12½ all round, a variety which used to be listed years ago, but which was struck out of the *St. Vincent Handbook* because no evidence could be obtained of its existence. This evidence has now been supplied, and a note by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in *The L.P.* for May, accounts for this variety as follows: The first supply of 1s. stamps was sent out in July, 1866, and the second in February, 1869; both are entered as *purple* in Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books, but as a matter of fact the first lot was *slate-grey* and the second *indigo;* 500 sheets were perforated on the first occasion and 300 on the second. Miss Stewart, the lady who worked the old perforating machine, noted the former as "purple" in her book, but did not note the colour of the latter, and Mr. Bacon suggests, probably quite correctly, that a few sheets beyond the 500 may have been printed in 1866, and that these may have formed part of the supply sent out in 1869, and thus have been perforated with the same gauge as the 1s., *indigo*, which are always perf. 11 to 12½. All were intended by the printers to be the same colour, but Miss Stewart must have noticed that this was not the case, and therefore entered the second lot in her perforating book as "300 sheets St. Vincent, 1s.," without mentioning the colour.

South Australia.—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2s. 6d., Type 27, with the Crown and "A" watermark. 2s. 6d., mauve; *new wmk.*

Straits Settlements.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of the following letter, which has been received by them:—

"No. 376. "General Post Office,
"Singapore, 6*th April*, 1907.

"Gentlemen,

"With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I beg to state that the Labuan stamps overprinted Straits Settlements are for sale at the Labuan Post Office only. They are available for postage on correspondence posted at any post office in the Straits Settlements.

"Labuan, as you may know, has been incorporated in the Straits Settlements, and Straits Settlements

postage stamps will be on sale there as soon as the stock of overprinted stamps is exhausted.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Yours obediently,
"(Signed) W. G. HILL,
"*Ag. Postmaster General, Straits Settlements.*"

This shows distinctly that the overprinted stamps became an issue of the Straits Settlements, but as they were only on sale at the Labuan Office it was quite unnecessary to overprint them at all, unless to prevent the use of the stock on hand in London.

Selangor.—Mr. W. Brown shows us a copy of the 5 c. of 1891, Type 1, overprinted "On Govt. Service", in three lines, in *black*. We do not recollect ever having heard of a curiosity of this description before, and Mr. Brown can only tell us that it was found in a mixed lot of stamps.

Sudan.—Mr. M. Giwelb shows us a vertical strip of three of the current 2 mil., the upper two stamps of which are overprinted "Army Service" (Type 33), while the bottom stamp, which is one of the bottom row of a sheet, is unsurcharged. No doubt a whole row was missed by some accident.

Tobago.—Referring to our note in the last number, Mr. Luff assures us that both the 6d., *stone*, and the 6d., *orange-brown*, exist with double overprint of Type 4.

Transvaal.—*The Met. Ph.* chronicles the £1 stamp with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

£1, green and violet; *new wmk. and paper.*

Western Australia.—We have received a new 1s. stamp of a De La Rue design, similar in style to those of the other values with botanical specimens at the sides, but with the value and name on curved labels above and below the Swan. Watermark "W" Crown "A"; perf. 14.

1s., pale olive-green.

Ewen's Weekly reports the 5d., with the Crown "A" watermark, perf. 11.

Mekeel's Weekly says: "The ½d., green, stamp on Crown A paper has been perforated 'O S' for official use." This is the first that we have heard of a ½d. stamp with that watermark; does it exist without the official perforation?

Mr. R. B. Yardley has shown us a very curious specimen of the "1d." on 3d. of 1885, the overprint on which appears to have been first printed in *yellow*, and then in *green* on the top of the *yellow*. The overprints do not exactly coincide, the serifs of the figure showing clear of one another, so that it is not a case of the *yellow* ingredient of the ink having spread after the surcharge was printed. It is unlikely that there was any real intention to use so ineffective a colour as *yellow*, and we can only suppose that the ink did not mix properly and that the roller became charged with *yellow* at one period in the printing, giving an overprint in *yellow*, which was afterwards corrected in *green*.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—The *Ph. Echo* reports that the 3 c. stamp has appeared in a new colour, which we suppose will involve a change in that of the 1 c.

3 c., blue-green; *perf.* 11½, 12.

Austria.—We have received a 12 heller stamp in the current form of Type 15, with the numerals in colour on plain ground in the corners; granite paper, without the shiny bars.

12 h., purple; *perf.* 12½, 13.

We have also the 2 (heller) Newspaper stamp on the same paper and perforated with a different gauge.

Newspaper Stamp. 2 (h.), blue; *perf.* 11½

Hungary.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the Newspaper stamp of 1900 overprinted "BUDAPEST—HIRTAS—1902—DEC. 20," in four lines, in *black*. He says "it is evidently not a postmark," but we do not feel quite so sure; possibly it is a *precancellation* of some kind, or perhaps the newspapers cancel the stamps that they use.

Brazil.—We are shown a set of the new Official stamps, which, we are told, are not allowed to be sold to the public, but are only obtainable *unused* by special favour. All are in the same colours and bear the same portrait, but the pattern of the frame is different for each value.

10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 700, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000 reis, green and orange.

Chili.—We have received a fearful and wonderful series of labels (sixteen varieties!) from the "Ministry of Marine" of this republic, a department which appears to be marvellously efficient and prolific from a philatelic point of view. First we have a little set of three labels, of the design illustrated last month, but with a single-line frame only, numbered in *violet* and imperforate:—

Pale blue; *with* "CARTA" *in* yellow.
Red; *with* "OFICIO" *in* pale blue.
Violet; *with* "PAQUETE" *in* red.

These, we are told, were provisionals, and were only used in January last, 200 of each nature being printed; they are therefore of great rarity. We should suppose, however, that they might be reproduced without much difficulty, since the second set consists of impressions of the very same die surrounded (except in one instance) by an outer frame in *black*.

With black *frame; perf.* 11. *Numerals in* black.
Blue; *with* "CARTA" *in* yellow (2900).
Red ,, "OFICIO" *in* blue (1000).
Brown ,, "PAQUETE," *in* green (1000).
Green ,, *large letter* "C," *in* red (300).
Without frame; imperf. Numerals in violet.
Brown on *blue; with large letters* "EP" *in* violet (100).

The figures in brackets show the numbers of each that have been printed, but, as we gather that these labels are still in use for correspondence within the country, it may be supposed that further supplies will be forthcoming when required.

Finally, we have a set for use on foreign correspondence, consisting of various values of the ordinary postage stamps, overprinted with an Anchor, surmounted by the word "OFICIAL," in *red*:—

1 c., green (No. 92).
3 c. on 1 p., brown (No. 81).
5 c., blue (No. 95).
10 c., black and grey (No. 96).
15 c. ,, purple (No. 98).
20 c. ,, orange-brown (No. 99).
50 c. ,, blue (No. 101).
1 p. ,, brown (No. 53).

Among the suggestions that have been made for simplifying the catalogues, is one to the effect that certain classes of stamps should be struck out altogether. We would venture to suggest that a beginning might well be made by excluding all these Marines.

Colombia. — *Barbacoas.* — We are shown three curious little sheets of type-set labels, which we gather are supposed to be some of those issued during the troublous times of 1903, etc. The sheets differ from one another in the colour of the paper on which they are printed, and although the types are the same in each case the values differ in some instances. There are nine stamps on the sheet, in two horizontal rows, five and four; the wording of the inscription is the same as that of the illustration given in the Catalogue, but the frame is different for each stamp on the sheet, and in no case corresponds exactly with the illustration. Except in the first stamp of the setting the figures denoting the value are in manuscript, and are apparently dependent upon the fancy of the scribe.

1. "No hay estam- | pillas. | Pagó $1.00 | El Admr. Corr | E. O. ORTIZ." Frame of fancy ornaments at top and bottom and dots at sides.

$1, black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

2. "No hay estam | pillás. | Pagó $ | El Admr. | E. O. ORTIZ." Frame of dots with letter "O" at each corner. (Value written in *red* on the *blue* and in *black* on the other papers on Nos. 2 to 8.) Accent over second "a" of "estampillas" in this type alone.

"001," black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

3. Inscription as last, but "El Admor." in fourth line. Frame of dots only.

"002," black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

4. Inscription as in 3; frame of fancy ornaments at sides, straight lines at top and bottom.

"1.20," black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

5. Inscriptions as last, but in larger type, and the last line "E. O. ORTIZ." Frame of fancy ornaments on all four sides.

"5.00," black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

6. "No hay es- | tampillas. | Pagó $ | El Admor. | E. O. ORTIZ"; frame of dots at top and bottom, straight lines at sides.

"005," black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

7. "No hay estam- | pillas. | Pagó $ | El Admor. | E. O. ORTIZ"; frame of dots only. (Similar to 3, but in the larger type of 5 and 6).

"0.10," black on *buff*, *blue*, and *red*.

8. Inscription as last, but in small type, and the name all in capitals; frame of dots at sides and of dots with a bracket "⌒" in the centre at the top and bottom.

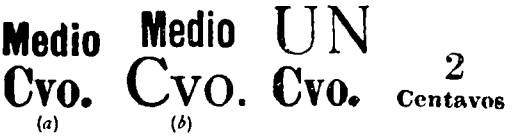
"0.20," black on *blue* and *red*.
"0.50" ,, *buff*.

9. "No hay estampillas. | Pagó $ | El Admor. Correos. | E. O. Ortiz." Frame of a straight line at top and fine dotted lines at bottom and sides.

"0.50," black on *blue* and *red*.
"1.00" ,, *buff*.

We may add that on the *red* stamps the date "1903" has been written in at the top of each, and "Barbs" at bottom of all except 4 and 5. We give a rather full description because it is evident that these labels (for whose character we do not vouch) might be varied to an unlimited extent by their executors and administrators.

Santander and Cucuta.—We have received, from a correspondent at this place, some of the stamps of the hideous series of 1905 overprinted with fresh values at which they are to be sold on the gold basis. They are not ruinously expensive so far, but higher values will no doubt be produced if these are eagerly taken up by philatelists. The overprints are in two lines in each case:—



Stamps of Santander.

Medio Cvo. (*a*), in *green*, on 50 c., yellow.
2 Centavos, in *black*, on 5 c., pale blue.
2 ,, in *blue*, on 10 c., claret.
2 Cvs., in *blue*, on 5 c., blue-green.
2 ,, ,, on 20 c., marone.
2 ,, ,, on 5 p., blue.

Stamps of Cucuta.

Medio Cvo. (*a*), in *black*, on 50 c., red on *yellow*.
,, ,, (*b*) ,, on 50 c. ,, ,,
UN ,, in *blue*, on 1 c., green on *yellow*.
2 Centavos, in *green*, on 2 c., rose ,,
2 ,, in *black*, on 10 c., brown ,,
2 ,, in *blue*, on 2 c., pale green.
2 ,, in *black*, on 5 c., scarlet.
2 Cvs., in *blue*, on 10 c., deep blue.
2 ,, ,, on 20 c., green on *yellow*.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us specimens of a new issue for this island, with profiles of the late and the present King of Denmark overlapping. All are in the same design, but some have their centres in the first of the two colours given in the lists. The Official stamps differ from the ordinary in having the word "PJÓNUSTU" at left. Watermark Crown; perf. 12½.

For ordinary postage.

3 aur, yellow-brown.
4 ,, scarlet and grey.
5 ,, green.
6 ,, sepia and grey.
10 ,, scarlet.
16 ,, brown.
20 ,, blue.
25 ,, blue-green and grey-brown.
40 ,, red-lilac.
50 ,, red-lilac and grey.

1 kr., brown and ultramarine.
2 ,, blue-green and black-brown.
5 ,, slate and pale brown.

Official Stamps.

3 aur, sepia and yellow.
4 ,, ,, green
5 ,, ,, brown.
10 aur, sepia and blue.
16 ,, ,, carmine.
20 ,, ,, yellow-greeen.
50 aur, sepia and lilac.

Ecuador.—Our publishers have found in a mixed lot of stamps a copy of the 20 c. of 1899 overprinted with Type 59, in *violet;* it would come before the present No. 241*a* in the Catalogue.

20 c., green; violet *surcharge.*

France.—We have received the 30 c., in the latest development of the Sower type.

30 c., orange.

Offices in Abyssinia.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 50 c. of the "LEVANT" series has been issued without any surcharge, to be used in Abyssinia. 50 (c.), brown and lavender.

Offices in China.—We are informed that the 25 c., No. 408, and the 75 c., No. 514, exist with double impressions of the names "MONGTZÉ" and "TCHON-KING", respectively, and the second is also found with overprint double, one inverted.

French Colonies.—*Reunion.*—We find in the *Ph. Echo* a notice and illustration of a label of long upright rectangular shape, inscribed "ILE DE LA RÉUNION COLIS POSTAUX 10 c.", which is chronicled as a *Parcel Post* stamp. But it is evident, from its design, that this, like many of the other French Colonial stamps similarly inscribed, is a fiscal, not a postal.

We give illustrations of the designs of the remarkably ugly stamps that have recently been manufactured

for this colony. We also give a revised list, in which the first colour is that of the picture in each case.

1 c., carmine and lilac.
2 c., ultramarine and brown.
4 c., red and grey-brown.
5 c. ,, green.
10 c., green and carmine.
20 c., blue-green and olive.
25 c., purple-brown and blue.
30 c., green and brown.
35 c., blue and black-brown.
45 c., carmine and violet.
50 c., ultramarine and red-brown.
75 c., carmine and brick-red.
1 fr., deep blue and black-brown.
2 fr., green and brick-red.
5 fr., purple-brown and carmine.

Postage Due Stamps.

5 c., carmine on *yellow.*
10 c., blue on *blue.*
15 c., black on *grey.*
20 c., carmine on *toned.*
30 c., green on *greenish.*
50 c., red on *yellow-green.*
60 c., carmine on *blue.*
1 fr., violet on *toned.*

Tunis.—We give an illustration of the design of the Parcel Post labels, chronicled some time back; and we add an amended list of colours. Centres in the first colour given.

5 c., brown-pink and green.
10 c., dull pink and vermilion.
20 c., vermilion and deep brown.
25 c., brown and deep blue.
40 c., rose and grey.
50 c., lilac and purple-brown.
75 c., blue and brown.
1 fr., rose-red and lake-brown.
2 fr., pale blue and carmine.
5 fr., brown-pink and purple.

We are told that the 30 c. does not exist in this series.

Mr. M. Giwelb shows us a vertical pair of the 5 c. of 1906, Type 4, the upper stamp of which is imperforate at top and sides, the top row of a sheet of stamps having been missed by the perforating machine.

German Empire.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the $1 value has been issued on the watermarked paper.

1 dollar on 2 m., blue; *with wmk.*

German Colonies.—*South-West Africa.*—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that the 3 pf. has appeared on the watermarked paper.

3 pf., brown; *with wmk.*

Hawaii.—The last number of *Le J. des Ph.* contains what purports to be a history of these islands, in which it is stated (amongst other things) that in 1849 or 1850 Kamehameha III decided upon incorporating his kingdom in the United States, and the author of the article adds:—

"The inscriptions of the stamps of the issues of 1852 and 1853 prove conclusively that, at that period, annexation to the United States was, so to speak, an accomplished fact; on the 13 cents of 1852 we read in fact at the top of the stamp 'H. I. & U. S.' (Hawaiian Islands and United States), and on the stamps of 1853, with effigy of Kamehameha III, we find the inscription 'HAWAIIAN' and 'UNITED STATES.' It is thus that very often a simple postage stamp may bear irrefutable witness to certain little-known circumstances in the history of a country."

Whether there is any foundation whatever for the historical fact (?) narrated above, or not, we do not know, but any philatelist who understands English can see that to quote the inscriptions upon the stamps as evidence of that supposed fact is pure nonsense. Only one value in each issue bears the compound inscription referred to, and there were other values issued at the same time which did not bear anything of the kind. In the first issue the inscription is "H. I. & U. S. Postage", which in the second is explained as "HAWAIIAN —5 Cts. UNITED STATES 8 Cts." showing conclusively

that, far from annexation being "an accomplished fact," postage was charged separately for the two countries, and the reason for the inscription was that the stamp in question was intended exclusively for postage between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States.

Hayti.—Mr. M. Giwelb shows us a block of six, two horizontal rows, of the 2 c. on 50 c., No. 141, perforated at top and bottom and vertically, and imperf. horizontally between the two rows.

Holland.—We are shown a variety in the sheet of the ½ c. De Ruyter label; it is not one of very special consequence, but still it is well to note it and have done with it. In the sixth stamp in the third horizontal row there is a white flaw across the right side of the last letter of "NEDERLAND." The stamps are in sheets of 150, ten horizontal rows of fifteen.

Mr. M. Z. Booleman points out to us that the Catalogue is wrong in giving the 10 gulden as perf. 11½ × 11, as this value only exists perf. 11 all round. He at the same time shows us two copies of the 5 gulden with very complicated perforations: one is perf. 11½ at top, 11 at sides, and 12½ at bottom; the other is perf. 12½ at top and right, 11 at left, and 11½ at bottom.

Honduras.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps; we have received the 1 c., 5 c., 6 c., 10 c., and 1 peso, and find that the colour of the highest value is *orange*, the others are as previously listed.

Italy.—*San Marino.*—We give an illustration of the design of the Express Letter label, which we chronicled last month.

Japan.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* now tells us that the stamp referred to last month is perf. 10 × 12½, not 8½ × 12½, but it comes under the heading mentioned. Our contemporary also says "6 sen" in the June number, but possibly this is a misprint.

Luxemburg.—*Le Moniteur du C.* quotes a rumour to the effect that the 12½ c. stamps, of the Dutch printing, that were sold recently among the remainders are in sheets of fifty, and states that if such is the case they were *reprints*, as the originals were all in sheets of 100. Our contemporary asks for further information on the subject, which we hope may be forthcoming.

Montenegro.—The *Ph. Echo* reports that the 25 nov., "brownish lilac," probably our *purple-brown*, perf. 12½, has been found in the Jubilee issue, that is to say, we suppose, overprinted with our Type 2 (in *black* or in *red?*).

We have received a new series, or part of one, for this country in the designs shown below. The first is that of the set for ordinary postage, the second is that of the Postage Due stamps, and the third, which differs from the first in having the letters "A" and "R" in the upper corners, is for the Acknowledgment

of Receipt stamp. The first and third are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, the second are surface-printed; all are perf. about 12½.

1 para, yellow-brown.
10 ,, rose-red.
15 ,, blue.
20 para, orange-red.
25 ,, dull blue.
35 ,, brown.
50 para, lilac.

Postage Due Stamps.

5 para, red-brown.
25 para, carmine.
50 para, green.

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.

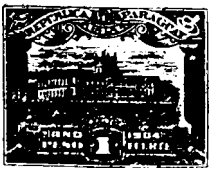
25 para, olive-green.

Nicaragua.—We have received the 6 c., Type 3*b*, New York edition, with the large "CÀBO" overprint in *black*. 6 c., slate; *surcharged with* Type z 8.

We have seen some of the surcharged Official stamps, including those which we noted last month. The overprints are "Vale 10 c" (or "50 c.") with character for *cents* inverted, "Vale 20 cts", in different type, and "Vale $1.00", etc.; the stamps disfigured are those of 1906. Of the copies we have seen some have the overprint reading up (*a*), others have it reading down (*b*).

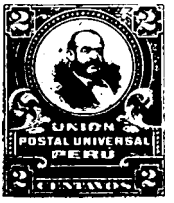
10 c. on 1 c., green (*b*).
20 c. on 1 c. ,, (*b*).
50 c. on 1 c. ,, (*a*).
$1 on 2 c., rose (*b*).
$2 on 2 c. ,, (*b*).
$3 on 2 c. ,, (*b*).
$4 on 5 c., blue (*a*).

Paraguay.—We have received the 10 c., dated 1904, in *bright green; The Metropolitan Ph.* states that 20 c. and 30 c. stamps dated "1906" have been issued, but we should like to see these before listing them. The *M.C.* chronicles the 1 peso, of which we give an illustration, with frame in a new colour and an Official stamp of the same value and in the same design.



10 c., bright green; *perf.* 11½.
1 p., black and brown-orange.
Official Stamp. 1 p. ,, pale red.

Peru.—We have received the 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 20 c. of the new issue, three of which values have already been listed, and we give illustrations of their



designs. *Mekeel's Weekly* adds a 50 c. with a view of the General Post and Telegraph Office at Lima.

1 c., black and green.
4 c., olive-green.
50 c., black.

Roumania.—We find that we have not yet given illustrations of all the interesting designs included in the pictorial series of last year; we now supply the missing ones.

The others were illustrated in August and November last.

We give also illustrations of the designs of the Exhibition labels, and of the latest Charity stuff, all very fine and large, and calculated to adorn and occupy much space in the album of the good and

charitable collector. Of the Exhibition rubbish we find there is a complete second set, overprinted with the letters "S E," in *black*, which we gather were for official use of some kind. Philatelists will have no use for them.

Russia.—*Offices in China.*—We have received the 5 and 10 roubles stamps surcharged for use in these offices. On the lower value the overprint is in *red*, and on the higher it is in *blue*. Perf. 13 to 13½.

5 r., pale blue, deep blue, and green.
10 r., pale grey, scarlet, and yellow.

Siam.—We copy from *Ewen's Weekly* the following letter on the subject of some fresh provisionals from this somewhat prolific country:—

"On the 24th inst. provisional stamps of 10, 20, and 40 ticals have been issued, and I enclose herewith a photo of them for reproduction in *E. W.S.N.* Revenue stamps of the ministry of justice having already a value of 10, 20, and 40 Tics. respectively have been used for these provisionals, but bearing only Siamese inscription they have been surcharged with 'Siam,' 'Postage,' and with the value. All the three stamps have the same light green colour and their actual size is 21 by 50 mm. Only 1000 of each kind have been surcharged (in sheets of 25), and there are no errors or differences.

"The history of these provisionals of uncommonly high value is the following :—

"In Siam, there are living several hundred thousands of Chinese, who entertain a brisk exchange of letters with their native country. Until quite recently, China had only very incomplete means of conveyance for private letters to smaller towns and villages in the interior of the country, and therefore the many Chinese Societies in Siam had established a sort of a private post to China. The charges were very high, and the conveyance of the letters to China was executed in that way that, when a sufficient number of letters has been handed in at the Societies' so-called letter agent's shop, a man was sent to China, who delivered the letters there, and who on his way back brought with him the letters collected in his native place. Since some time China, which will surely enter the Postal Union as it was already represented at the Postal Congress at Rome, has established postal connections even with the smallest villages, and private persons are no longer allowed to deal with the conveyance of letters. The private letter posts between Siam and China being, however, an institution sanctified by high age, and as the conservative Chinaman gets only slowly accustomed to such vigorous innovations, the Chinese and Siamese postal administrations have granted some facilities for a transition-period, the duration of which is not yet fixed, but which may last for one or two years. The Chinese letter agents in Siam are allowed to form 'clubbed packets' of their letters and to address them to their agent in China. These packets are to be posted at the Post Office in Bangkok, and the union rate of 12 atts must be paid for every letter contained. The whole amount of postage for the contents is fixed in stamps on the outside of the packet. Then the packets are sent as registered letters by the ordinary mails to the Chinese ports, where the Chinese post takes them over and delivers them unopened to the addressees. Letter packets from China to Siam are treated in the same way. Up to the present the highest value of postage stamps was 1 tical, but as the packets very often contained over 1000 letters higher values were necessary, and that is the reason of the issue of these provisionals. New stamps of higher value are already ordered from Europe, and if the arrangement with China had not come into force before the time intended it would not have been necessary to make surcharges. The provisionals can, of course, be used for any kind of mail matter, but they shall not be sold to the public, as the stock of these revenue stamps is very limited and as the number of surcharges shall last until the new stamps arrive from Europe. I think that the new provisionals will become rarities, and even used they will surely not go for under face value.

"The value of the tical is at present 1/5⅜, but as the Government is on the point to introduce the gold standard it will go up to 1/5¾ in a very short time."

Fiscal Stamps surcharged for Postal Use.

10 t. on 10 t., light green.
20 t. on 20 t. ,,
40 t. on 40 t. ,,

The overprints of Siam are accustomed to exhibit a good many varieties of type, but we do not know that the Siamese authorities can be justly charged with philatelism ; still, we would venture once more to point out that stamps which are not sold to the public are quite unnecessary ; if postage is paid in cash, as seems to be the case in this instance, no stamps are required, and it would have been equally convenient to await the arrival of the new stamps from Europe.

Spanish Colonies.—We give an illustration of the design of the new series for these colonies ; but we have not seen all the values of the four sets.

United States.—We regret to have to report that our list of the Jamestown advertisement labels was not complete ; however, another twopence-halfpenny will not ruin collectors. The design includes what we took at first sight to be a flattering portrait of Guy Fawkes, but the picture is labelled "Pocahontas." The pattern of her hat leads us to suppose that the Indian Princess was of Welsh origin.

5 c., deep blue.

Some little defects have already been discovered in the 1 c. and 2 c. of this series ; the following are noted in *Mekeel's Weekly* :—

1 c., with a blotch of colour covering half the upper part of the "T" of "POSTAGE."

1 c., with a dot on the top of Captain John Smith's head.

1 c., with a double line down the centre of the left-hand figure "1," instead of a single line (this is said to be more common than the variety with single line in both figures).

2 c., with a hair line running (vertically ?) through the left-hand figure "2" and extending into the margin (this is described as existing in four stamps out of a vertical strip of five).

The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(*Continued from page* 207.)

* * * *

THE Law relating to the currency, which was promulgated on February 10th, 1854, had been acted upon for some time previously. Thus Buntzen, who had succeeded Ferslew as engraver, made arrangements for bringing out stamps with values expressed in *skilling* (as in the Essays of 1850), instead of in *rigsbank skilling*. And as the Post Office Department was running short of 4 skilling stamps, it became necessary to put the stamps with values in the new currency in circulation before the date of the promulgation of the law, which was not a very serious offence, we may admit.

There is no mention of the issue of this 4 skilling stamp in any Official Circular; the 2 skilling appeared afterwards, equally unannounced, it is however referred to later (Decree of December 21st, 1860, see further on).

Issues of November, 1853, *to* 1854.

Designs resembling that of the 4 r.b.s. of 1851, with the Royal Emblems in the centre, but with the inscriptions altered. At left are the letters "K G L.," abbreviation of *Kongeligt;* at top "POST"; at right "FR.M.," for *Frimærke*, with stops after the letters "R." and "M." The value, expressed by a figure and the letter "S.,"* is given at foot. The triangular spaces between the wreath and the frame are filled with a pattern of dots. In each corner is a Posthorn, and over each of those in the lower corners is a microscopic figure at left and a letter "S" at right, set diagonally.

Size: 19 mm. square.

Engraved by Alfred Buntzen and surface-printed in colour, upon yellowish white, hand-made paper, watermarked with a small Crown, and having a pattern of wavy lines (burelage), in *yellow* on the face, as in 1851.

The stamps are 1 mm. apart, both vertically and horizontally.

With a figure "2" *in the left lower corner of both values.*

March, 1854. 2 s., blue (pale to deep).

Nov., 1853. 4 s, yellow-brown, brown, red-brown.

The secret (?) marks in the lower corners often show a badly-made figure "2," which might sometimes be mistaken for a figure "1." As in the case of the stamps of 1851, these figures and letters were engraved separately on each of the clichés forming the plates.

Variety.—No stop after the "R" of "F R M."

4 s., yellow-brown.

* The *skilling* is of the same value as the *rigsbank skilling* of the previous issue.

Issue of . . . 1857 (?).

Same type, but with the secret mark in the 4 skilling corrected.

With a figure "4" *in the left lower corner.*

4 s., yellow-brown, deep yellow-brown, brown.

Many copies have the figure "4" and letter "S" represented by dots, probably owing to wear or bad printing.

Varieties.

No stop after "R" of "F R M."

4 s., yellow-brown.

Figure "4" with a serif at the end of the horizontal stroke. 4 s., yellow-brown.

With a microscopic figure "1" in the corner; probably a "4" filled up with ink.

4 s., yellow-brown.

* * *

It had not been considered necessary to announce the issue of the 2 and 4 skilling, probably because the new stamps corresponded in value with those which they replaced. This was not the case with the new values, 8 and 16 skilling, intended for letters weighing 2 and 4 *lods*, respectively, in accordance with the Law of May 6th, 1857.

This is how these values were announced:—

"*Circular of the Director-General of Posts.*

"No. 16. 1857.

. . . . . .

"4. It is hereby notified that at the commencement of the month of July next, there will be forwarded new stamps, at 8 sk., green in colour, with the same emblems as the 4 sk. stamps at present in use, and it is added, in reference to this subject, that the office should send in as soon as possible a requisition to the Director-General of Accounts of the Post Office, for the quantity of these stamps that is required.

. . . . . .

"Copenhagen, the 27th June, 1857.

(Signed) "S. DANNESKJOLD-SAMSOE.

"To all Postmasters and Despatchers."

Although a 2 skilling stamp of the same design had been in use since 1854, neither the above circular nor the following makes any mention of it.

"*Circular of the Director-General of Posts.*

"No. 17. 1857.

. . . . . .

"2. It is hereby notified that there will be forwarded in a few days, new stamps at 16 sk., lilac in colour, with the same emblems as the stamps of 4 sk. and 8 sk. in circulation, and it is added, in reference to this subject, that the Post Office should as soon as

possible requisition from the Director-General of the Postal Accounts the number of these stamps that will be required.

. . . . . .

"Copenhagen, the 24th July, 1857.

"In the name of the Director-General of Posts.

(Signed) "VEJORT.

"To all Postmasters and Despatchers."

Issues of July and August, 1857.

Similar to the preceding stamps of 1853-54, and printed in the same manner. There is a space of 1½ mm. between the stamps, both vertically and horizontally.

There is a figure "2" in the left lower corner, and a letter "s" in the right, in microscopic type.

July, 24, 1857. 8 s., yellow-green, green.
August 1 ,, 16 s., lilac, grey-lilac, grey.
April, 1862. 16 s., mauve.

Variety.—Some foreign body must have attached itself to the plate, in the course of the printing, producing an impression with the numeral denoting the value replaced by a white disc.

No value, yellow-green.

It was doubtless through some misunderstanding that the 8 and 16 skilling stamps again were provided with figures "2" in the lower corners; the engraver probably copied what he had already done in the plate of the 2 sk., which was made at the commencement of the issue, although the 4 sk. was the first to be put in circulation. The microscopic figures "2" vary in shape in the 8 and 16 skilling, as in the values of 1853-54.

The 16 skilling always has the figures denoting the value out of centre; and, with a little good will, one may also admit that there is sometimes a full stop between "16" and "s."

Unofficial perforation, 12, 11, 10.

It is asserted that perforated Danish stamps were sold by Messrs. Alex. Ballin & Co. It was this firm that offered the Danish Government a perforating machine, in 1859, for 400 rigsdaler, but the authorities seem to have preferred to buy one later, for 750 rigsdaler, from Count A. Sparre.

2 s., blue.
4 s., yellow-brown.
8 s., yellow-green.
16 s., lilac.

Secret Marks.—These consist of the figures and letters in the corners, described above. There is in addition, engraved in the dies and therefore reproduced on all the stamps, a tiny letter "B," the initial of the engraver Buntzen, in white, not always very visible; this letter is upright, in the oak wreath, opposite the first leg of the "M" of "FR.M."

Manufacture.

There was only one die for the four values, with the space for the numerals blank; these numerals were added afterwards, thus producing irregularities, which are especially noticeable in the 16 sk., as stated already.

The plates were made up of ten blocks, each consisting of ten electrotyped *clichés*, as this was found to be a more expeditious method than joining together 100 separate *clichés*. However, after the issue of the 8 and 16 skilling the *clichés* were all separated, in order that, in case of any accident happening, it might be possible to replace a damaged *cliché*, instead of having to replace the entire plate [or a block of ten.—ED. *M.J.*]. And this has been the system down to the present day, though it has occasionally led to confusion, as in 1885, when *clichés* of the 20 öre of 1882 were introduced into the new plate; and in 1903, when a *cliché* of the 20 öre Official stamp of Iceland found its way into the plate of the ordinary stamp of the same value.

Forgeries.—According to Mr. O Koefoed, a forgery of the 16 sk. was produced for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office, but he gives no further details about these than about that of the 2 r.b.s. of 1851.

The Royal Printing Office for stamps likewise disclaims all knowledge of the matter.

Reprints.

These date from 1885, and were produced from the old plates of 100. There is a space of 1 mm. between the rows of 2 sk. stamps, both horizontally and vertically, and a space of 2 mm. between the rows of the 16 sk. The paper is straw-coloured and *unwatermarked*, and the reprints are ungummed, so that there can be no difficulty in distinguishing them from the originals. No reprints were made of the 4 or 8 skilling, the plates of which were probably no longer in existence.

2 s., bright blue.
16 s., mauve.

Printed on both sides of the paper, for some unknown reason.

2 sk., pale blue *on one side*, deep blue *on the other*.

The secret marks, microscopic letter "B," initial of the engraver, and the figure "2" and letter "s" in the lower corners, exist of course in both values, as in the originals.

Essays.

Proofs exist, printed on thick, white wove paper highly surfaced.

2 s., blue.
16 s., lilac.

I have not seen similar impressions of the 4 or 8 skilling, which most probably have existed, in the colours adopted.

10. At the General Post Office there is a plate of 100 *clichés* of 4 sk. stamps, the upper fifty of which, five horizontal rows of ten, have the spandrels *dotted*, while the other fifty have the spandrels blank. This plate has been preserved in the collection of dies at the Post Office. It was originally the plate I have assigned above to 1857, with a microscopic figure "4" in the left lower corner of each *cliché*.

Impressions were taken from this plate on thin white wove paper, which afterwards received an overprint of wavy lines in *blue*.

4 s., brown (*dotted spandrels*), and blue.
4 s. ,, (*plain* ,,) ,,

* * *

The Essay with the plain spandrels not having been found satisfactory, the engraver furnished a fresh variety of the design, which the administration seems to have thought it unnecessary to announce formally, and which made its appearance without any flourish of trumpets.

ESSAYS OF DENMARK.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

9

Issue of . . . 1858.

Design similar to that of 1853–57, but having the spandrels filled in with horizontal wavy lines of colour. The type was entirely re-engraved, and differs from the preceding in all the minor details; there is no stop after the letter "R" of "FRM."

Size 19 mm. square.

Engraved on steel by A. Buntzen, and surface-printed in colour on hand-made paper, varying slightly, covered on the face with a pattern of wavy lines, in *buff*, and having a small Crown watermark, as before.

There is a space of 1½ mm. in the case of the 4 sk., and 1¼ mm. in the case of the 8 sk., between the rows of stamps, both horizontally and vertically.

There are secret marks in the lower corners, a figure "4" or "8" (according to the value) at left, and a letter "s" at right.

Yellowish white paper.

4 s., brown, deep brown, yellow-brown (pale to bright).
8 s, yellow-green, bright yellow-green, bright green.

The figure denoting the value in the 4 sk. differs from that of the same value of 1853, in having a kind of knob, representing a serif, at the right-hand end of the horizontal stroke.

In the 8 sk. the figure is not always correctly placed; it may be found above or below the level of the "s," and the space between the figure and the letter varies, the "8" is also sometimes wide and sometimes narrow. This latter value continued in circulation down to 1868, when it was replaced by the 8 sk. of the type of 1864.

Varieties.—With abnormal secret marks in the left lower corners.

8 s., yellow-green; *with figure* "4."
8 s. ,, ,, ,, "6."
8 s. ,, ,, *letter* "J."

There are no other secret marks in these stamps, the initial "B" is not to be found in the wreath.

Manufacture.—The plates were prepared in the same manner as for the stamps of 1853–57. In this instance it is the 8 sk. which shows so much irregularity in the figures, as stated above.

Reprints.—These were made in 1885, from the original plates, which were still in existence. The spacing of the stamps is therefore the same as in the original sheets. The paper varies, but it is always without watermark, and the reprints are not gummed.

4 s, yellow-brown on *straw.*
8 s., yellow-green ,,
8 s, pale yellow-green on *white.*

Variety.—Printed on both sides!

4 s., yellow-brown *on one side*, pale brown *on the other.*

There are, of course, the secret marks of the originals.

Essays, or proofs, exist upon various papers:—

White wove paper, covered with blue *wavy lines.*

4 s., brown.

Highly-surfaced paper.

4 s., brown on *white.*
8 s., bright yellow-green on *bluish.*

Coloured wove paper.

4 s., black on *yellow.*

The Essays also, like the stamps, are without the initial of the engraver in the wreath.

***

From January 1st, 1861, the rate for letters was made uniform for all the towns in which there was not a local post established, and the following notification thereof was published:—

"NOTICE.

"In compliance with the proposal respectfully submitted by the Minister of Finance, His Majesty the King has been pleased to promulgate, on the 15th of this month, the following royal decision:—

"From January 1st, 1861, in the towns in which the local letters are distributed by the Post Office, there is established for such letters, irrespective of weight, but their weight however must not exceed one pound, a rate of 3 skilling per letter, with the exception of letters franked, when posted, by means of the stamps which are provided for that purpose by the Post Office Department, and which are sold singly, available for the postage of one letter, at two skilling, or by the hundred for 2 Rdlr.

"The foregoing is hereby published for general information; further, the Minister of Finance has decided that the distribution of urban letters by the Post Office Department, in addition to being carried out as hitherto in the postal district of Copenhagen, shall be introduced from January 1st of next year, at Aalborg, Altona, Aarhuus, Elmshorn, Flensborg, Fredericia, Haderslav, Heide, Helsingoer, Horsens, Kiel, Itsehoe, Neuminster, Odense, Randers, Rendsborg, and Sleswig.

"Copenhagen, the 21st December, 1860.

(Signed) "S. DANNESKIOLD-SAMSOE.

"Director-General of Posts."

(To be continued.)

Purchase of the Breitfuss Collection.

A FIFTY-THOUSAND-POUND COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

NOTES BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that after protracted negotiations I have been able to purchase for my firm this world-celebrated collection.

Mr. F. Breitfuss was born on September 16th, 1851, and commenced collecting stamps while at school, about 1865; and he is certainly one of the oldest collectors now alive.

In 1872 Mr. Breitfuss entered a business house in Marseilles, and there bought several collections which had been pawned by French officers on leaving Marseilles in 1870 to go and fight in the Franco-German War. These collections were sealed up, and the pawnbrokers would sell them only unopened; only one of these collections turned out a great bargain.

In December, 1873, Mr. Breitfuss moved to London, and remained there nearly two years. In 1874 he met Dr. Viner, who persuaded Mr. Breitfuss to join the London Philatelic Society. There he soon became friendly with the foremost collectors of the day, amongst whom he remembers especially Judge Philbrick, Victoriano de Ysasi, M. de Johannis, Sir Daniel Cooper, etc. etc. Mr. T. K. Tapling only joined the Society shortly before Mr. Breitfuss left London. Mr. Breitfuss has told me many interesting anecdotes of those days. Amongst them, I remember, he states that about 1874 Senf sent him the *first* copy of the circular 27 p. of Moldavia; the copy was not very pretty, and Mr. Breitfuss sent it on to Sir D. Cooper at 50s., and he kept it. Mr. Philbrick, at the next meeting of the Society, on hearing of this, said, "Oh, if stamp collectors will pay such great prices, collecting will be impossible, and that will be the end of Philately!"

In 1875 Mr. Breitfuss moved to Odessa and met a few collectors there and added to his already great collection.

In 1877 he left Odessa and returned home to St. Petersburg, where he has lived ever since.

The father of Mr. Breitfuss was the Court jeweller, and had much influence, which he used to obtain good stamps for his son. He also made him some good presents—for instance, in 1866 he ordered from Herr Ernst Paul Wüttig, in Leipzig, all stamps he could supply at 10 silbergroschen (about 1s.) each and under, and received a large parcel; amongst them were the British Guiana 1 c. and 2 c. type-set stamps of 1862 (now £5 to £10 each).

During the thirty years that Mr. Breitfuss has lived in Russia he has never ceased collecting, and on several occasions he bought whole collections and added the cream of them to his own hoards.

Amongst the most famous of these were the collections of Prince Galitzin-Ostermann, for which he gave £1,500 in 1887, and the famous collection of the late Mr. Theodor Notthafft, director of the Russian-Chinese and International Banks, which he acquired for many thousands of pounds in 1898, two years after the death of Mr. Notthafft.

The collection from the commencement has been made on the broadest lines of general collecting, and during the last few years Mr. Breitfuss has specialized in a great many countries, such as those with stamps that can be plated, e.g. British Guiana, 1862, Nevis, New South Wales (Sydneys and Laureated), Tasmania, Mauritius, etc. In Foreign Countries he had wonderful specialized collections of all Germany, France, Switzerland, etc.

He collected all essays, trials, proofs, issued stamps both used and unused, reprints, forged stamps used postally, errors, stamps on letters, bisected stamps used for half their value, etc. His collections of envelopes and post cards rank amongst the most complete in the world, and he also included all kinds of locals. Mr. Breitfuss retains his collections of envelopes, cards, and locals, and of the postage stamps he also keeps Russia, Levant, Poland, and Finland, and a few of the smaller Central and South American groups, which he desires to keep in order to have something to work at in the future.

With these exceptions my firm has bought the whole of his postage stamp collection contained in over seventy large volumes. Many of the books are crammed full to bursting-point, and it will be impossible to price them without rearranging them, and this work will probably take up the greater part of the summer months. I trust that by the commencement of next season in October most of the books may be priced and on sale.

I hope to give details of the different books as I finish pricing them.

It is very interesting to note the difference between the prices Mr. Breitfuss paid and the present market values. Below I give a list of a few things, which might be increased almost indefinitely. For comparison I add the present market value in brackets.

Zurich, mint, horizontal pair of the 4 rappen, bought in 1881 for £4 (£125).

Saxony, error, ½ ngr., on blue, bought from Dr. Kloss in 1879 for £3 (£100).

New Zealand, 1s., green on blue, unused, bought from J. W. Palmer, 1873, for 10s. (£90).

In 1873 or 1874 Mr. Breitfuss wrote to Mr. Basset Hull, asking him to send any dated copies of Australian stamps in exchange for Russian locals. In due time a nice parcel arrived, lots of the stamps marked at one penny each. Mr. Breitfuss was not arranging his Australians at the moment, and put the stamps on one side for some years. About 1893 I

sent to Mr. Notthafft a 1d., *brown*, New Zealand, wmk. N Z, at a rather high price. Mr. Notthafft showed the stamp to Mr. Breitfuss, asking him if he advised the purchase or if he had a specimen. Mr. Breitfuss then thought of the stamps received from Mr. Basset Hull at 1d. each, and examined them, and amongst them he found a superb copy of this scarce variety. It is dated July, 1873, and is, I think, the only dated copy known (value £40).

Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow, mint, bought from Moens in 1881 for £1 8s. (£16).

Spain, 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, a mint horizontal pair, one having the frame inverted. This unique piece was sent by Moens in 1882 for 5s.; he certainly could not have noticed the error. A few years ago, Mr. Breitfuss tells me, a well-known Berlin dealer offered £200 cash for this pair on behalf of a well-known titled collector.

In 1873 Mr. Breitfuss bought an almost complete collection of the Spanish stamps from Mr. de Ysasi, the old issues only, all unused, for £10; the value to-day would be fully £200.

Turks Islands, a block of nine (two types), 2½d. on 1s., prune, cost in 1881, 6s.; value now £120.

Another strip of 2½d. on 1s., blue, having one of the rare types in it, cost 2s. at the same time from Dr. Viner; value to-day is certainly £100.

The unused 1s., prune, of 1879, was bought in 1880 from Pemberton, Wilson & Co. for 2s.; value to-day £30.

Nevis, uncut mint sheet of 4d., engraved, bought from Moens in October, 1883, for 12s.; value to-day over £100.

Nevis, uncut mint sheet of 6d., lithographed, bought in January, 1885, from M. Schmidt de Wilde, for £1 4s.; value to-day £110.

These few examples show what a grand investment a *fine* stamp collection is, and there is no doubt that stamps must increase in value in the future even more than they have done in the past. The science of Philately is now world-wide, and rich collectors are seeking for fine stamps in almost every country, and there is no doubt that the demand for fine stuff far exceeds the supply.

For some time past Mr. Breitfuss has had the habit of making periodical valuations of his collection, and it may be of interest to give the figures he has in one of his books of West Indian stamps, the prices being obtained from the leading catalogues:—

In Aug., 1891, value was	1,330	roubles.
Nov., 1893 „	4,000	„
Oct., 1895 „	11,184	„
Sept., 1903 „	24,081	„
Jan., 1907 „	26,734	„

(The rouble is about 2s. 1½d.).

It is only by a sad chance that I have been enabled to purchase this collection. Some years ago the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, who was one of the leading collectors in Russia, intimated to Mr. Breitfuss his wish to purchase this collection and give it to the Russian nation, placing it under the charge of Mr. Breitfuss in one of the great museums of St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke unfortunately died before this arrangement could be carried out.

A little later on some collectors in Russia approached Mr. Breitfuss and offered him £33,000 for his collection; this, however, was declined.

Since then the collection has been very largely added to, and for many years has been considered to be the third finest, most complete general collection in the world. The two which are recognized as much superior to this one are the collections of Herr P. la Rénotière, of Paris, and our National Collection (presented by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling) in the British Museum.

The Breitfuss Collection of stamps is certainly the finest and most valuable general collection that has been sold since stamp collecting commenced some fifty years ago.

The Local Post of Paris under Louis xiv.

Jean-Jacques Renouard de Villayer, inventor of the "Billet de Port Payer" *in* 1653.

(Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*)

[Monsieur Arthur Maury is well known as a student of History as well as of Philately, and no one is better qualified to deal with that extremely interesting fragment of history which tells us of the issue, more than two centuries and a half ago, of something which may justly be considered the ancestor of the postage stamp of the present day. What that *something* exactly was is still unknown. M. Maury promises to give us, in a later number, a sketch of what he believes it to have been, judging from the documents that he has had opportunities of examining; but, whatever its form may have been, we do know that it was something denoting prepayment of the charge for conveyance of a letter or packet, something of which copies could be purchased beforehand, which could be attached to the letter or packet before it was dropped into a letter-box, and that a copy could be enclosed for prepayment of a reply—it was evidently something of the nature of a postage stamp. From one account that has been published we gather that the article was to be detached from the letter by the person who cleared the letter-box, which leads us to suppose that it was rather of the nature of a wrapper than of an adhesive stamp, but it seems certain that it bore some special mark impressed upon it, and therefore was a stamped wrapper.

For many years past M. Maury has been endeavouring to find a copy of the Letters Patent granted by the King for the establishment of the local post by which these "Billets de Post Payé" or *Postage Paid Tickets* were issued; his efforts have been at last crowned with success, and he has published the docu-

ment in question, of which we give a free translation below.

We should add that M. Maury has not only given us full permission to publish a translation of this curious and interesting document, but has also most kindly supplied us with a revised version of it, in which he has corrected certain errors which had crept into the copy from which his journal was printed, thus enabling us to give (save for defects in our translation) an even more accurate rendering of its contents than he had published. We desire most fully to acknowledge his kindness and courtesy.—ED. *M. J.*]

"*Extract from the Ordinances of Louis XIV.*
"*July* 18, 1653.

"Permission to Counts de Nogent and de Villayer to institute a service of persons who will carry, for those who wish to make use of them, letters that are written from one quarter of Paris to another.

"LOUIS, by the Grace of God King of France and of Navarre, salutes all whom these letters may reach. Seeing that the great extent of our good city of Paris and the multitude of persons of which it is composed greatly lengthen and delay the immense amount of business which is there carried on and transacted, we have recognized that it was necessary to introduce some special system in order to obtain more prompt and ready despatch; and, after having examined various proposals that have been laid before us on this subject, we have found none that was more simple for private persons and more advantageous for the public than the establishment of divers agents in our said city of Paris, who being distributed in the various districts shall be charged with the duty of starting out every morning and collecting each of them from a good number of boxes, which will be placed in different localities in these districts, for the convenience of all persons, the notes, letters, and bills, which one may have to write at any time and under all circumstances, and of conveying them to a shop or office which will be situated in the court of the Palace, for the purpose of being there sorted out by districts and being conveyed by the said agents immediately and carefully to their addresses; the agents will then return and bring back to the Palace, at midday and at three o'clock, or even more frequently if it should be necessary, the notes, letters, and bills that have been deposited in the said boxes in the meantime; from this will result the convenience that people will be able to send their messages and receive replies wo or three times a day, from one end of Paris to the other, without employing a special messenger, if they do not desire to do so, and thus they will be able to exchange more letters and do more business in one day than they can at the present time in a whole week, which very often passes without one being able to make any advance in business owing to the extraordinary difficulty that there is in bringing together the persons required, who search for one another without success, either on account of the distance apart of their residences, or because the hours and convenience of the one do not correspond with those of the other. And as no business is done without talking and writing, and as it is quite certain that in order to conclude a transaction it is necessary for the parties to meet, to write, and to converse several times, the difficulty, inconvenience, or almost impossibility of meeting one another as required would be to a great extent removed if every day and at all hours people could easily communicate their intentions to one another without leaving their homes or losing time, and without having recourse to servants, who spend whole days, either for the sake of making holiday or through ignorance, in looking for the place to which they are sent, and in bringing back some answer which does not meet the case, in addition to the fact that there are many persons who have no fitting servants to send, or even no servants at all. Seeing also that those who live in Paris have more business to do with the persons residing in that city than with those living in the provinces, with whom indeed there are often better means of communication than with those in the distant quarters of the city, and that it is very desirable to establish, for the facilitating of business and for the convenience of the general public and of the districts, a means of correspondence that is so necessary for every one and especially for merchants who cannot leave their shops, for workmen to whom nothing is so valuable as the time and the work by which they live, and for officials of all kinds, who, having to give strict attention to their duty, cannot quit their posts.

"*For these reasons* we make it known that, by the advice of our Council and by our supreme power and royal authority, we have ordained and do ordain, we desire and it is our pleasure that there be established in our good city and suburbs of Paris such number of letter-boxes, agents, and offices as shall be necessary and in the places which shall be considered most fitting, in order that those who wish may make use of this means, and we do not intend to compel any one to do so, it is our will also that the salary of the said agents should be moderate, and that the charge should be only one *sou* ("sol marqué") whatever may be the size of the note, letter, or bill; and in order that this convenience may be well established and well carried out and that those who fortunately conceive certain ideas for the advantage of the public and of private persons may thus obtain recompense therefrom and work more freely in their expenditure upon the said scheme and in carrying it out and making it a success with due order and diligence:—We have given, granted, and conceded, and do give, grant, and concede to our dear and well-beloved Counts de Nogent and de Villayer, Masters of the Court of Requests, in consideration also of the good and worthy services that they have rendered and always do render to us, permission and power to establish this system in our said city and suburbs of Paris, and in other cities of our kingdom, where they may see that it is required, to the exclusion of all other persons whatever may be their estate, quality or condition, whom we have forbidden and do forbid to exercise such powers under a penalty of ten thousand livres damages, which it is our will shall be paid immediately and without any reduction. And this during the time and space of forty years, during which we will and intend that the said Counts de Nogent and de Villayer shall hold the monopoly of the said powers and of all the profits and emoluments that may arise therefrom, notwithstanding any patents or grants that

we may heretofore have made in favour of other persons, which we have revoked having never been put in execution.

"We give command therefore to our beloved and loyal Councillors of our Court of Parliament of Paris that if they find that the said institution would be convenient to the public and that it can cause no injury to any one; they are to cause our present proclamation to be read, published, and registered, and the said Counts de Nogent and de Villayer to be given full and peaceable use and enjoyment of our present concession, and our will upon this subject to be duly executed all let or hindrance to the contrary being removed, for such is our pleasure, and in order that this thing may be fully and permanently established we have had our seal attached to these presents, our rights and those of others to the contrary being fully reserved.

"Given at Paris in the month of May, in the year of grace one thousand six hundred and fifty-three and the eleventh year of our reign.

"Signed: LOUIS."

And on the fold:—

"By order of the King:

"DE GUÉNÉGAUD.

"And sealed with the great seal in yellow wax, registered by the Procureur-General of the King to be executed according to their form and tenour, at Paris the eighteenth day of July one thousand six hundred and fifty-three.

"Signed: DU TILLET.

"Compared with the original,

"DU TILLET."

China.

The Sheets of the First Issue.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

* * * *

THE stamps of China do not attract the attention of many specialists in this country. In the United States, I am told, they are much more sought after, but with us they are regarded as being too simple and straightforward, and quite free from those perplexing problems that delight the specialist in other countries.

Nevertheless, the postal issues of China are by no means so simple and easy as they are believed to be. I have specialized in these stamps for many years, and have hunted high and low for sheets of the first issue, in the belief that when I got a complete sheet of each of the three values I should be able to solve all questions. After many years' searching, after ransacking stocks in all directions, I have managed to secure three or four sheets of each value, together with portions of other sheets.

Instead of enabling me to solve all difficulties, they have opened up unsuspected questions of the most interesting character.

It has always been thought that the sheets of the first issue were small and uniform in size.

Mr. J. Mencarini, a high official of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, has just published an excellent brochure on the *Postage Stamps of China, 1878–1905*. It is full of the most valuable information collated from official sources, and its recent republication in the *Monthly Journal* was a happy thought. Mr. Mencarini tells us that "the first set of three stamps, 1, 3, and 5 candarins, were engraved on copper by a native artisan and printed at the Customs Statistical Department at Shanghai," that they "were typographed at Shanghai on white wove paper, in blocks of twenty stamps." He also speaks of printings that could only be made up of sheets of 25.

The sheets and portions of sheets in my collection enable me to produce evidence of the fact that the printings were not confined to sheets of 20 stamps, that there were also of each value sheets of 25 stamps, and further, that of those sheets of 25 stamps there were two plates of the 1 candarin and 3 candarins, and probably of the 5 candarins also, making in all three separate and distinct plates of each value.

In fact, we have sheets of 20 of each value and sheets of 25 of each value, and further sheets of 25 of a separate and distinct setting.

Let us examine the evidence in detail. As Mr. Mencarini's information is drawn from official sources, we may accept his statement that all three values were printed in sheets of 20 stamps.

SHEETS OF 1 CANDARIN.

I have this value in a sheet of 20—five rows of four stamps; also in a sheet of 25—five rows of five stamps, in which the stamps are very much more widely spaced.

In what we may term the narrow spacing the stamps are separated by a space of 2½ to 2¾ mm.; in the wider spacing they are separated by a space of 4½ to 5 mm. The sheet of 20 stamps is of the narrow spacing. So that we get of this value:—

Sheets of 20 stamps, spaced 2½ to 2¾ mm.
" 25 " " 4½ to 5 "

SHEETS OF 3 CANDARINS.

Of this value I have two rows of four stamps with top and side margins complete, and another block of two rows of four stamps with bottom and side margins complete, which evidently formed portions of sheets of 20 stamps. Of the narrow spacing I have also full sheets of 25 stamps, and a horizontal pair showing the wide spacing, so that we may conclude that this value also was printed in—

Sheets of 20 stamps, spaced 2½ to 2¾ mm.
,, 25 ,, ,, 2½ to 2¾ ,,
,, 25 ,, ,, 4½ to 5 ,,

SHEETS OF 5 CANDARINS.

I have no sheet, or portion of a sheet, of 20 stamps of this value, but we may accept Mr. Mencarini's statement that there were printings of sheets of 20 stamps. I have sheets of 25 in the narrow spacing, and I have been shown an undoubted used copy of the wide spacing. Therefore, we can safely list the following of this 5 candarins value :—

Sheet of 20 stamps, spaced 2½ to 2¾ mm.
,, 25 ,, ,, 2½ to 2¾ ,,
,, 25 ,, ,, 4½ to 5 ,,

Summarizing this evidence, we therefore get the following list :—

Sheets of 20 *stamps.*

Narrow spacing, 2½ to 2¾ mm.

1 candarin, green.
3 candarins, red.
5 ,, yellow.

Sheets of 25 *stamps.*

Narrow spacing, 2½ to 2¾ mm.

3 candarins, red.
5 ,, yellow.

Sheets of 25 *stamps.*

Wide spacing, 4½ to 5 mm.

1 candarin, green.
3 candarins, red.
5 ,, yellow.

So great is the difference between the narrow spacing and the wide spacing that it is quite easy to separate even single stamps by their very wide margins into narrow and wide spacing; the measurement horizontally across the stamp, from perforation to perforation, is 24½ mm. in the narrow spacing, and 26½ mm. in the wide spacing. This difference is more than ample to allow for such irregularities as occur.

THE PRINTING.

In one place Mr. Mencarini tells us the stamps were engraved in copper, and in another place that they were typographed. The word "typographed" here is evidently used in place of the word "printed," and not as indicating the particular process of printing adopted.

Accepting Mr. Mencarini's statement that the designs were engraved on copper, I imagine that transfers were taken from the copper-plate die, and that the sheets were made up on the lithographic stones and reproduced by lithography.

It is very likely that the first sheets were composed of 20 stamps, and that, for the purpose of more rapid production to meet the increasing demand, or for purposes of account, the size of the sheet was enlarged to 25 stamps.

The wide spacing was probably the first form of the sheets of 25 stamps, for it is very scarce.

Then, seeing that the space between the stamps was unnecessarily wide for perforation purposes, and that the narrow spacing of the first sheets of 20 stamps was ample, they probably decided to lay down the narrow spacing as before. In support of this theory it may be noted that copies of the narrow-spacing variety are comparatively common.

THICK AND THIN PAPERS.

I do not attach much importance to the catalogue division into thick and thin papers, for my gatherings lead me to the conclusion that the stamps of the same printings were printed indiscriminately on paper of varying substance.

Mr. Mencarini divides the issue into "thin" and "thicker" papers, and even gives the number printed of each, but the difference is not sufficient to entitle it to catalogue rank, and it certainly does not mark different printings.

From the sheets and stamps I have examined I conclude that in all the printings but the last, thin and thicker papers were used. The sheets of 25 stamps with narrow spacing were probably the last printing of this first issue, and all the specimens that I have seen of this variety so far have been on uniformly thin paper.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

There are other questions concerning the make-up of the sheets affecting individual stamps, and the opening for plating, etc., which I must leave for the present.

Questions may arise, as the result of closer study, whether the stamps were all reproduced from the same copper-plate die. Some present such differences that one would not be surprised to learn that the stamps were drawn by a lithographic artist on the stone from the original design. Drawings on the stone by a good lithographic artist would of course be a more tedious and expensive process than the laying down of transfers from a die and would not be so exact, but the work would be infinitely more satisfactory in the matter of reproduction.

Meanwhile, I trust I have shown that these interesting first issues of China afford hitherto unsuspected scope for the specialist, and that the result may be further study and more light.

Herts Philatelic Society's Annual Dinner.

* * * *

IN the International Hall of the Café Monico a goodly company of members and guests was gathered together on Tuesday evening, June 4th, to enjoy the sumptuous banquet to which they had been invited by that flourishing Metropolitan Association the Herts Philatelic Society. The President, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, and the Vice-President, Mr. Harry L. Hayman, greeted the guests on their arrival, and they are to be congratulated warmly on a most successful and enjoyable entertainment. The chief guests of the evening were Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P. for Canterbury and famous for his zeal in bringing about certain sorely needed postal reforms; Sir Lauder Brunton, a Vice-President of the Royal Society and a well-known physician; the outer world was ably represented by Sir Harry H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who has explored Africa and done good work in the nature of empire-making; and the world of art, to which Philately owes so much, was most fittingly represented by Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A., President of the Royal Society of British Artists. Unfortunately the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, High Commissioner for New Zealand, was unable to be present. It had been arranged that he should be one of the two speakers to reply to the toast of "Our Guests," and doubtless philatelists would have heard some interesting facts about New Zealand generally. Among the other guests and members were Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. Percy Ashley, J. A. Tilleard, S. Anderson, E. D. Bacon, Frentzell, Standing, J. S. Djurling, Heath, of Perkins Bacon and Co., W. P. Barnsdall, J. W. Jones, W. H. Peckitt, A. Passer. The menu was most artistic; on the cover there was reproduced an early New Zealand, green on a white diamond, with the inscription "H.P.S. 4th June, 1907," in place of the value. The card of invitation bore a reproduction of a Mauritius "Britannia" stamp.

The President opened the floodgates of post-prandial oratory by proposing the toast of "The King" in the following terms:—

"Not from force of habit, but impelled by the desire not to miss any suitable opportunity of expressing our loyalty to our Sovereign, our first toast to-night is 'His Majesty the King.'"

Thereupon Miss Alice Mandeville sang "God Save the King."

In proposing the next toast the President said: The second toast I have the honour to propose is that of "The Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." It is unnecessary to say much in amplification of this toast, but we all recognize and admire Queen Alexandra's endeavour and practical help to relieve the hard fate of the poor, and in this good work all the other ladies of the Royal Family have always joined Her Majesty and given a splendid example to every one. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately again proved his unabated interest in our hobby by the active part he has taken in procuring the title "Royal" for the leading Philatelic Society of England—an honour which concerns not only the Society in question, but also every philatelist, as it proves that our hobby is recognized as being to a certain extent a scientific one. Among the other members of the Royal Family I may be allowed to mention Prince Edward of Wales, who has just entered upon the serious business of his life, and to express the wish that his career may be in every way successful, and that he may emulate the good example of his father and grandfather in contributing to the welfare of this country, over which we devoutly trust he is destined to reign in days to come.

Mr. Harry L. Hayman, the Vice-President, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said: It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Herts Philatelic Society, to propose the health of the guests by whose presence we are honoured to-night. We regret that illness deprives us of the presence of Mr. Pember Reeves, the official representative in the home country of that courageous colony which has made itself the pioneer of an International Penny Post. New Zealand has undertaken many experiments in legislation and State action—experiments in which, as we all know, Mr. Reeves has taken a conspicuous and distinguished part—but I do not think that anything yet attempted by that State is likely to be one of more importance to the world than this experiment of a Universal Penny Post. We welcome representatives of many branches of our national life. Sir Harry Johnston we know as an intrepid explorer and empire-maker; Mr. Henry Haym, a pioneer of Australian and New Zealand trade, represents the commercial foundations of our imperial strength; Mr. Henniker Heaton, the postal reformer and terror of P.M.G.s, represents the House of Commons; and Major-General Mulcahy, the armed forces of the Crown. Then we are favoured with the presence of Mr. Alfred East, the President of the Royal Society of British Artists; and Medicine sends us a distinguished representative in the person of Sir Lauder Brunton. We are very glad to welcome these and other distinguished guests, and we hope that if there are any among them who have hitherto been inclined to think lightly of our hobby, they will realize from now that Philately is really a fascinating pursuit, developing the good fellowship which we witness here to-night. We have others present whose names rank high in the philatelic world. No gathering of philatelists is complete without Baron Anthony de Worms, of Ceylon fame, and Mr. Heath, of Perkins Bacon and Co., to whose firm we owe the first British postage stamps, and so many other admirable examples of the printer's work, including the menus for this evening. We also welcome very cordially Mr. Djurling, the

Hon Secretary of the Swedish Society, and only regret that our old friend Mr. C. J. Phillips is unavoidably prevented from being with us.

Gentlemen, we have recently heard much of the Colonial Conference. This is not the place or time to speak of politics, but there is one production of the colonies for which we are all Preferentialists—our British Colonial Stamps. When we contrast them with those of the colonial possessions of other Powers, alike in the number and artistic designs, we have abundant reason for our belief in the greatness of the British Empire. And so, Mr. President and gentlemen, I give you the toast of "Our Guests," and join with it the names of Mr. Alfred East and Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

In responding to the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Alfred East said that he regretted the absence of Mr. Pember Reeves, who was to have spoken first on behalf of the guests. He thought that one of the first conditions of a stamp should be plainness—"One should be able to see at a glance whether it was upside down or not." There was room for improvement in our present stamps, and he would be glad to see a more artistic issue when a new one becomes necessary. However, he always felt when he put a stamp on a letter the thoughts that come to him when he reads a good book, for then he feels inclined to say "Thank you." Mr. East concluded his remarks by saying, "The stamp is a symbol of the unity of nations, and I should like to see it expressing the quality of Art."

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., also replied on behalf of the guests. He fully endorsed all that Mr. Alfred East had said, and he appealed to him and to his fellow-artists to produce a better stamp, and then he would undertake to induce the British Government to accept it. He pointed out that the present English stamp is the only stamp in the world which does not bear the name of the country of its origin. He said that when he was pushing forward his scheme for Imperial Penny Postage he found he wanted £60,000 to make up for the public loss; a man wrote to him and offered him the £60,000 for nothing if he would use his influence to get for him the right to issue the postage stamp at his own cost. But it came out that the man wished to put on the stamp a little border containing an advertisement of a famous pill. Of course, the offer was declined, even although that involved delaying the introduction of the reform. Mr. Henniker Heaton then ended his bright speech by saying:—

"There may be other great Societies; but we all recognize yours as the aristocracy. No greater taste or judgment can be found in any part of the British dominions. I do not know a more delightful pursuit or a less vicious pursuit than stamp collecting. Statistics will show that fewer criminals are contained among stamp collectors than in any other class."

Sir Harry H. Johnston, in proposing the toast of "The Herts Philatelic Society," confessed that personally he was only a stamp collector by marriage. (Laughter.) He had married a lady who was the owner of a remarkable collection which had been acquired by her as the daughter of an official in the Foreign Office. Mr. Henniker Heaton had said that philatelists were harmless persons, but they were not so according to his wife. According to her, certain relatives who were also stamp collectors could not be trusted in the same room alone with her collection. (Roars of laughter.) If she could not be with the stamps he had to stand guard over them. (Great laughter.) The postage stamp might be regarded as an outlet for our artistic temperament, and might be made the means of a very important symbolism, and he found that so-called average people were very susceptible of symbolism, so he designed the British Central Africa stamp to represent the idea of the dignity of labour. The supporters were two negroes, dressed, or undressed, according to the fashion of the country, one with a spade and the other with a pickaxe, and he thought it went a long way to make it popular in Africa. But the stamps of the British Empire tended to be very uniform. Other countries luxuriated in all sorts of fancy ideas for their postal issues, and he thought postage stamps ought as far as possible to typify the products of their own countries. The last essay that he made, at the suggestion of their Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman), was in assisting in the designs of the Liberian stamps, but his ardour for design had, he was told, given some little offence. He envied the Liberians, who lived in the land of the chimpanzee, the hippopotamus, and other great mammals, but his selection of the chimpanzee for one of the stamps was not received as a happy idea: in fact, in the eyes of some mistaken folk the picture was regarded as so very like other inhabitants of the country that he had been very unfortunate in his design. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Slade replied on behalf of the Society, and thanked the distinguished visitor for his remarks. He expressed great pleasure at the great success of the annual dinner, and he hoped that visitors there for the first time would carry away pleasant memories of the Society and that they would come again. Mr. Slade said: "We are a comparatively young Society, and we do not take ourselves too seriously. If we do not startle the philatelic world, our efforts are devoted to furthering Philately. I congratulate the Royal Philatelic Society on trying to place the hobby on a higher plane." Mr. Slade regretted the absence of a Vice-President, Sir W. B. Avery, through ill-health.

In proposing the toast of "The President," Sir Lauder Brunton said he was suffering from "a frog in his throat," and therefore he was very hoarse. However, he would like to give the medical point of view of Philately. In doing so, the distinguished visitor paid a very high compliment to stamp collecting from various aspects, notably those of health, of imperial unity, and of general education. Sir Lauder Brunton said there were a great many people who died in this world from the very simple malady of having nothing whatever to do. They passed their lives in accumulating money, with no relaxation, and then when they retired from active work they died of ennui. They came to him and complained of so many things, and said they had nothing to do. He told them to collect stamps. It would add ten years to their lives. The wise men did so. The others did not. And the wise men lived on. That was the use of collecting stamps at the end of life. He began collecting many years

ago, but was sorry that for a good many years he had not been able to keep it up. It seemed to him that the collection of stamps was a very good bond between the different parts of the empire. Our stamps with the head of Edward VII went all over the world, and were a bond of union. In the struggle for existence that went on all over the world, the knowledge of stamps was a most important thing, because the natural curiosity of even a child's mind tempts it to say, Where did this stamp come from? what are the people like? and so on. And in this way a boy gets a knowledge of the whole world, which was invaluable to a commercial country like our own.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim (the President), in reply, said :—

I feel greatly honoured by the manner in which so eminent a man as Sir Lauder Brunton has felt himself justified in referring to me, and I have to thank you all for the kind way in which you have responded to his toast. It is the third time that the members of the Herts Philatelic Society have elected me their President, and I am sorry to say I have so far taken all the credit, while leaving all the work to others, especially to our indefatigable Honorary Secretary; but as the work of our Society gets bigger and bigger every day, so that even such an industrious and clever Secretary as our Mr. Slade is hardly able to accomplish it, I have decided to take a great part of the work off his shoulders, and in publishing my new scheme to-day, I have to apologize to our guests who are not philatelists or members of our Society yet, but may become such in the near future, for having to talk "shop" for a few minutes. Gentlemen, anticipating the approval of my brother members, I propose to publish a Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society, in the form of a small journal, for the eight months during which we hold our meetings. This monthly report will contain the notice for the next meeting, the report of the last meeting, notices of the exchange section, library, etc. The first number, which will be issued at the beginning of October, will contain the annual report of the Society, and I hope that the later numbers will, with the help of my fellow-members, be filled up with small articles or reports on philatelic matters. The last few pages are left for trade advertisements, and I am very pleased to say that some of the most important firms which I have approached were good enough to promise me advertisements, and I trust that specially those firms, of which the leading men are members of this Society, will help me. In presenting to the Society this monthly report, which I hope will grow by and by, and develop from a Society's report into a journal, I shall not only be facilitating the labours of Mr. Slade, but trust I shall also be doing something to extend the name and influence of the Herts Philatelic Society, and to afford, specially to the foreign member, some equivalent for his membership.

Under the able direction of Mr. Harrison Hill a charming entertainment was given between the speeches. Mr. Harrison Hill sang those "snatches" for which he has become famous; Miss Alice Mandeville sang with all her well-known charm; and Mr. Upton, as he always does, kept the tables in a roar. Mr. Charles Pond "looked in" and gave an account of "A Dogs' Home," which put Philately completely to flight for some minutes. When at last the delightful evening came to an end all too soon, I summed up the good wishes of all my fellow-guests by raising my glass to the Herts Philatelic Society and its esteemed President, and wishing both "Ad mutos lannos. Prosit." T. F. F.

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(*Continued from page* 195.)

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From a Good Source.
The Swiss Cantonals of "M. le Comte."

AMONGST all the various things that people collect, there is none which so lends itself to fraud and trickery as the postage stamp, and the point which, beyond all others, facilitates deception and tends to give to things that are false a fine air of authenticity is the source from which they come. Now there is nothing more deceptive than this, nothing about which more caution has to be exercised.

To go no further than this, do we not see day after day the market being flooded with stamps whose origin is as doubtful as it is foreign? Stamps which practically we know have been either entirely created, or have been imitated by subordinate officials "out there," even if they have not been manufactured by the heads of the Department, for their own profit or in co-partnership with some dealer. Take for example the *French Zanzibar* of the celebrated Manoni, or the famous *error* "52 c." of Réunion, the handiwork of the Postmaster of St. Denis! And, as has been frequently remarked, all the varieties of this class, coming direct from the post offices, are carefully stuck down upon little bits of paper, and duly obliterated with the postmarks of their country of origin. Why are these stamps obliterated, when they have neither paid postage nor were ever intended to do so? Perhaps one can guess!

Thus, when some one says, "I received this stamp

(or these stamps) from the post office at * * *," or, "They came to me from the Postmaster himself," what evidence is this of their authenticity? None, absolutely none! These stamps came into your hands direct from those of their inventors, without having passed through any intermediate hands, that is all we can say. The place from which a stamp came, the person from whom it was received, have nothing to do with the character of the stamp; either it is genuine or it is forged, wherever it may have come from. The recital of the titles and qualifications of the person who sent it, or indeed of the person who received it, has nothing to do with the case, and can make the stamp neither better nor worse.

In a great number of instances, and in various towns of France and other countries, where stamp dealers of any standing are scarce or non-existent, collectors are liable to get into correspondence with unreliable dealers, whose advertisements, as attractive as they are dangerous, they read in their newspaper. In other cases they do business with unlicensed hawkers, who infest the provinces, and who sell them as bargains forgeries of rare stamps at low prices—at which they are only too dear—or they exchange their own good stamps for bad ones which they believe to be better. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that the isolated collector, who has nothing to compare the stamps with, should escape falling a helpless victim to his own ignorance and to the credulity excited by the fallacious hope of doing "good business" in buying such fine things—as he is assured they are—offered him at prices far below those quoted in the catalogues.

Any one who happens to look over the collection of a friend who has formed it by these methods, however little of an expert he may be, will rarely fail to recognize one or more forgeries in the album. If you confide your suspicions to the owner of the collection and point out to him the dubious specimens, you may be sure that in nine cases out of ten, rather than acknowledge that he has been taken in, he will reply, "Oh! that is impossible; I had those stamps from a friend who found them upon old letters," even if he does not go so far as to assure you that he himself had detached them from the covers! Another may say, "You must be mistaken; I received them direct from the country of issue"; but we have seen already how much value is to be assigned to that assertion (even if true).

There is yet another kind of deceptive origin, in the shape of *forged stamps* affixed to *original letters*. We all know those that are put on sale by a publisher in Switzerland, who sticks his imitations upon old letters in a manner extremely liable to deceive inexperienced collectors—and even others also. This individual duly announces the fact that his stamps are imitations attached to old letters, and sells them for what they are. Thus any collector who buys from him direct runs no immediate risk; he knows what he is doing. But if some unscrupulous dealer—and, strange to say, there are such people—should buy some of these facsimiles, with a view to selling them again to collectors, no one can tell how many of the latter may be deceived. The dealer can say with truth, "These are old letters, found in private houses, at the bottom of drawers and cupboards." And suppose that some clever rogue, living in the canton of Vaud, purchased some of the 4 c. stamps got up in this fashion, and then circulated adroitly in the hotels of Vevay and elsewhere a rumour that a peasant had found amongst the old papers of his aged parent letters bearing certain 4 c. stamps! One can see all this way off the crowds of philatelic tourists fighting their way to the cottage of the villager, who must of course sell them his specimens at a cheap rate! Here would be a source which no one could doubt! And who can say that this comedy has never been played?

Of the same nature, but somewhat differently worked up, is a still more curious case of *fraudulent origin* which I have come across. I have had in my hands forged specimens of 2 soldi and 60 crazie, Tuscany, side by side with genuine stamps of other values upon letters, serving to make up the postage and all obliterated in such a way that the cancellation mark covered good and bad alike. I cannot say now whether the obliteration was also forged, but whether or no, numbers of people would be convinced, by the good appearance of the letters, that the stamps which seemed to have franked them must be genuine. Only think of it, on letters, and obliterated; these imitations are truly most dangerous.

It must therefore be admitted that the source, real or supposed, may be of no value in proving the nature of the stamp, and that things of no authenticity may come from the very best sources, of which I will give you a most convincing example.

There was in days gone by, at the Court of Napoleon III, a certain great personage, who was also the greatest of the collectors in Paris. I call him a great personage, not because he ever held any appointment or office in the State, but because of the position he occupied in connexion with the sovereign, owing to the fact that he had married one of the cousins of the latter. The exalted position of this collector, whom I will call "M. le Comte," enabled him to request of foreign Governments that search might be made among the old stores of the post office, in the archives of the offices and printing works, in a word, everywhere where there was a chance of finding specimens of rare stamps that had gone out of circulation. And this request was never made in vain; nothing could be refused to such a personage; every effort was made to comply with the wishes of a connexion of the Emperor.

M. le Comte therefore obtained by this means some very fine and rare things, both in the way of stamps and essays, and very frequently more than one copy of each. The first copy, naturally, went into his own collection; with the remainder he made exchanges, to the satisfaction of both parties, for he was a very easy person to do business with, generous to those with whom he exchanged, full of kindly feeling towards those who supplied him, and as a customer the friend of everybody in Paris and elsewhere. Now we shall see what confidence can be placed in sources, even though they may be of the very highest.

One fine morning—I lived then at No. 9 Rue de Clichy—arrived M. le Comte, beaming, his big face smiling all over, and he said, "M. Mahé, I have come to show you something magnificent, which I have just received." "Let us look at these fine things," I replied. He opened his portfolio, took out of it and laid before me, mounted with the greatest care and symmetrically arranged upon a fine sheet of white vellum paper, a complete collection of all the stamps of the Swiss

Cantonal issues, and the two stamps of the first Federal issue, all brand new! A single glance was sufficient to show me the value of the gift. "But, my dear M. le Comte, they are all bad, these Cantonals, absolutely bad!" His face fell, changing from gay to grave, and looking at me with a very troubled countenance he said, "How can that be? It is impossible; they came to me direct from the Legation at Berne." "The Legation at Berne! Well, say what you will, the wretched things are none the less bad, as bad as bad can be."

M. le Comte then produced a letter, than which nothing could be more completely *official*, which had accompanied the stamps, and in order to convince him of the falsity of the latter I had to point out to him one after the other the unmistakable characteristics of their want of authenticity. When the disagreeable surprise had passed, and peace returned, M. le Comte allowed himself to be comforted, and we had a good laugh together over this curious misadventure.

What had happened was evidently this. After having searched in vain in the public offices, the person to whom the task had been confided, unable to say "No" to the request of so important a personage, had simply purchased from a dealer the unfortunate set, which he then despatched. Knowing nothing about these things or their value, he doubtless believed these stamps to be excellent, and thought himself very lucky to have been able to acquit himself so easily of a troublesome and delicate task.

As for M. le Comte, the position of the sender had prevented him from feeling the smallest doubt as to the value of the contents of the package, which in point of fact he had not very closely examined, being in such a hurry to show them to me. After all, these Cantonals finally were the means of our passing a very pleasant quarter of an hour.

After this, in whom and in what are we to put our trust? Here was a personage of some importance at the Court of the Tuileries, who requested the French representative in Switzerland to obtain him a collection of the stamps of the country in which he was stationed; and this representative sends to the illustrious applicant, in an official letter from the Legation, a complete set of stamps, all of which are forgeries. Let us never again assert that any source of origin is a safeguard.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

WE are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., *before* 18th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until 17th October.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third Thursday* in each month (August and September excepted)

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the Committee assumes no responsibility for loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. CORNER-SPOKES, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

THE first annual meeting of this branch was held on June 10th, presided over by the Chairman, Mr. W. Mead.

The Committee's report was read and the accounts presented, the latter showing a satisfactory amount on the right side. The report was also very satisfactory, the greatest success being the library, which now numbers nearly "half a century," mainly owing to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Committee: W. Mead (Chairman), J. Corner-Spokes (Hon. Sec.), H. Clark, G. C. Colman, and J. Ireland.

Votes of thanks were passed, including one to the journals who have published reports.

A very interesting display by Mr. Streete concluded the meeting.

Note.—The meeting days for next season are the second and fourth Thursdays, not the first and third, as hitherto.

American Philatelic Association.

WE have received the following account of work that is being done in the way of detecting and punishing Stamp Frauds in the United States, where the laws on the subject of fraudulent use of the mails appear to be excellent in their intentions, but not always easy to put in force, especially if the sufferers have shown some carelessness in their business methods.

"That stamps have value is evidenced by the many thefts committed by straight out-and-out thieves and dishonest collectors and dealers. A few of the thieves are doing time, but an organized effort on the part of honest dealers would secure prison time for a great many more. Appeals to the Post Office Department in the United States by dealers who have suffered have not been responded to with that earnestness which the dealers sought, but the theft of valuable stamps from the National Museum at Washington has stirred up the Department considerably. Appeals from dealers will meet with greater favour hereafter and stamp thieves be run down.

"Mr. F. D. Goodhue, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman of the Fraud Committee of the American Philatelic Association, representing also many dealers in that country, and a few in this, has done and is doing good work towards making thieves come to time. He has succeeded in recovering some valuable collections, and payment for stamps sent on approval. His list of Dead Beats in the stamp line will become a valuable one for dealers to have.

"In sending approval selections, a dealer should register them, keep a copy of all his letters, and keep the order and letters *with the envelope* of the correspondent, which is evidence of use of the mails. On such testimony conviction, Mr. Goodhue says, can be had. The envelope in which letters come is most important. The registry receipt shows receipt of goods. Conviction has failed in many cases because the victim dealer had not acted businesslike."

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1907. *New value. Numerals in colour of stamp. Perf.* 12½, 13.

	s.	d.
12 heller, mauve	0	2

BAHAMAS.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

2½d., ultramarine	0	4

BARBADOS.

1907. *Overprinted* KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, 1D.

2d., black and orange (*surcharge inverted*)	1	0

BRUNEI.

1907. *Pictorial Issue.*

1 c., black and green	0	1
2 c. ,, vermilion	0	1
3 c. ,, chocolate	0	2
4 c. ,, mauve	0	2
5 c. ,, blue	0	3
8 c. ,, orange	0	4
10 c. ,, dark green	0	5
25 c., blue and brown-ochre	1	0
30 c., violet and black	1	3
50 c., green and brown	1	9

COSTA RICA.

1905. *No.* 46 *surcharged with Type* 42, *in black.*

1 c. on 20 c., black and lake, *surcharge inverted*	10	0

1889. *Provisional of* 1889, *No.* 106, *overprinted* GUANACASTE, *horizontally, as Type* G 2, *in black.*

2 c., blue (No. 354) *used*	5	0

1889. *The same stamp overprinted vertically, in black.*

2 c., blue (No. 355) *used*	15	0
2 c. ,, (No. 356) ,,	25	0

Postal Fiscals. Type G 9, *overprinted* GUANACASTE, *horizontally.*

1 c., rose *used*	8	0
5 c., brown ,,	10	0
10 c., blue ,,	7	6

As last, but overprinted vertically.

10 c., blue *used*	7	6

EGYPT.

1907. *Official Stamps. Overprinted* O.H.H.S.

1, 2, 3, and 5 mils and 1 piastre, *set of five*	10	0

FRANCE.

1907. *Type* 17.

30 c., orange	0	5

FRENCH GUIANA.

1892–1900. *Type* 8. *New prices.*

40 c., red on yellow *used*	0	5
75 c., brown on orange ,,	0	9
1 fr., olive-green on toned ,,	0	4

HOLKAR.

1904–6. *Official.*

2 a., brown (No. 103) *used*	0	6

HOLLAND.

1907. *De Ruyter Commemoration Issue.*

½ c., blue *used*	0	1
1 c., mauve ,,	0	1
2½ c., vermilion ,,	0	1

HONG KONG.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

4 c., lilac on red (Ch.).	0	2

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk. New colours.*

4 c., scarlet	0	2
10 c., ultramarine	0	5

HUNGARY.

1907. *Type* 7. *Wmk. Type* 9. *Perf.* 15.

6 f., olive	0	1
35 f., red-lilac	0	6
50 f., lake	0	8

INDO-CHINA.

1904. *Type* 6.

	s.	d.
20 c., red on green *used*	0	3
25 c., blue ,,	0	1
40 c., black on azure ,,	0	3
50 c., brown ,,	0	4
1 fr., pale olive-green ,,	0	3
2 fr., brown on yellow ,,	1	6
10 fr., red on green ,,	7	6

ITALIAN CRETE.

1907. *Italian Stamps overprinted* LA CANEA.

1 c., brown	0	1
2 c., orange-brown	0	1
5 c., green	0	1
15 c. on 20 c., orange	0	4
25 c., blue	0	5
45 c, grey-green	0	9

JAPAN.

1907. *Type* 26. *New shade.*

5 sen, orange-yellow	0	3

JHIND.

1903. *Official. King's Head.*

½ a., pea-green	1	6
1 a., carmine	2	0
2 a., purple	2	6

MONACO.

1902. *Type* 2, *overprinted with Type* 3.

1 c., olive-green (No. 40) *used*	0	6
2 c., slate-purple (No. 41) ,,	0	8
5 c., yellow-green (No. 42) ,,	0	9

1906. *Postage Due. Type* 11.

1 c., olive	0	1
1 c. to 50 c., set of 6	2	6

NEW ZEALAND.

1906–7. *Official Stamps.*

½d., green *used*	0	2
1d., carmine ,,	0	1
2d., purple ,,	0	2
3d., brown ,,	0	6
6d., rosine ,,	0	9

NICARAGUA.

Cat. No. *Various issues. New or revised prices.*

269.	5 c. on 10 c., mauve *used*	2	6
294.	6 c., slate	0	3
295.	10 c., yellow-brown *used*	0	2
296.	15 c., olive ,,	0	3
298.	50 c., yellow ,,	0	6

1906. *Official. Type* 62.

1 c., green *used*	0	1
2 c., rose ,,	0	1
10 c., brown ,,	0	4
1 p., carmine ,,	2	6
2 p., violet ,,	4	9
5 p., black ,,	11	9

NORWAY.

1907. *Type* 12. *New value. Perf.* 14½ × 13½.

30 öre, grey	0	7

PATIALA.

1902. *Queen's Head.*

½ a., pea-green *used*	0	3
1 a., carmine ,,	0	4

1903–6. *King's Head.*

1 a., carmine *used*	0	3

1892. *Official. Queen's Head.*

1 rupee, green and carmine	25	0

1903–6. *Official. King's Head.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ a., pea-green	0	2	0	1
1 a., carmine	0	4	0	2
2 a., purple	0	6	0	3
3 a., orange-brown	0	8	0	6
4 a., olive-green	1	0	0	8
8 a., magenta	—		1	6
1 r., green and carmine	4	0	5	0

PHILIPPINES (U.S.).

1903–4. *U.S.* SERIES 1902 *overprinted.*

	s.	d.
10 c., brown *used*	0	4
15 c., olive-green ,,	1	0
50 c., orange ,,	1	3
$1, grey-black ,,	5	0

1906. *New types.*

2 c., green *used*	0	1
4 c., carmine-rose ,,	0	1
10 c., blue ,,	0	1
20 c., pale brown ,,	0	4
30 c., olive-green ,,	0	6
1 p., orange ,,	1	6

ROUMANIA.

1906. *Jubilee Issue. Revised Prices.*

1 b., black and bistre	0	1
3 b. ,, brown	0	1
5 b. ,, green	0	2
10 b. ,, carmine	0	3
15 b. ,, violet-blue	0	6
25 b. ,, ultramarine	0	6
40 b. ,, brown	0	9
50 b. ,, yellow-brown	0	10
1 leu ,, vermilion	1	9
2 lei ,, orange	3	0
25 b. ,, sage-green (error of colour)	2	6
25 b. ,, ,, ,, *used*	2	6

1906. *Type* 26.

Set of four, 3, 5, 10, and 15 b. *used*	1	3

1906. *Type* 27.

Set of four, 3, 5, 10, and 15 b. ,,	1	3

1906. *Type* 28.

Set of four, 3, 5, 10, and 15 b. ,,	1	3

1906. *Bucharest Exhibition Commemoration.*

5 b. to 75 b. (Nos. 463 to 463g), set of eight	4	0
,, ,, ,, *used*	4	0
,, Official (surcharged S.E.)	4	0
,, ,, ,, *used*	4	0
1 l. 50, 2 l. 50, and 3 l. (Nos. 463*h* to 463*k*) set of three	10	6
,, ,, ,, *used*	10	6
,, Official (surcharged S.E.)	10	6
,, ,, ,, *used*	19	6

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1907. *Type* 1. *In one colour only.*

2½d., ultramarine	0	4

SAN MARINO.

1907. *New type.*

15 c., blue-black	0	3

1907. *Express Letter Stamp. New type.*

25 c., rose	0	4

SIAM.

1906. *Type* 48.

5 a., rose and carmine *used*	0	3
8 a., olive-bistre and black ,,	0	3

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1895. *Official. Overprinted with Type* 52.

2½d., blue-lilac (No. 643) *used*	1	0

SUDAN.

1907. *Type* 2.

4 mils., pale blue and olive-brown	0	2

UNITED STATES.

1907. *Jamestown Tercentenary.*

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., carmine	0	2
5 c., deep blue	0	4

VICTORIA.

1906–7. *Wmk. Crown and A. Perf.* 11

½d., green	0	2

INDEX.

Abyssinia, 50, 135.
—— French Offices in, 178, 243.
Action against Mr. Ewen, 151, 164.
Addenda, 3.
Afghanistan, 6, 90, 154, 199.
Alterations in Our London Offices, 228.
American Journal of Philately, Discontinuance of *The*, 198.
American Philatelic Association, 259.
Angola, 74.
Annual Dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society, 230, 255.
Antigua, 125, 132, 219, 229, 239.
Antioquia, 155.
Argentine Republic, 154, 241.
Auctions of Glendining & Co., 124, 214, 229.
Australian Commonwealth, 87, 199, 239.
Austria, 6, 27, 50, 72, 90, 111, 135, 154, 177, 195, 202, 221, 241.
Austrian Italy, 59.
—— Offices in Crete, 50, 177.
—— —— in Turkey, 177, 202.
Azores, 28, 74, 92.

Baden, 113.
Bahamas, 4, 25, 219.
Barbacoas, 242.
Barbados, 19, 47, 125, 175, 199, 219.
Bechuanaland, 63, 132.
Belgium, 6, 27, 73, 177.
Benadir, 179, 203.
Bermuda, 48, 132.
Bhopal, 26.
Birmingham Philatelic Society, 82.
Bogert, Death of Mr. R. R., 164.
Bolivar, 91, 155.
Bosnia, 6, 23, 27, 50, 72, 90, 135.
—— The Stamps of, 23.
Brazil, 27, 51, 90, 111, 135, 154, 168, 177, 221, 241.
Breitfuss Collection, Purchase of the, 250.
Brighton Branch, Junior Philatelic Society, 103, 147, 170, 259.
British Central Africa Protectorate, 239, 256.
—— East Africa, 239.
—— Guiana, 4, 69, 130, 132, 152, 175, 219.
—— —— *Philatelic Journal*, 130.
—— —— —— Society, 130.
—— Honduras, 87, 132, 152.
—— New Guinea, 175, 200.
—— North Borneo, Issue of 1886-87, 121, 143, 190, 212.
—— Postal Stationery, 106, 237.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate, 200, 219.
British Somaliland, 48, 69, 109.
—— South Africa Company, 25, 48, 69, 87, 132, 152, 200.
Brock, Death of Col. R. C. H., 45.
Brunei, 110, 133, 152, 219, 239.
Brunswick, 108.
Buenos Ayres, 147.
Bulgaria, 112, 177.

Calcutta, Exhibition at, 130, 152, 170, 215.
Canada, 4, 25.
Canal Zone, 6, 46, 91, 112, 136, 155.
Canton, 113.
Cape of Good Hope, 63, 71, 200.
Cape Verd Islands, 74, 156.
Catalogue, Supplement to the, 229.
—— The Simplified, 86, 149, 238.
Cayman Islands, 200.
Ceylon, 48, 63, 69, 133, 200.
Chamba, 26, 165.
Chili, 135, 178, 221, 241.
China, 23, 27, 40, 78, 125, 135, 253.
—— French Offices in, 27, 73, 91, 113, 137, 202, 243.
—— German Offices in, 202, 243.
—— Japanese Offices in, 179.
—— Note on the Postage Stamps of, 23, 40, 78, 125.
—— Russian Offices in, 8, 245.
—— The Sheets of the First Issue, 253.
Christmas Greetings, 105.
—— Holidays, 124.
City of London Philatelic Society, 102.
Close of Our South African Agency, 124.
Cochin, 153.
Colombia, 6, 46, 73, 90, 112, 135, 154, 202, 221, 242.
Coming Flood, A, 85.
Costa Rica, 6, 112.
Countries and Stamps, 129.
Crete, Austrian Offices in, 50, 177.
—— Italian Offices in, 203.
Crockett, Mr. S. R., 124.
"C. S. A. R.," 150.
Cuba (Spain), 115.
—— (United States), 75, 115, 157, 180, 204, 223.
Cucuta, 112, 242.
Cyprus, 110, 175.

Dahomey, 73, 155, 178, 202.
Danish West Indies, 136.
Death of Mr. R. R. Bogert, 164.
—— of Col. R. C. H. Brock, 45.
Death of Mr. R. Ehrenbach, 21.
—— of Mr. W. Thorne, 164.
Deceptive Origins, 257.
De La Rue, The Work of the Firm of, 86.
Denmark, 23, 136, 139, 155, 178, 202, 205, 242, 247.
—— and Danish Colonies, The Postal Issues of, 23, 29, 97, 139, 205, 247.
Design, In Search of a, 65.
Destruction of Stock, 1.
Deterioration in Stamp Designs, etc., 173.
Discontinuance of *The American Journal of Philately*, 198.
Divisible Penny Stamp, The, 108.
Dominica, 25, 87, 229, 239.
Dominican Republic, 6, 9, 22, 27, 35, 51, 73, 75, 94.
—— —— Notes on the Postage Stamps of the, 9, 35, 75, 94.
Durban and District Philatelic Society, 19, 61.
Dutch Indies, 113, 203.
Duttia, 133.

Early Forgeries, 168.
East Africa, 1.
—— —— and Uganda Protectorates, 48, 87, 152, 201, 239.
Ecuador, 27, 51, 91, 221, 243.
Egypt, 6, 112, 130, 147, 155, 178, 202, 222.
Ehrenbach, Death of Mr. R., 21.
Elobey, Annobon and Corisco, 74, 138, 156, 223.
End of an Old Friend, The, 198.
Envelopes, Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of the United States, 2.
Errata, 3.
Ewen, Action against Mr., 151, 164.
Exchange Circular for 1907, 124.
Exhibition at Calcutta, 130, 152, 170, 215.
—— at London, 105, 123.
—— at Milan, 17, 66, 80, 106.
Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 259.

Falkland Islands, 219.
Federated Malay States, 5, 26, 50, 63, 71.
Fernando Poo, 156.
Fiji Islands, 133.
Finland, 8.
First Issue of Victoria, The, 209.
Fiscal Philatelic Society, 63.

Flood, A Coming, 85.
Forgeries, 168, 239.
Fortsas Library, The, 234.
France, 6, 27, 51, 65, 73, 91, 112, 136, 167, 178, 202, 243.
French Colonies, 6, 27, 51, 65, 73, 91, 155, 178, 202, 222, 243.
—— Guiana, 27.
—— Guinea, 73, 178, 202.
—— Offices in Abyssinia, 178, 243.
—— —— in China, 27, 73, 91, 113, 137, 202, 243.
—— —— in Turkey, 91, 137, 178.
—— West Africa, 6, 27, 51, 202.
Friend, The End of an Old, 198.
From a Good Source, 257.

Gambia, 25, 48, 70, 87, 133, 175.
Geneva, 108.
German Colonies, 7, 27, 179, 202, 243.
—— East Africa, 7, 179, 202.
—— Empire, 6, 73, 92, 137, 179, 202, 222, 243.
—— Offices in China, 202, 243.
—— —— in Morocco, 92, 137, 179, 222.
—— —— in Turkey, 7, 73, 179, 202.
—— South West Africa, 7, 179, 202, 243.
Germany, 6, 27, 73, 92, 113, 137, 168, 179, 202, 222, 243.
Gibbons Stamp Weekly, 124.
Gibraltar, 87, 152, 176, 201, 239.
Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society, 82.
Glendining & Co., Ltd., 124, 214, 229.
Gold Coast, 25, 48, 70, 176, 201, 219, 239.
Great Britain, 4, 25, 46, 47, 69, 87, 103, 106, 108, 109, 125, 129, 131, 161, 165, 175, 189, 219, 237.
—— —— Offices in Morocco, 132, 219.
—— —— —— in Turkey, 25.
—— —— *The Official Stamps of*, 46.
—— —— Postal Stationery of, 106, 237.
Greece, 92, 100, 194.
Grenada, 4, 48, 87, 133, 147, 152, 176, 219, 229.
Griqualand, 63, 110.
Guadeloupe, 73.
Guatemala, 155, 179.
Gwalior, 166.

Hanciau, M. L., 23, 149.
—— Lindenberg Medal awarded to M., 149.
Hanoi, Scandal at, 137.
Hawaii, 243.
Hayti, 51, 92, 125, 202, 222, 244.
Herne Bay Philatelic Society, 103.
Herts Philatelic Society, 62, 170, 230, 255.
Historical Philately, 197.
Hoi-Hao, 113.
Holidays, 228.
Holkar, 133, 176, 201.
Holland, 27, 52, 92, 113, 137, 155, 179, 202, 222, 244.
Honduras, 155, 179, 203, 222, 244.
Hong Kong, 4, 133, 176, 239.
Hull Philatelic Society, 82.
Hungary, 50, 72, 111, 154, 202, 221, 241.
Hyderabad, 4, 48, 70, 88.

Iceland, 136, 155, 178, 242.
Illness (?) of Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle, 215.
Index, The Philatelic, 46.
India, 4, 25, 48, 88, 103, 110, 133, 153, 165, 176, 201, 219, 239.
—— Philatelic Society of, 130, 170, 215.
Indian Native States, 4, 26, 48, 70, 88, 133, 147, 153, 176, 201, 240.
Indian Stamps Surcharged for Native States, Varieties of, 165.
Indo-China, 27.
In Search of a Design, 65.
International Philatelic Union, 81, 235.
Italian Offices in Crete, 203.
—— Somaliland, 179, 203.
—— States, 17, 32, 57, 168, 222.
Italy, 13, 17, 23, 32, 52, 54, 57, 92, 103, 113, 137, 155, 179, 203, 222, 223, 244.
—— and the Italian Colonies, The Postal Issues of, 13, 23, 54, 116, 185, 223.
Ivory Coast, 73, 178, 202, 222.

Jaipur, 4, 48, 133.
Jamaica, 49, 70, 88, 110, 130, 153, 176, 201, 220.
Jammu and Kashmir, 240.
Japan, 7, 27, 114, 179, 203, 222, 244.
—— Offices in China, 179.
Jhind, 4, 48, 153, 166, 239.
Junior Philatelic Society, 82.
—— —— —— (Brighton), 103, 147, 170, 259.
—— —— —— (Liverpool), 103.
—— —— —— (Scotland), 63.

Kiautschou, 27.
Kishengarh, 147.
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan, 113.

Labuan, 70, 110, 154, 176, 220, 240.
Lagos, 49, 70, 134.
Las Bela, 49, 201.
Leeward Islands, 70, 153, 240.
Leicester Philatelic Society, 235.
Liberia, 92, 138, 155.
Library of Count de Fortsas, 234.
Lindenberg Medal awarded to M. Hanciau, 149.
Literature, Philatelic, 46, 129.
Liverpool Philatelic Society, 62.
—— Junior Philatelic Society, 103.
Local Post of Paris under Louis XIV., 251.
Lombardo-Venetia, 59.
London Philatelic Exhibition, 105, 123.
Lowden *v.* Ewen, 151, 164.
Luxemburg, 92, 114, 138, 203, 244.

Macao, 74.
Macedonia, 28.
Mahé, Warning from M., 215.
Maldives, 43, 69, 133, 200.
Malta, 70, 153, 201.
Manchester Philatelic Society, 62.
Mauritania, 6, 27, 51, 91, 178, 202.
Mauritius, 49, 240.
Mayotte, 27.
Me and Myn, Limited, 124.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 108.
Memories, Old Time, 18, 60, 167, 234.
Milan Exhibition, 17, 66, 80, 106.
Modena, 32, 222.
Moheli, 51.
Mongtzé, 73, 113.
Montenegro, 28, 157, 181, 190, 203, 229, 244.
—— A Reference List with Notes, 157, 181.
Montserrat, 240.
Moresnet Hoax, The, 234.
Morocco Agencies, 132, 219.
—— British Offices in, 132, 219.
Morocco, German Offices in, 92, 137, 179, 222.
Mozambique Company, 92, 156, 180, 204.
Mulready Covers and Envelopes, 107, 131, 237.
My Souvenirs, 42, 100, 194, 257.

Nabha, 26, 166, 201.
Naples, 33, 42, 168.
—— The Blue Trinacria of, 42.
Natal, 49, 70, 88, 111, 153, 176, 201, 220, 235, 240.
Nepal, 4.
Nevis, 251.
New Caledonia, 27.
Newfoundland, 147.
New South Wales, 5, 26, 88, 134, 153, 165, 167, 176, 220.
New Stock Books, 17, 35, 60, 81, 102, 125, 147, 165, 190, 214, 229.
New Zealand, 5, 26, 49, 71, 88, 111, 134, 147, 153, 201, 220, 250.
Nicaragua, 7, 52, 73, 92, 114, 138, 156, 179, 203, 222, 244.
Niger Coast Protectorate, 5.
Nineteen Hundred and Six, 105, 123.
North Borneo, 5, 49, 88, 121, 134, 143, 190, 212.
—— —— Issue of 1886-87, 121, 143, 190, 212.
Northern Nigeria, 201, 240.
Norway, 7, 73, 92, 115, 203, 223.
Note on the Postage Stamps of China, 23, 40, 78, 125.
Notes and News, 17, 32, 57, 81, 102, 123, 147, 164, 189, 214, 228.
Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic, 9, 35, 75, 94.
Nyassa, 92.

Official Stamps of Great Britain, 46.
Old Time Memories, 18, 60, 167, 234.
Orange River Colony, 5, 88, 134, 147, 149, 154, 176, 235.
Our London Offices, Alterations in, 228.
Our Programme, 22.

Pak-Hoi, 113.
Panama, 6, 46, 73, 91, 112, 135, 155, 202, 221.
Papua, 175, 200.
Paraguay, 28, 52, 74, 92, 115, 138, 179, 203, 244.
Paris, Local Post under Louis XIV., 251.
Parma, 34.
Perak, 111.
Perforations of Victoria, The, 230.
Persia, 8, 28, 52, 74, 92, 156, 180, 203.
Peru, 180, 204, 223, 244.
Philatelic Index, The, 46.
Philatelic Literature, 46, 129, 237.
Philatelic Societies and Clubs:—
American Philatelic Association, 259.
Birmingham, 82.
British Guiana, 130.
City of London, 102.
Durban and District, 19, 61.
Fiscal, 63.
Glasgow and West of Scotland, 82.
Herne Bay, 103.
Herts, 62, 170, 230, 255.
Hull, 82.
India, 130, 170, 215.
International Philatelic Union, 81, 235.
Junior, 82.
,, *Brighton Branch*, 103, 147, 170, 259.
Junior, of Scotland, 63.
Leicester, 235.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs:—
Liverpool, 62.
,, *Junior*, 103.
Manchester, 62.
Pretoria, 171.
Royal, 105, 237, 259.
Scottish, Junior Branch, 82.
Sheffield, 103, 171.
Philatelic Tea Table, A, 42.
Philately and History, 197.
—— and *The Spectator*, 173.
Philippines (United States), 75, 93, 138, 204, 223.
Portugal, 28, 138.
Portuguese Colonies, 28, 74, 92, 156, 180, 204.
—— Congo, 74, 92.
Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies, 23, 29, 97, 139, 205, 247.
—— —— of Italy and the Italian Colonies, 13, 23, 54, 116, 185, 223.
Pretoria Philatelic Society, 171.
Priced Catalogues, 150.
Programme, Our, 22.
Progress of Postage Stamps, 173.
Purchase of the Breitfuss Collection, 250.
Purchases, Recent, 17, 147, 165, 229, 250.
Puttialla, 166, 240.

Queensland, 5, 26, 71, 89, 111, 125, 147, 154, 201, 220, 229.

Railway Letter Stamps of Scotland and Ireland, 129.
—— *Newspaper and Parcel Stamps of Great Britain*, 129.
Rarities, 229.
Recent Purchases, 17, 147, 165, 229, 250.
Reference List with Notes, Montenegro, 157, 181.
Reminiscences of a Veteran, 42, 100, 194, 257.
Reprints of Victoria, 3, 72, 89.
Reunion, 168, 178, 243.
Rio de Oro, 115, 156.
Romagna, 34.
Roman States, 57.
Roumania, 8, 28, 53, 74, 92, 103, 115, 180, 223, 245.
Royal Philatelic Society, The, 105, 237, 259.
Russia, 8, 28, 53, 204, 245.
Russian Offices in China, 8, 245.

St. Christopher, 220.
St. Helena, 89.
St. Kitts-Nevis, 71, 131, 201.
St. Lucia, 229.
St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 74.
St. Vincent, 89, 220, 229, 240.
Salvador, 8, 28, 53, 74, 93, 115, 138, 156, 204, 223.
San Marino, 222, 244.
Santander, 112, 242.
Sarawak, 154.
Sardinia, 13, 23, 33, 54, 116, 167, 185, 223.
Saxony, 250.
Scandal at Hanoi, 137.
Schleswig-Holstein, The Stamps of, 29, 97.
Scotland, Junior Philatelic Society of, 63.
Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch), 82.
Scott's Standard Catalogue, 129.
Selangor, 241.
Senegal, 51, 73.
Servia, 53, 115, 180.
Seychelles, 26, 111, 134, 229.
Sheets of the First Issue of China, The, 253.
Sheffield Philatelic Society, 103, 171.
Short History of Thread Paper, A, 161.
Siam, 8, 53, 245.
Sierra Leone, 221.
Simplified Catalogue, The, 86, 149, 238.
Sirmoor, 49.
Some Unchronicled Varieties of Indian Stamps Surcharged for Native States, 165.
Soruth, 88.
South African Agency, Close of Our, 124.
South Australia, 5, 26, 49, 71, 89, 111, 176, 195, 221, 240.
Southern Nigeria, 50, 71.
Souvenirs, My, 42, 100, 194, 257.
Spain, 8, 108, 138, 167, 251.
Spanish Colonies, 74, 115, 138, 156, 223, 246.
Special Collections, 229.
Spectator on Philately, *The*, 173.
Stamp Collectors' Annual, The, 174.
Stamp Production, 217.
Stamps of Afghanistan, 199.
Stamps of Bosnia, 23.
—— of China, 23, 40, 78, 125.
—— of Denmark, etc., 23, 29, 97, 139, 205, 247.
—— of the Dominican Republic, 9, 35, 75, 94.
—— of Italy, etc., 13, 23, 54, 116, 185, 223.
—— of Montenegro, 157, 181.
Straits Settlements, 5, 26, 50, 71, 111, 134, 154, 176, 201, 240.
Sudan, 111, 154, 177, 241.
Supplement to Catalogue, 229.
Surcharge, Varieties of, 1, 151.
Surinam, 52, 155.
Swazieland, 154.
Sweden, Official, 10 öre on 12 öre, perf. 14, 120.
Swiss Cantonals of "M. le Comte," 257.
Switzerland, 53, 74, 93, 103, 156, 180.

Tasmania, 5, 71, 134, 221.
Tchong-King, 113.
Tempora Mutantur, 173.
Thorne, Death of Mr. W., 164.
Thread Paper, a Short History of, 161.
Times are Changed, 173.
Timor, 74.
Tobago, 221, 241.
Tolima, 221.
Tonga, 89.
Transvaal, 50, 83, 134, 147, 149, 154, 177, 241.
Travancore, 5, 26, 49, 147, 153, 201.
Trinacria of Naples, The Blue, 42.
Trinidad, 5, 72, 89, 201, 221.
Tunis, 51, 243.
Turkey, 8, 28, 138, 156, 180.
—— Austrian Offices in, 177, 202.
—— British Offices in, 25.
—— French Offices in, 91, 178.
—— German Offices in, 7, 73, 179, 202.
Turks Islands, 229, 251.
Tuscany, 59, 168.

Uganda, 17.
United States, 2, 75, 83, 85, 93, 115, 138, 156, 168, 180, 204, 223, 246.
—— —— *Envelopes, The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of*, 2.
Universal Private Telegraph Company, 175.
Upper Senegal and Niger, 73, 202.
Uruguay, 53, 138, 157, 223.
Used British Stamps, 189.

Varieties of Reproduction, 217.
—— of Surcharge, 1.
Victoria, 3, 50, 72, 89, 147, 167, 177, 201, 209, 230, 251.
—— Reprints of, 3, 72, 89.
—— The First Issue of, 209.
—— The Perforations of, 230.
Volume XVII., 237
Vryburg, 207.

Warning from M. Mahé, 215.
Watermarks, 19.
Western Australia, 5, 50, 89, 134, 154, 171, 177, 241.
Whitfield King & Co.'s Catalogue, 149.
Work of the Firm of De La Rue, The, 86.
Wrinkle, Illness (?) of Mr. Cornelius, 215.
Wurtemberg, 73, 92, 202.

Yunnan-Fou, 113.

Zanzibar, 89, 135.
Zurich, 250.

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PRINTERS

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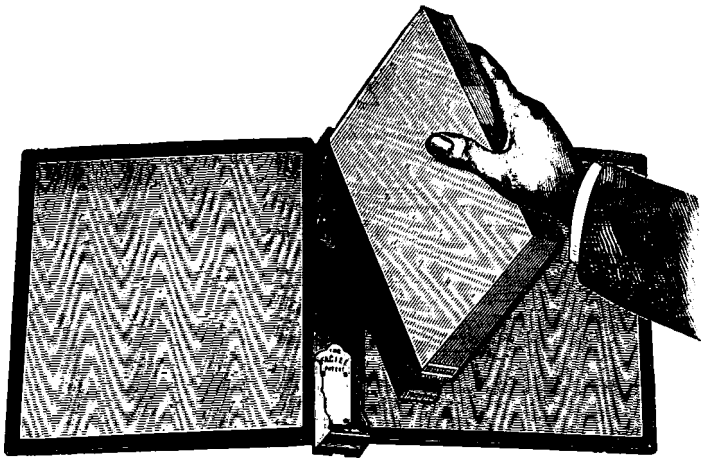

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Afghanistan.—235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.

Austria.—291, 295, 297, 298, 303, 307, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 336, 340, 361, 371.

Austrian Levant.—90, 91.

Austrian Crete.—408, 409.

Hungary.—153, 154.

Bosnia.—135, 136, 136a, 197, 198, 199, 201, 205, 206, 234, 235, 236, 245, 246, 247, 249, 253.

Bulgaria.—71a, 91, 92, 93, 231, 232, 232a, 233, 234.

Chili.—64, 66, 86, 91, 92, 100.

Corea.—45, 52, 53, 56, 67, 68.

Crete.—97, 110, 112, 113, 114.

Danish West Indies.—51.

Iceland.—73, 74, 75, 79, 83, 84, 85, 87, 90, 92, 94, 96, 107, 108, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 231b, 232a, 242, 243, 245, 246, 249, 251, 253, 255.

Dominican Republic.—261, 262, 264, 267, 274, 278, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292a, 296, 297.

Ecuador.—174, 177, 178, 179, 180, 185a, 186, 186b, 186c, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 198a, 203, 204, 208, 209, 213b, 214, 215, 218a, 218b, 218c, 219a, 220, 222, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241a, 241b, 241c, 242, 243, 243a, 245, 248, 249, 249a, 250, 253a, 253b, 257b, 259, 260, 261, 262, 267b, 269, 280, 281, 282, 283, 289, 290, 292, 297, 298, 299, 304, 305, 306, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806.

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Djibouti.—33, 35, 36.

French Somali.—20, 51, 61.

Ivory Coast.—71, 76, 80a, 81, 87, 89, 89b, 92, 93a.

Madagascar.—41, 43, 44a, 51a, 52, 76.

Martinique.—103.

New Caledonia.—104, 306.

Reunion.—83, 93, 95.

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Peru.—180, 181, 386, 387.

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